Wolfgang Dorow

Revision of the ant genus
Polyrhachis Smith, 1857
(Hymenoptera: Formicidae: Formicinae)
on subgenus level with keys, checklist of species and bibliography
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Keywords
Insecta, Hymenoptera, Formicidae, Formicinae, Polyrhachis, key, synonymic list, bibliography

Abstract
The large ant genus Polyrhachis is revised on the subgenus level. The subgenus Myrmhopla is divided into species-groups. A checklist of all fossil and recent species, including synonyms is given. Besides historical remarks on the genus, keys are provided for the subgenera, for the species-groups of the subgenus Myrmhopla, and for some species of this subgenus. A bibliography for the genus is presented, which covers about 900 references.

Kurzfassung

Introduction
Ants are the dominating group of animals in many habitats. Especially in tropical rain forests they occupy key roles as predators, scavengers, and tenders of phloem-sucking insects. Polyrhachis is one of the largest ant genera in the world, mainly distributed over the Old World tropics. But in contrast to many other ants, this genus could establish itself in a wide range of habitats, whether arid zones or tropical rain forests, and in different strata from the ground layer to the canopy. In this genus many different ecological strategies occur, ranging from single to mass recruitment, monodomy to polydomy, monogyne to polygyny and small to very large colonies. Special characteristics of many species of the genus are the capability to weave nests with larval silk and the spination on the thorax and petiole, which is responsible for the name Polyrhachis (Greek: polys = many, rhachis = ridge, spine [Wheeler 1956]).

The genus Polyrhachis today comprises 469 described species in 12 subgenera. Since EMERY’s (1925) treatment in “Genera Insectorum” no comprehensive study on Polyrhachis has been published, but a large number of new species were described by BOLTON, DONISTHORPE, KARAWAJEW, KOHOUT, MENOZZI, SANTSCHI, and others. So a synopsis of this genus was highly desirable.

A taxonomic study of the genus Polyrhachis is made difficult by the enormous rate of speciation in that genus, which led to many highly specialized arboreal species, which are difficult to observe and collect. Also the wide distribution of these ants, ranging from Africa and Asia to Australia and Oceania, and the very different stage of knowledge about Polyrhachis complicate the situation. While the African species (BOLTON 1973b) are relatively well known, there are several undescribed species especially in New Guinea and Australia. As in many other insect groups, the knowledge about the biology is relatively poor, except for some remarks on the nesting sites. But especially in social insects, the behaviour has very often a key role for understanding phylogenetic interrelations. Only very few species are better known, as P. lacteopennis (P. simplex auct.) (OFER 1970), P. dives (WASMA N 1905; SONAN 1912; TAKAHASHI 1937; TAKAMINE 1987; YAMAUCHI et al. 1987), P. arachne and P. hodgsoni (DOROW & MASCHWITZ 1990) and P. muelleri (DOROW et al. 1990). A few more informations are compiled in unpublished theses on P. muelleri (P. spec. auct.) (RAPP 1985), P. laboriosa (MERCIER 1992), P. bicolor, P. dives, P. illaudata and P. muelleri (LIEFKE 1993). Keys to species do exist only for the African Polyrhachis (BOLTON 1973b) and a few Australian and Asian species-groups (KO HOUT 1987; 1988a,b,c; 1989; 1990). I therefore undertook several research trips to Southeast Asia and Australia and studied a large amount of museum material to compile a review on the genus Polyrhachis. This first part covers a complete synonymic list of the species described until the end of 1993 and as complete a bibliography of the genus as possible. The author will be very much obliged to every reader who supplies additional information on literature.

History of the higher classification of the genus
The genus Polyrhachis was first mentioned in 1840 by SWAINSON and SHUCKARD as “Polyrhachis Shkd.”. Because there was neither a description of the genus nor an assignment of species, this name has to be treated as nomen nudum. BILLBERG had before that...
(1820) created the new genus *Myrina*, without further descriptions, for the African species *Formica carinata* and *F. militaris*, but this name fell into oblivion. SMITH (1857) was the first to describe the genus *Polyrhachis*. Therefore he has to be accepted as the author. GERSTAECKER (1858) claimed, that SHUCKARD had given the name *Polyrhachis* already to another genus of Hymenoptera, therefore he created the new name *Hoploomyrma*. ROGER (1861) - after corresponding with SMITH - pointed out that GERSTAECKER's claim was unfounded and restored the name *Polyrhachis*. WHEELER (1911) found the lost name *Myrna* and synonymized *Polyrhachis*, but in 1915 returned without comment to the usage of *Polyrhachis*, probably agreeing with several authors like EMEY, FOREL, and SANTSCHI, who had argued for keeping the well known name (FOREL 1915). In his study on the subgenera, HUNG (1967) stated "That is to say, *Myrina* is still the strictly valid generic name for this group of ants. Nevertheless, in this revision, the name *Polyrhachis* is retained, and this nomenclatural problem will be left to future revisers and the deliberations of the International Commission". But HUNG never asked the Commission for suppressing *Myrna* BILLBERG (1820), as nomen oblitum as already EMEY, FOREL and SANTSCHI had suggested (FOREL 1915). I have therefore asked the Commission for a decision.

MEYR (1867, 1878) was the first who tried to define subgroups within the large genus *Polyrhachis*. He distinguished (1876) six "turmae" which he described and named after characteristic species:

I. Turma: Rastellata
II. Turma: Armata
III. Turma: Bihamata
IV. Turma: Ammon
V. Turma: Relucens (devided into 3 subgroups without names)
VI. Turma: Abrupta (including the genus *Hemipteca*)

In 1878 MEYR called these "Turmae" "Gruppen" and changed the order of precedence of "turma II" and "turma III". He also devided the "Turma Ammon" into two nameless subgroups and the first of those into three additional subgroups. MEYR added a large number of species to this system and extended the descriptions of the groups. As characteristics he used sculptruring, pubescence, spination (place, number, form), margination of head and thorax, sutures of the thorax, place and form of the eyes, head width and arching of the head.

EMEY (1896, corrected and extended in 1898) discriminated - continuing MEYR's (1878) usage - four "cohorts" (= "coortes") each with several "manipuli" (= "manipoli") which he numbered and for which he already fixed type-species. While describing his "cohorts", he only listed species under the "manipuli". For discrimination he used similar characters as MEYR. WHEELER (1911, 1920) was the first to create subgenera of *Polyrhachis* (Myrma sensu WHEELER) for EMEY's "cohorts".

FOREL (1915) maintained EMEY'S (1896, 1898) systematics, but restricted the subgenus *Camponyrmma* to the first two "manipuli" of "cohors Polyrhachides camptonotiformes" and replaced the "manipulus P. intrax" with the new subgenus *Myrmotherax*. He took the "Turma Rastellata" sensu MEYR (1867, 1878) out of the subgenus *Myrna* sensu WHEELER (1911) as new subgenus *Cyrtomyrma*. Also the subgenus *Hagionyrmma* sensu WHEELER (1911) was divided by FOREL: the "manipulus P. armata" became the subgenus *Myrmhopla Polyrhachis* (the "manipulus P. guerini" the subgenus *Cardiomyrma*, the "manipulus P. ornata" the subgenus *Hedomyrma*. For the "Gruppe Wallacei Em. Schang FOR. etc." FOREL suggested the new subgenus *Myrmatopa* with *P. schang* as type species. But a group *Wallacei* or *Schang* was never created. EMEY (1896) included *P. wallacei* in "manipulus P. ammmon" of "cohors Polyrhachides camptonotiformes". While he listed *P. schang* under "species incertae sedis". In 1915 MANN created the subgenus *Dolichorhachis* for the new species *P. malaeensis*. EMEY (1921) established *Aulacamyrma* for the species *P. porcata* and in 1921 added *P. dohrni* and *P. exarata* of "manipulus P. femorata" of "cohors Polyrhachides camptonotiformes". *P. excellens* and *P. serrata* (before species incertae sedis), *P. fervens* and *P. dolichocephala* were placed in the subgenus *Dolichorhachis* and the new subgenus *Pseudocyrtomyrma Polyrhachis* (with African species was taken out of the subgenus *Cyrtomyrma Polyrhachis* (sensu FOREL (1915)). Already MEYR'S groups are largely conform to the subgenera in "Genera Insectorum" (EMEY 1925), which is the last synopsis of the whole genus. EMEY (1925) also subdivided several subgenera into species-groups, which he did not describe (see below). Table 1 summarizes the changes in the history of the higher classification from MEYR (1867) to EMEY (1925) in a generalized way.

In the following years a few authors created some new subgenera for single new species: *Johnia* for *P. Schizospina* (KARAWAJEW 1927), *Cephalomyrma* for *P. stylifera* (KARAWAJEW, 1935), *Evelyna* for *P. cheesmanae* (DONISTHORPE 1937a), *Florencea* for *P. kirke* (DONISTHORPE 1937b), *Morleyidris* for *P. trina* (DONISTHORPE 1944) and *Anoplyrmyrma* for *P. porcata* (CHAPMAN 1963). Summed up, 20 subgenera have been described so far in the genus *Polyrhachis*. 
Tab. 1: Changes of the higher classification in the genus from Mayr (1878) to Emery (1925).

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<th>MAYR (1878)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Manipulius 2 (P. femorata)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>P. (Myrmatopa)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Manipulius 3 (P. thrinax)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>P. (Myrmophrynax)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gruppe Relucens</td>
<td>Cohors II. Polyrhachides carinatae</td>
<td>M. (Myrma)</td>
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<td>1. African and Asian species with two pairs of teeth or two pairs of spines on the petiole, whether with or without a median tooth</td>
<td>Manipulius 1 (P. punctillata)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>P. (Myrma)</td>
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<td>2. African or Asian species with a lateral tooth-spine combination on each side of the petiole</td>
<td>Manipulius 2 (P. relictus)</td>
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<td>3. Asian species with two teeth on the petiole</td>
<td>Manipulius 3 (P. abrupta)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Manipulius 4 (P. revolit)</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Gruppe Rastellata *</td>
<td>Manipulius 5 (P. rastellata)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>P. (Cyrtonyrmna)</td>
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<td>Cohors III. Polyrhachides hamata</td>
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<td>Manipulius 1 (without type species)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Manipulius 2 (without type species)</td>
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<td>Gruppe Ammon 1b</td>
<td>Manipulius 1 (P. amnon)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>P. (Hagionyrmna)</td>
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<td>Gruppe Ammon 1c</td>
<td>Manipulius 2 (P. ornata)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>P. (Hedioptica)</td>
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<td>Gruppe Ammon 1a **</td>
<td>Manipulius 3 (P. guerinii)</td>
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<td>Gruppe Ammon 1b</td>
<td>Manipulius 6 (P. atalanta)</td>
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<td>P. (Hagionyrmna)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gruppe Abrupta ***</td>
<td>Genus Hemioptica</td>
<td>M. (Hemioptica)</td>
<td>P. (Hemioptica)</td>
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</table>

* Mayr's "Gruppe Rastellata" included also today's new P. (Myrmhopla) macronata-group.
** The "Gruppe Ammon 1a" included also some species of today's subgenus Camponyrmna.
*** The "Gruppe Abrupta" included also some species of today's subgenus Myrma.
HUNG (1967) revised the genus on the subgenus level. After a confusing discussion he came to the result: "...that all the subgenera in this genus except perhaps Cyrtomyrma and Polyrhachis (sens. str.) are so intergradient with one another that a clear delimitation is not found between any two related groups. Subgenus Polyrhachis may be a good genus by itself...". He formally synonymized 5 subgenera but nevertheless discussed their phylogeny afterwards. Hemiptica was accepted by him as a valid genus. In 1970 he stated: "As for the subgenera, only the subgenus Polyrhachis (and perhaps also the subgenus Cyrtomyrma) is a well defined group. No clear delimitation can be found among the other subgenera, and they should be treated as species-groups rather than as subgenera."

Several authors (see below) have tried so far to divide the subgenera into species-groups for two reasons: 1. to define well marked subgroups within the subgenera and 2. to create a substitute for those subgenera whose monophyletic origin is not well established (such groups are no valid taxonomic units in the sense of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature [RIDE et al. 1985]). EMERY (1925) created species-groups of the first kind for the subgena Campoymryma (clypeatagroup-femorata; halidayi), Myrmotopha (wallacei; schang), Polyrhachis (bihomata; lamellidens); Chariomyrma (arcuata; hostilis); Myrmhopha (armata; cryptoceroides; dives; nigriceps; sexspinosa; viehmeyeri) and Myrma (brupta; laboriosa; militaris-relucens; visciosa-decementiata; zopyrus). I have listed the species-groups at the beginning of each section on a subgenus. Where a modern revision was available, which uses species-groups, I have arranged the species list according to that grouping. This is only the case in the nominal subgenus (HUNG 1970; KOHOUT 1988b) and in Myrmophyla, which I revised on the species-group level and, in part, on the species level (in preparation). In the remaining cases the names are listed in alphabetical order.

ANDERSEN and MAJER (ANDERSEN & MAJER 1991, ANDERSEN 1992) used the subgenera (in quotation marks) in their recent papers, although a monophyletic origin has not been established for most of them. This procedure shows that the large genus has to be divided into subunits to be handled and that the subgenera do not seem to be as poorly delimited as HUNG (1967a) thought, if they are even useful for ecologists. KOHOUT & TAYLOR (1990) argued in a similar way, dealing with the Australian species. Our present state of knowledge, on the other hand, is not sufficient to prove the monophyletic evolution of these units. In addition the large subgenera have to be divided further once or twice. So an unequivocal hierarchical subdivision of the genus is necessary to keep an overview of this large genus (and other comparable ones). I only see two ways:

a) to keep the well known subgenera, although their monophyletic origin is far from certain, and add the species-group below this category.

b) to establish the roman military hierarchy since MARSH, introduced by EMERY (1896), i. e., "cohors" and "manipulus", probably enlarged by "legio" above the "cohors" and by "centuria" below "manipulus".

I prefer the first way, because the subgenus names are well known and have been used for a long time. I also do not want to substitute "subgenus" by "legio" or "cohors", for in my opinion no tool exists at the moment to confirm monophyletic origin. The cladistic methods can at best increase the probability of a hypothesis because the selection of characters depends on the scientist and also the interpretation of a character's value for a species does. In addition we have to recognize, that many cladistic studies do not even try to assess the value of a selected character for the species, not to speak about the changing value of characters in changing species in changing habitats (see below). Such a technocratic usage of HENNIG's ideas governed by wrong assumptions (e. g., the "most parsimonious tree" dogma) leads to little progress compared to the traditional methods. In fact it is barely more than the clear documentation of the characters used. Taking geographical, climatic and botanical data into account, it has to be assumed, on the contrary, that a "parsimonious" way of evolution is the rare exception, but not the rule (see also below in the discussion of the characteristics of the genus). AX (1984) argued that the outgroup comparison is the one and only method to confirm monophyletic origin while the knowledge of ecological influences would not be helpful. But I cannot follow his argumentation that a modification of a character shared by the outgroup and by a part of the group to be tested, should be with high probability the plesiomorph one. The choosing of the outgroup is a highly artificial procedure, which is often governed by a "knowledge" about this group, which comes from old and by no means cladistically founded sources, i. e., it can be misleading or leads to a vicious circle. If we accept Oecophylla or Camponotus (Karavaieva) as the outgroup, the weaking ability of many Polyrhachis species will be classified as a plesiomorph character, if we take Camponotus (Myrmontoma) it will be classified as apomorph.

**Characteristics of the genus**

BILLBERG (1820) did not describe his new genus Myrma, but only assigned the two African species.
Formica carinata and F. militaris to it. Swainson & Shuckard (1840) created Polyrhachis as a nomen nudum. They merely described them as stingless ants, announced (Peters 1862) but failed to provide a detailed description. Smith (1857) was the first who gave a valid description of the genus: "Body more or less armed with spines. Antennae elongate, usually nearly as long as the body; labial palpi 4-jointed, the basal joint shortest, the three following, each in succession, longer than the preceding; the apical joint three times the length of the basal one. Maxillary palpi 6-jointed, elongate, the basal joint short, about half the length of the second joint, each of the following joints more than twice the length of the second joint. Thorax: subovate in the females; compressed and frequently flattened above in the workers; wings as in Formica ligniperda. Abdomen globose". In 1858 Smith added: "...mandibles stout, their inner edge denticulate. Ocelli obsolete in the workers. Thorax more or less armed with spines or hooks; scale of the peduncle incrasstulate, usually spinose, having two, three or four spines. Wings with one marginal and two submarginal cells, the discoidal cells obsolete. Abdomen subglobose." Mayr (1862) saw in the enlarged first gaster segment the only clear characteristic of Polyrhachis. While in Camponotus this segment is only occasionally as large as the second one, in Polyrhachis it occupies half to 3/4 of the gaster's length. In 1868 Mayr again pointed out his difficulties in separating females and workers of both genera, but could not separate the males at all. Forel (1879) also emphasized, that there is no clear cut between Camponotus and Polyrhachis, but nevertheless suggested, because of the amount of species involved, not to synonymize Camponotus with Polyrhachis. According to him, form of head and gaster are the most valuable but nevertheless not unequivocal characteristics. Wroughton (1892) reported, that the workers of Polyrhachis are more or less monomorphic. Forel (1897) repeated his problems in separating Polyrhachis and Camponotus. He transferred P. indica Mayr, 1870 in the genus Camponotus and described this and his new species Camponotus emeryi as transition species to Polyrhachis ("...se rapproche comme lui du genre Polyrhachis"). Bingham (1903) also emphasized the similarity of the two genera and reported that also Polyrhachis species with a spineless thorax do exist.

The counted characteristics indeed are typical also for a large number of other ant genera: within the subfamily Formicinae spines are also present in the genera Acantholepis, Camponotus (e.g., Camponotus (Myrmepomis) sericeiventris (Mayr, 1862) and Camponotus (Myrmotrichi) heathi Mann, 1916 have spines at the propodeum, Echinopla, Forelophila, Phasmomyrnex, Pseudonotoncus, Santschiella and Teratomyrnex. The species of Camponotus (Karava-

ievia are monomorphic just like Polyrhachis Camponotus selene (which had been placed into Polyrhachis) and the Echinopla species also possess a large first gastric segment. An important characteristic, overlooked by the early researchers, is the lack of the metapleural gland in Polyrhachis. This feature, that is only shared with the genera Lepidoptera, Myrmex, Oecophylla, some species of Camponotus and socially parasitic ants of other genera (Wahlberg & Engel-Siegel 1984; Hölldobler & Woyke 1990).

A very interesting fact is the strong resemblance of many South American Camponotus- and Dillchoradespecies with Polyrhachis, which doubtlessly documents a convergent evolution. This fact exemplifies the evolutionary potency in different ant genera and the amazing amount of resemblance between unrelated animal-groups created by similar environmental conditions. Within the same genus probably fast convergent evolution and parallelism are leading to even stronger resemblances. It is clear that cladistic analysis without or nearly without discussing the importance of a character in connection with the environment are not very helpful at all. The results do not automatically give phylogenetic relations. Because contacts with other (suboptimal) habitats are the rule (for example passively due to a change in climate, or actively to range extension of the species), we have to take many and also conflicting adaptations into account. As these events are important for the interpretation of characters, I think, that cladistic methods are only rarely - by chance - helpful for the reconstruction of phylogenetic events. Important events for the genus Polyrhachis in this respects are especially:

- changing climate in North Africa, the Middle East and in the Indonesian-Australian area
- range extensions into the mountainous areas, especially into the Himalaya
- range extensions into habitats adjacent to the rain forest (before the influence of men especially into coastal areas).

At our present state of knowledge it must be considered quite possible that Polyrhachis is not a true monophyletic unit but evolved several times from Camponotus-like ancestors. Nevertheless it seems recommendable to keep the genus Polyrhachis at the moment. The following combination of characters defines the genus sufficiently:

- metapleural gland always lacking
- first gaster segment large, covering about half of the total size of the gaster or more
- first gaster tergite much larger than second one...
- thorax and/or petiole very often armed with spines or teeth
- no clear polymorphism
- many species use larval silk for nest construction
- many species are arboreal
- body size 5-12 mm

KEYS
(based on worker caste)

Key to subgenera of Polyrhachis
(including the P. cryptoceroides- and the P. flavoflagellata-group)

1 African species [figs. 8, 9]
   subgenus Myrma (part.)
   (key to species in Bolton [1973])

2 Mesothorax armed with spines [fig. 31]
   Polyrhachis s. str.
   (keys in Hung [1970] and Kohout [1988])

3 Deep pro-mesonotal furrow present and thorax and petiole without spines [fig. 7]
   subgenus Hemioptica 15

4 First gaster segment proximally concave and on the top ending with a prominent ridge; petiole only with one tooth at each side [fig. 1]
   subgenus Aulacomyrma

5 Head very large and looking misproportioned; transition from top to flanks of thorax angled but without a distinct margination [fig. 21]
   P. (Myrmhopla) flavoflagellata-group 33

6 Thorax short with a stout appearance 7
   - Thorax elongated 9

7 Thorax rounded longitudinally as well as transversally; most species are black and shiny and have at the most short thoracic spines which never insert with a very broad base [fig. 4]
   subgenus Cyrtomyrma

8 Thorax rounded or marginate; not shiny black

9 Margination (if present) of thorax without lobes; spines of prothorax with broad base, oriented horizontally [fig. 18]
   P. (Myrmhopla) cryptoceroides-group 31
   - Margination of thorax especially distally with lobes; usually with dense pubescence and several long hairs [fig. 3]

10 Thorax mostly or totally marginate

11 Petiole columnar, with three vertical spines whose bases are also columnar, with the central spine the longest [fig. 30] (only P. (Campomyrma) pseudothrinax Hung, 1967b has also such a spination, but its petiole is scale-like and the spines are flat)
   subgenus Myrmothrinax 12

12 Spination of petiole different

13 Spines of propodeum with broad bases, sometimes even plate-like, often with ± rounded tips, orientated more or less horizontally and pointing backwards; petiole with four vertical spines, of which the two innermost ones are the longest in most species; margination of thorax without lobes; thorax ± flat on top [fig. 2]
   subgenus Camponyrmata 14

14 Spines of propodeum acute; orientation of petiolar spines not exclusively vertical, but also ± orientated backwards

15 Petiole between the spines with a nearly horizontal plateau; pronotum mostly with short acute spines or teeth [fig. 6]
   subgenus Hedomyrma

16 Petiole without a plateau; pronotum usually only shouldered [fig. 5]
   subgenus Hagiomyrma
### Key to the species of the subgenus Hemioptica

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Smaller (head length &lt; 1.47 mm); the body covered with appressed silvery pubescence</td>
<td>P. bugnioni</td>
<td>cleophanes-group</td>
<td>fig. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Larger (head length &gt; 1.57 mm); the appressed pubescence virtually absent from all dorsal surfaces of the body</td>
<td></td>
<td>bicolor-group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dorsum of mesosoma highly polished; the lateral angles of the petiole broadly, obtusely dentate</td>
<td>P. scissa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dorsum of mesosoma closely sculptured, semiopaque; the lateral angles of the petiole acutely spinose</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key to species-groups of the subgenus Myrmhopla

(see key to subspecies for the P. cryptoceroides- and the P. flavoflagellata-group)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Petiole in side view cubic to rectangular, never scale-like</td>
<td>P. sexspinosa-group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Petiole node- or scale-like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Thorax with a box-like appearance, sometimes with a suggestion of a margination; body with short stout hairs</td>
<td>P. viehmeyeri-group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Thorax totally immarginate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Petiole spineless</td>
<td>P. nigriceps-group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Petiole with spines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Genae partially or fully marginal, if not, petiolar spines with hook-like tips</td>
<td>P. sexspinosa-group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Genae rounded, petiolar spines not with hook-like tips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mesothorax armed with a small tooth at each side, sometimes only with a knob</td>
<td>P. cephalotes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Mesothorax unarmad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thorax strong and massive, often appearing somewhat inflated; thoracic spines strong, ± horizontally orientated and never with a hook-like tip; spines of petiole oriented upwards and backwards, bent embracing the gaster; pubescence on gaster variable; long hairs are present only in very few species</td>
<td>P. sexspinosa-group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Thorax with long hairs and without a stout, inflated appearance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Large (TL: 8-9 mm) amber coloured species</td>
<td>P. ochracea</td>
<td>ochracea-group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Small (TL: ca. 6 mm) species; genae marginal or immarginate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Thorax with numerous long hairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Thorax without or only with few long hairs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Key to species of the P. (Myrmhopla) arachne-group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Gaster shiny; pavillons below bamboo leaves</td>
<td>P. arachne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Gaster mat; pavillons in longitudinally rolled bamboo leaves</td>
<td>P. hodgsoni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key to species of the P. (Myrmhopla) cryptoceroides-group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Thorax short and broad, distinctly marginate; bases of spines very broad; spines orientated ± horizontally; black</td>
<td>P. cryptoceroides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Thorax not or not distinctly marginate; spines of propodeum with smaller bases and somewhat upright orientated; not uniformly black</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Thorax with a suggestion of a margination, less distinct than in P. cryptoceroides; body black. appendages yellow-reddish brown</td>
<td>P. jerdonii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Thorax without margination, appearing somewhat inflated; appendages amber coloured with blackish nodes</td>
<td>P. wroghtonii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key to species of the *P. (Myrmhopla)*

**flavoflagellata-group**

33. Lateral spines of petiole acute

- *P. flavoflagellata*

- Lateral spines of petiole truncate *P. stylifera*

**Key to species of the *P. (Myrmhopla)*

**furcatata-group**

34. Petiole with strong hook-like spines *P. furcata*

- Spines on petiole not hook-like, at most the tips with little barbs 35

35. Petiole a long stalk, on its top two spines, pointing backwards and weakly upwards, the tips bent down hook-like *P. tragos*

- Petiole not stalk-like 36

36. Head black, above the eyes smooth and shiny, rest of body amber coloured *P. gracilior*

- Head like the rest of the body coloured reddish-brownish, sculpture above the eyes coarse and not shiny 37

37. Coarse sculpture on upper head not extended below the eyes; proximal triangle of petiole with marginate borders *P. rufipes*

Coarse sculpture on upper head extended below the eyes; proximal triangle of petiole immaculate *P. etheli*

**Key to species of the *P. (Myrmhopla)*

**hector-group**

38. Gaster coloured metallic green or blue 39

- Gaster black, brownish or reddish, without metallic colouration 40

39. Gaster mat

- *P. tubifex*

- Gaster shiny *P. chalybea*

40. Whole body black and shiny; thorax massiv; propodeal spines very long and diverging; hind tibiae without rows of spines *P. venus*

- Thorax less massiv; not entirely shiny; spines of propodeum shorter; gaster often reddish 41

41. Top of gaster not or only very little pubescent; sculpture only a weak fingerprint-like transverse striation and fine scattered punctuation *P. pressa*

- Top of gaster pubescent; sculpture a fine dense punctuation 42

42. Spines of the petiole inserting distantly from each other, therefore the interspace between them is U-shaped 43

- Spines of the petiole inserting close to each other, therefore the interspace between them is V-shaped 47

- Propodeal spines shorter than length of propodeum; tips of petiolar spines strait and spines relatively short *P. oedipus*

- Propodeal spines clearly longer than propodeum 46

44. Tips of petiolar spines bent downwards hook-like; hind tibia at its underside with a row of at most four spines *P. curvispina*

- Tips of petiolar spines not hook-like 47

45. Head in frontal view round to oval, but never markedly elongate, above the eyes short and converging, i. e. not parallel-sided; head in side view ± semicircular; scapes long, reaching beyond the occipital margin with about half their length, maxillary palps, layed against the head's lower surface, reaching beyond the frontal margin of the eyes *P. binghami*

- Head elongate in frontal view, above the eyes the sides are parallel for some distance; cheeks very long and parallel; head in side view flat, not semicircular; less than 1/3 of the scape's length surpassing the occipital margin of the head 47

46. Ocelli present; maxillary palps, when layed against the heads lower surface, reach the frontal margin of the eyes sp. n. 2

- Ocelli lacking; maxillary palps, when layed against the heads lower surface, not reaching the frontal margin of the eyes sp. n. 3

47. Maxillary palps much longer than the head; petiole in sideview ± triangular; scapes very long and slender, not as obviously flattened as the hind tibiae; very slender species

- *P. mulleri*

48. Maxillary palps shorter than the head; petiole quadrangular or nodiform; scape broader and flattened as much as the hind tibiae 48

- Undertail of hind tibia without a row of spines, only at the distal end of the tibia near the spur some spines are usually present *P. abdominalis*

- In addition to the spines near the spur, the bending side of the hind tibia bears at each side a row of spines 49

49. Propodeum with long and slender spines; spines of petiole curved a little downwards at the top, gaster sometimes brownish or blackish without red; mesothorax saddle-like concave; transition between mesothorax and propodeum as an elevated ridge; slender species

- *P. mutata*
Propodeal spines shorter; spines of petiole struit; gaster always reddish (only individuals recently emerged from the pupa are coloured uniformly light brownish - these specimens can be collected outside the nest already!)

P. hector

Synonymic list of species

(Remark: W. KARAWAJEW transliterated his name in most of his studies on Polyrhachis as "KARAWAJEW". This transliteration is also used in this study. Only in his first two papers the Ukrainian scientist spelled his name as "KARAVAIEV". Several English authors are citing him as "KARAVAIEV").

Genus Polyrhachis SMITH

Formica LINNAEUS, 1758: 579 partim [sensu FABRICIUS, 1782, LATREILLE, 1802]
Myrma BILLBERG, 1820: 104. Type-species: Formica militaris FABRICIUS, 1782: 493 by subsequent designation of WHEELER, 1911: 859. [nomen oblitum, applied to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature]
Polyrhachis SHUCKARD, 1840: 172; MAYR, 1862: 677, ROGER, 1863: 6; MAYR, 1865: 38; 1867: 60; 1872: 138; ANDRÉ, 1887: 286; WROUGHTON, 1892: 35; DAHL, 1901: 14 [nomen nudum, only announcement of publication in SWAISON & SHUCKARD, 1840: 172]
P. hector

Camponotus MAYR, 1861: 35 partim [sensu FOREL, 1879: 110]

Polyrhachis SMITH; FOREL, 1901c: 302 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis SMITH; KERSHAW, 1907: 67; CLARK, 1926: 456 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis SMITH; HASKINS, 1970: 360 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis SMITH; MARKL, 1973: 264 [misspelling]

Subgenus Aulacomyrma EMERY [fig. 1]

Polyrhachis (Johnia) KARAWAJEW, 1927: 43. Type-species: Polyrhachis (Johnia) schizospina KARAWAJEW, 1927: 44, by monotypy. [synonymy by HUNG, 1967a: 402]
Polyrhachis (Aulocomyrma); CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 256 [misspelling]

EMERY (1921) described the subgenus as: "first gaster segment occupying a large part of the gaster. elevated anteriorly and protruding beyond the biconvex petiolar scale. The scale has a sharp upper margin and a tooth at each side. Thorax stout, partially marginate. Pronotum with teeth or spines. The sculpture consists of regularly engraved more or less coarse furrows" (own translation). EMERY (1925) added: "meso-epinotal-suture lacking; propodeum truncate posteriorly. obtusely dentate; first gaster segment covering about 2/3 of the entire gaster. proximally it is concave to envelope the scale; this concave part is ending dorsally in a ridge that is elevated above the level of the gaster; the body sculpture described above sometimes also on the gaster" (own translation).

The Aulacomyrma species are small (TL: < 8 mm), the thorax is more or less marginate, the genae are always marginate. As far as known, they are rare weaver ants which are restricted to New Guinea and nearby islands.

The subgenus comprises seven species.

Distribution: Bismarck-Archipelago, Indonesia, New Guinea
List of species:

**Polyrhachis dohrni** Forel
Polyrhachis dohrni Forel, 1901b: 34

**Polyrhachis exarata** Emery
Polyrhachis exarata Emery, 1887a: 226

**Polyrhachis excellens** Viehmeyer
Polyrhachis excellens Viehmeyer, 1912: 14

**Polyrhachis geometrica** Smith
Polyrhachis geometricus Smith, 1859: 141

**Polyrhachis pallipes** Donisthorpe
Polyrhachis pallipes Donisthorpe, 1948b: 603

**Polyrhachis porcata** Emery
Polyrhachis porcata Emery, 1921a: 20

**Polyrhachis schizospina** Karawajew
Polyrhachis (Johnia) schizospina Karawajew, 1927: 44
Polyrhachis (Aulacomyrma) schizospina Karawajew; Hung, 1967a: 402 [synonymy of the subgenus]

Subgenus *Campomyrma* Wheeler

[fig. 2]

*Camponotus* Mayr, 1861: 35 partim [sensu Forel, 1879: 110]
Polyrhachis (Evelyna) partim [sensu Chapman & Capco, 1951: 267]
[Polyrhachis clypeatus-group sensu Hung, 1967b: 200]

Wheeler (1911) established the subgenus for Emery's (1896) "cohors Polyrhachides camponotiformes" without further descriptions. Emery (1896), who had also included todays subgenus *Myrmotherix* in his "cohors", only gave a description for the worker caste: "head weakly convex; eyes lateral; thorax dorsally margined; pronotum angled to weakly dentate; propodeum with 2 spine-like flat and horizontally orientated appendages or with small upcurved teeth; gaster similar to that in *Camponotus*, first gastral segment occupying less than half of the gaster's length" (own translation). Forel (1915) excluded Emery's (1896) "manipulus thrinax" as subgenus *Myrmotherix* ("three spines on the petiole") and restricted *Campomyrma* to "manipulus clypeata" and "manipulus femorata" without giving further details. In 1925 Emery added: "teeth or appendages of propodeum always more developed than those of pronotum; no teeth, etc., at the mesonotum; petiole with two pairs of upright spines or teeth, in some species the central pair of spines is lacking and the shape of the top of the scale is like a transverse arc; in some species the median pair of teeth is smaller than the outer ones" (own translation).

In these species the thorax is always margined, the genae are immarginate. They are weaver ants, which have a center of speciation in Australia, where they are ground nesting, while the Indomalayan species - as far as known - are arboreal.

The subgenus comprises 35 species. Emery (1925) divided it into the *Polyrhachis clypeata-femorata clypeata*-group and the *Polyrhachis-halidayi-group*. Into the latter he only included *P. halidayi* and *P. hauwelli*. Andersen & Burbidge (1991: 80) list a *Polyrhachis inconspicua*-group without giving further details.

Distribution: Australia, Bismarck-Archipelago, Burma, China (new), India, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, New Guinea, Oceania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand (new)

List of species:

**Polyrhachis creusa creusa** Emery
Polyrhachis creusa Emery, 1897a: 577
Polyrhachis creusa var. chlorizans Forel, 1901b: 30 [synonymy by Kohout & Taylor, 1990: 514]
Polyrhachis hecuba Forel, 1902b: 527 [synonymy by Kohout & Taylor, 1990: 514]
Polyrhachis creusa Emery; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 257 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis creusa distinguenda

**KARAWAJEW**

*Polyrhachis creusa distinguenda* KARAWAJEW, 1927: 7

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**Polyrhachis equina** SMITH

*Polyrhachis equinus* SMITH, 1857: 63

*Polyrhachis biloba* FOREL, 1911d: 58 [synonym by WHEELER, 1919: 122]

*Polyrhachis equina* SMITH; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 257 [misspelling]

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**Polyrhachis excisa** MAYR

*Polyrhachis excisa* MAYR, 1867: 64

---

**Polyrhachis exercita exercita** (WALKER)

*Formica exercita* WALKER, 1859: 370

*Polyrhachis clypeatus* MAYR, 1862: 683 [synonymy by DONISTHORPE, 1932a: 575]

*Polyrhachis clypeata* MAYR; ROGER, 1863: 7 [misspelling]

*Polyrhachis exercita* (WALKER); SMITH, 1867: 318

*Polyrhachis indica* MAYR, 1870: 945 [synonymy by FOREL, 1893a: 29 with *P. clypeata* MAYR]

*Camponotus indicus* (MAYR); FOREL, 1879: 110

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**Polyrhachis exercita lucidiventris** FOREL

*Polyrhachis clypeata* var. *lucidiventris* FOREL, 1907c: 39

*Polyrhachis exercita lucidiventris* FOREL; DONISTHORPE, 1932a: 575 [indirect transfer of the subspecies by synonymy of *Polyrhachis clypeatus* MAYR, 1862: 683]

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**Polyrhachis exercita obtusisquama** FOREL

*Polyrhachis clypeata* r. *obtusisquama* FOREL, 1902a: 289

*Polyrhachis exercita obtusisquama* FOREL; DONISTHORPE, 1932a: 575 [indirect transfer of the subspecies by synonymy of *Polyrhachis clypeatus* MAYR, 1862: 683]

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**Polyrhachis exercita rastrata** EMERY

*Polyrhachis rastrata* EMERY, 1889: 517

*Polyrhachis clypeata* r. *rastrata* EMERY; FOREL, 1893a: 19 + 29

*Polyrhachis exercita rastrata* EMERY; DONISTHORPE, 1932a: 575 [indirect transfer of the subspecies by synonymy of *Polyrhachis clypeatus* MAYR, 1862: 683]

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**Polyrhachis femorata** SMITH

*Polyrhachis femoratus* SMITH, 1858: 73

*Camponotus emeryi* FOREL, 1880: 113 [synonymy by EMERY in FOREL, 1894b: 72]

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**Polyrhachis flavibasis** CLARK

*Polyrhachis flavibasis* CLARK, 1930: 16

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**Polyrhachis fuscipes** MAYR

*Polyrhachis fuscipes* MAYR, 1862: 679 [synonymy by MAYR, 1863a: 445 with *P. hexacanthus* (ERICHSON)]

*Polyrhachis hexacantha* (ERICHSON, 1841: 74) partim [sensu MAYR, 1863a: 445; sensu DALLA TORRE, 1893: 263; sensu EMERY, 1925: 179]

*Polyrhachis semipolita hestia* FOREL, 1911b: 295 [synonymy by TAYLOR, 1989: 23]

*Polyrhachis fuscipes* MAYR; TAYLOR, 1989: 23

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**Polyrhachis gravis** CLARK

*Polyrhachis gravis* CLARK, 1930: 15

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**Polyrhachis griboidoi** EMERY

*Polyrhachis griboidoi* EMERY, 1887a: 221

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**Polyrhachis halidayi** EMERY

*Polyrhachis halidayi* EMERY, 1889: 517

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**Polyrhachis hauwelli** BINGHAM

[subgen. comb. rev.]

*Polyrhachis hauwelli* BINGHAM, 1903: 394

*Polyrhachis* (*Camponyrmia*) *hauwelli* BINGHAM; EMERY, 1925: 180

*Polyrhachis* (*Myrurna*) *hauwelli* BINGHAM; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 271

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**Polyrhachis hexacantha** (ERICHSON)

*Formica hexacantha* ERICHSON, 1842: 260

*Polyrhachis hexacanthus* (ERICHSON); MAYR, 1863a: 445
Polyrhachis foggatti Forel, 1910c: 89 [synonymy by Taylor, 1989: 24]

Polyrhachis hirsuta MAYR
Polyrhachis hirsuta MAYR, 1876: 75
Polyrhachis hirsuta quinquedentata Viehmeyer, 1925: 147 [synonymy by Taylor, 1989: 24]

Polyrhachis horacei HUNG
Polyrhachis (Evelyna) cheesmana
Donisthorpe, 1943c: 459 [junior homonym of P. (Myrmothrinax) cheesmana Donisthorpe, 1937a: 273]
Polyrhachis horacei HUNG, 1967b: 201 [replacement name for P. cheesmana Donisthorpe, 1943 nec 1937]

Polyrhachis inconspicua EMERY
Polyrhachis inconspicua Emery, 1887a: 225
Polyrhachis thalia Forel, 1902b: 530 [synonymy by Taylor, 1989: 24]

Polyrhachis insularis EMERY
Polyrhachis inconspicua var. insularis Emery, 1887a: 225
Polyrhachis inconspicua var. subnitaens Emery, 1895b: 357 [synonymy by Taylor, 1989: 25]
Polyrhachis insularis Emery: Taylor, 1989: 25

Polyrhachis io FOREL
Polyrhachis thalia var. io Forel, 1915a: 114
Polyrhachis io Forel: Taylor, 1989: 25

Polyrhachis jacksoniana ROGER
Polyrhachis jacksoniana Roger, 1863: 158
Polyrhachis hexacantha jacksoniana Roger: Emery, 1925: 179

Polyrhachis leae leae FOREL
Polyrhachis leae Forel, 1913c: 193
Polyrhachis leae Forel: Taylor, 1989: 27 [species inquirenda, associated with the Polyrhachis (sidnica) aggregat]

Polyrhachis leae cedarensis FOREL
Polyrhachis leae r. cedarensis Forel, 1915a: 114
Polyrhachis leae cedarensis Forel; Taylor, 1989: 27 [species inquirenda, associated with the Polyrhachis (sidnica) aggregat]

Polyrhachis macroops WHEELER
Hoplomyrmus micans Mayr, 1876: 76 partim [sensu Kirby, 1896: 205, misidentification]
Polyrhachis longipes Wheeler, 1915a: 821 [junior homonym of P. longipes Smith, 1859: 140]
Polyrhachis macroops Wheeler, 1916: 37 [replacement name for P. longipes Wheeler]

Polyrhachis maculata FOREL
Polyrhachis polymnia var. maculata Forel, 1915a: 115
Polyrhachis maculata Forel; Taylor, 1989: 25

Polyrhachis micans MAYR
Polyrhachis micans Mayr, 1876: 76

Polyrhachis ops FOREL
Polyrhachis micans ops Forel, 1907a: 308
Polyrhachis micans st. ops var. dentinasis Santschi, 1920c: 185 [name not available]
Polyrhachis micans r. ops var. rufa Crawley, 1912: 97 [name not available]
Polyrhachis ops Forel; Taylor, 1989: 26

Polyrhachis patiens SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis patiens Santschi, 1920c: 185

Polyrhachis phryne FOREL
Polyrhachis phryne Forel, 1907c: 41
Polyrhachis sempronia Forel, 1907c: 39 [synonymy by Taylor, 1989: 26]
Polyrhachis sidnica var. perthensis Crawley, 1922: 36
Polyrhachis perthensis Crawley; Taylor, 1989: 26 [synonymy by Kohout & Taylor, 1990: 517]

Polyrhachis polymnia FOREL
Polyrhachis polymnia Forel, 1902b: 532

Polyrhachis prometheus SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis prometheus Santschi, 1920b: 566
Polyrhachis pseudothrinax HUNG
Polyrhachis pseudothrinax HUNG, 1967b: 199

Polyrhachis pyrrhus FOREL
Polyrhachis pyrrhus FOREL, 1910c: 90

Polyrhachis schwiedlandi FOREL
Polyrhachis schwiedlandi FOREL, 1902b: 529
Polyrhachis schwiedlandi FOREL; TAYLOR, 1989: 23 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis sculpta EMERY
Polyrhachis sculpta EMERY, 1887a: 226

Polyrhachis semipolita ANDRÉ
Polyrhachis semipolita ANDRÉ, 1896: 251
Polyrhachis hexacantha semipolita ANDRÉ; EMERY, 1898a: 228
Polyrhachis hexacantha semipolita ANDRÉ; CLARK, 1934: 72 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis semipolita ANDRÉ; CLARK, 1934: 72

Polyrhachis sidnica sidnica MAYR
Polyrhachis sidnica MAYR, 1866a: 886
Polyrhachis quadricuspis MAYR, 1870: 946 [synonymy by MAYR, 1876: 75]
Polyrhachis sidnica MAYR; MAYR, 1870: 946 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis sydneyensis MAYR; WHEELER, 1915a: 822 [nomen nudum, probably misspelling for P. sidnica MAYR]
Polyrhachis sidnica var. quadricuspis MAYR; EMERY, 1925: 180
Polyrhachis sidnica MAYR; TAYLOR, 1989: 27 [species inquirenda, associated with the Polyrhachis (sidnica) aggregat]

Polyrhachis sidnica tambourinensis FOREL
Polyrhachis sidnica var. tambourinensis FOREL, 1915a: 113
Polyrhachis sidnica tambourinensis FOREL; TAYLOR, 1989: 27 [species inquirenda, associated with the Polyrhachis (sidnica) aggregat]

Polyrhachis (sidnica)
[aggregatname by TAYLOR, 1989: 27 for]:
Polyrhachis sidnica sidnica MAYR, 1866a: 886
Polyrhachis leae leae FOREL, 1913c: 193

Polyrhachis sidnica tambourinensis FOREL, 1915a: 113
Polyrhachis leae cedarensis FOREL, 1915a: 114

Polyrhachis spengeli FOREL
Polyrhachis spengeli FOREL, 1912a: 69

Polyrhachis templi FOREL
Polyrhachis templi FOREL, 1902b: 531

Polyrhachis zimmerae CLARK
Polyrhachis zimmerae CLARK, 1941b: 92
Polyrhachis zimmeri CLARK; TAYLOR, 1989: 23 [misspelling]

Subgenus Chariomyrma FOREL
[fig. 3]

Polyrhachis (Chariomyrma) FOREL, 1915a: 107.
Type-species: Polyrhachis guerini ROGER, 1863: 157, by original designation.
Polyrhachis (Hagiomyrma) partim [sensu WHEELER, 1911a: 860]

WHEELER before (1911) had introduced the subgenus Hagiomyrma for EMERY'S (1915) "cohors Polyrhachides arciferae". FOREL (1915) created the subgenus Hagiomyrma for EMERY'S (1986) "manipulus P. guerini" of this "cohors". Neither EMERY (1886) nor FOREL (1915) gave a description of the "manipulus" subgenus resp. EMERY (1925) described it for the first time: "thorax margination sometimes weak and small, sometimes large and elevated; border of the thoracic dorsum sometimes lobed, the segments are separated by borders (as e. g. in the genus Cryptocerus), each side of the propodeum bears a basal lobe (ex. P. lacintata EMERY); pronotal shoulders generally with a tooth or spine; propodeal spines always longer than the pronotal shoulders; petiole with different types of spination, generally it is short and broad, rarely it is like in Hedomyrma; usually the spines are long, strong and curved, embracing the base of the gaster; rarely there is one single dorsal tooth (P. heinlethii FOREL)" (own translation).

The thorax of these species is marginate, the genae are immarginate. They are small ground nesting, non weaving species which prefer open habitats. Centers of speciation lie in Australia (arcuata-gp.) and New Guinea (hostilis-gp.).
The subgenus comprises 58 species. Emery (1925) distinguished the Polyrhachis arcuata-group (small species with weak margination of the thorax) and the Polyrhachis hostilis-group (large species with strongly elevated and acute margination of the thorax).

Distribution: Australia, Bismarck-Archipelago, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Oceania, Philippines, Singapore, Solomons

List of species:

**Polyrhachis antennata antennata**

*Polyrhachis antennata* Viehmeyer, 1912: 13

**Polyrhachis antennata reticulata**

[nom. nov.]

*Polyrhachis antennata var. aciculata* Viehmeyer, 1912: 13 [primary homonym of *P. aciculatus* Smith, 1858: 70]

[Derivatio nominis: gaster reticulate on top, while longitudinally striate in the nominal subspecies]

**Polyrhachis appendiculata** Emery

*Polyrhachis appendiculata* Emery, 1893a: 227

**Polyrhachis arcuata arcuata** (Le Guillou)

*Formica arcuata* Le Guillou, 1842: 315 [synonymy by Dalla Torre, 1893: 264 with *P. latreillii* (Guérin-Méneville)]

*Polyrhachis arcuatus* (Le Guillou): Mayr, 1863a: 443

*Polyrhachis latifrons* Roger, 1863: 155 [synonymy by Emery, 1897: 583 with *P. arcuata* (Le Guillou)]

*Polyrhachis modiglianii* Emery, 1887b: 529 [synonymy by Emery, 1895b: 357 with *P. latifrons* Roger; synonymy by Emery, 1898a: 230 with *P. arcuata* (Le Guillou)]

*Polyrhachis latreillii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1838: 205) partim [sensu Dalla Torre, 1893: 264]

*Polyrhachis arcuata* (Le Guillou); Emery, 1900b: 714; Forel, 1901b: 32

**Polyrhachis arcuata acutinota** Forel

*Polyrhachis arcuata var. acutinota* Forel, 1901b: 32

**Polyrhachis arcuata aruana** Karawajew

*Polyrhachis arcuata var. aruana* Karawajew, 1927: 16

**Polyrhachis arcuata continentis** Forel

*Polyrhachis arcuata var. continentis* Forel, 1905a: 179

**Polyrhachis arcuata denselineata** Viehmeyer

*Polyrhachis arcuata var. denselineata* Viehmeyer, 1914b: 533

**Polyrhachis argenteosignata** Emery

*Polyrhachis argenteosignata* Emery, 1900a: 335 [incorrect original spelling]

*Polyrhachis argenteo-signata* Emery; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 259; Forel, 1901b: 33 [mis-spelling]

**Polyrhachis aurea aurea** Mayr

*Polyrhachis guerini var. aurea* Mayr, 1876: 74

*Polyrhachis aurea* Mayr; Emery, 1897a: 589

**Polyrhachis aurea fiorii** Emery

*Polyrhachis aurea fiorii* Emery, 1914: 429

**Polyrhachis auriformis** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis auriformis* Donisthorpe, 1943c: 462

**Polyrhachis aurita aurita** Emery

*Polyrhachis aurita* Emery, 1911: 538

**Polyrhachis aurita longispina** Viehmeyer

*Polyrhachis schlaginhaufeni var. longispina* Viehmeyer, 1912: 12

*Polyrhachis aurita var. longispinosa* Viehmeyer; Emery, 1925: 187 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis aurita schlaginhaufeni** Viehmeyer

*Polyrhachis schlaginhaufeni* Viehmeyer, 1912: 12

*Polyrhachis aurita schlaginhaufeni* Viehmeyer; Emery, 1925: 187
Polyrhachis aurita schlogs-Haufeni Viehmeyer; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 260 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis beauforti beauforti Emery
Polyrhachis beauforti Emery, 1911: 538

Polyrhachis beauforti punctinota Viehmeyer
Polyrhachis beauforti var. punctinota Viehmeyer, 1914c: 58
Polyrhachis subcyanea var. punctinota Viehmeyer; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 260 [Chapman & Capco erroneously reported the original description in this way]

Polyrhachis bedoti Forel
Polyrhachis bedoti Forel, 1902b: 518

Polyrhachis caulomma caulomma Viehmeyer
Polyrhachis caulomma Viehmeyer, 1914c: 57

Polyrhachis caulomma parallela Viehmeyer
Polyrhachis caulomma var. parallela Viehmeyer, 1914a: 612

Polyrhachis cingula Donisthorpe
Polyrhachis cingula Donisthorpe, 1947a: 590

Polyrhachis coerulescens coerulescens Emery
Polyrhachis coerulescens Emery, 1897a: 588

Polyrhachis coerulescens nigronitens Viehmeyer
Polyrhachis coerulescens var. nigronitens Viehmeyer, 1914c: 58

Polyrhachis coerulescens strigifrons Viehmeyer
Polyrhachis coerulescens var. strigifrons Viehmeyer, 1914b: 535

Polyrhachis constricta Emery
Polyrhachis constricta Emery, 1897a: 584

Polyrhachis contenta Mayr
Polyrhachis contenta Mayr, 1876: 74

Polyrhachis costulata costulata Emery
[stat. rev.]
Polyrhachis aurea costulata Emery, 1897a: 590
Polyrhachis costulata Emery; Dahl, 1901: table between page 22 and page 23
Polyrhachis aurea costulata Emery; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 259

Polyrhachis costulata radicicola Dahl
Polyrhachis aurea r. costulata var. radicicola Forel, 1901b: 32 [name not available]
Polyrhachis costulata var. radicicola Dahl, 1901: 15 [first available use of the name]
Polyrhachis heinlethii heinlethii FOREL
Polyrhachis heinlethii FOREL, 1895b: 47
Polyrhachis heinlethii var. sophiae FOREL, 1902b: 521 [incorrect original spelling; synonymy by KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 514]
Polyrhachis heinleti FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 186 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis heinlethii papuana EMERY
Polyrhachis heinleti var. papuana EMERY, 1900a: 336 [incorrect original spelling]

Polyrhachis hookeri LOWNE
Polyrhachis hookeri LOWNE, 1865: 334
Polyrhachis hookeri var. aerea FOREL, 1902b: 521 [synonymy by KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 515]
Polyrhachis cataulacoidea STITZ, 1911: 377 [synonymy by KOHOUT, 1994a: 136]
Polyrhachis cataulacoides STITZ, EMERY, 1925: 186 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis hostilis hostilis SMITH
Polyrhachis hostilis SMITH, 1859: 139
Polyrhachis hirsuta EMERY, 1911: 532; EMERY, 1925: 188 [nomen nudum]
Polyrhachis hostilis var. hirsuta VIEHMEYER, 1914c: 58 [junior primary homonym of P. hirsuta MAYR, 1876: 75]
Polyrhachis hostilis var. hirsutula EMERY; SANTSCHI, 1916: 243 [wrong procedure while correcting a preoccupied name and also junior primary homonym of P. continua var. hirsutula EMERY, 1911: 256]
Polyrhachis hostilis var. intricata FOREL, 1918: 727 [replacement name for P. hostilis var. hirsutula SANTSCHI; synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 175]
Polyrhachis hostilis hebes DONISTHORPE, 1941b: 62 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 175]
Polyrhachis hirsutula EMERY; WILSON, 1959: 444 and 1971: 438 [WILSON overlooked the replacement name P. hostilis var. intricata FOREL; HÖLDÖBLER & WILSON, 1990: 164 [they overlooked the synonymy with P. hostilis SMITH]

Polyrhachis hostilis circumflexa SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis hostilis var. arcuata STITZ, 1911: 378 [junior secondary homonym of P. arcuata LE GUILLOU, 1842: 315]
Polyrhachis hostilis var. circumplexa SANTSCHI, 1916: 23 [replacement name for P. hostilis var. arcuata STITZ]

Polyrhachis inclusa VIEHMEYER
Polyrhachis inclusa VIEHMEYER, 1912: 13 [fossil]

Polyrhachis kaiipi MANN
Polyrhachis kaiipi MANN, 1919: 382

Polyrhachis karawaiwei SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis (Charionymma) convexa KARAWAJEW, 1927: 17 [junior primary homonym of P. convexa ROGER, 1863: 153]
Polyrhachis karawaiwei SANTSCHI, 1928a: 139 [replacement name for P. convexa KARAWAJEW]
Polyrhachis karawaiwei SANTSCHI; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 261 [incorrect subsequent spelling]

Polyrhachis laciniata EMERY
Polyrhachis laciniata EMERY, 1900a: 335

Polyrhachis latata EMERY
Polyrhachis latreillei GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1838: 205 partim [sensu EMERY, 1887a: 229]
Polyrhachis guerini latata EMERY, 1895b: 357 [name for P. latreillei GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE sensu EMERY, 1887a: 229]
Polyrhachis aurea lata EMERY: EMERY, 1897a: 590
Polyrhachis gab var. aegra FOREL, 1915a: 109 [synonymy by KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 515]
Polyrhachis aurea t. latata MAYR: FOREL, 1915a: 110 [citation of wrong author]
Polyrhachis lata EMERY: KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 515

Polyrhachis latinota VIEHMEYER
Polyrhachis hostilis var. latinota VIEHMEYER, 1912: 11
Polyrhachis latinota VIEHMEYER; VIEHMEYER, 1914c: 26

Polyrhachis latreillii (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE)
Formica latreillii GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1838: 205
Polyrhachis latreillii (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE); SMITH, 1858: 73  
Polyrhachis latreillevi GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE; MAYR, 1863a: 445; DALLA TORRE, 1893: 264 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis leopoldi SANTSCHI  
Polyrhachis leopoldi SANTSCHI, 1932: 25

Polyrhachis limbata EMERY  
Polyrhachis hostilis SMITH, 1859: 139 partim [sensu EMERY, 1887a: 229]  
Polyrhachis limbata EMERY, 1897a: 585  
Polyrhachis mentor FOREL, 1901b: 31 [synonymy by VIEHMeyer, 1914: 54]

Polyrhachis loriai EMERY  
Polyrhachis loriai EMERY, 1897a: 585

Polyrhachis lownei FOREL  
Polyrhachis hookeri t. lownei FOREL, 1895b: 44  
Polyrhachis lownei FOREL; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 515

Polyrhachis marginata SMITH  
Polyrhachis marginatus SMITH, 1859: 139

Polyrhachis nigrescens KARAWAJEW  
Polyrhachis nigrescens KARAWAJEW, 1927: 16

Polyrhachis nitens DONISTHORPE  
Polyrhachis nitens DONISTHORPE, 1943c: 464

Polyrhachis obscura FOREL  
Polyrhachis hookeri t. obscura FOREL, 1895b: 44  
Polyrhachis hookeri t. obscura var. bellendenensis FOREL, 1915a: 109 [name not available]  
Polyrhachis obscura FOREL; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 516

Polyrhachis obtusa EMERY  
Polyrhachis aurea var. obtusa EMERY, 1897a: 589  
Polyrhachis aurea var. obtusus EMERY; DONISTHORPE, 1947a: 590 [incorrect gender-suffix]  
Polyrhachis obtusa EMERY; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 516

Polyrhachis opalescens CLARK  
Polyrhachis opalescens CLARK, 1930: 11

Polyrhachis pallescens MAYR  
Polyrhachis guerini var. pallescens MAYR, 1876: 74  
Polyrhachis aurea var. pallescens MAYR; EMERY, 1897a: 584  
Polyrhachis aurea var. depilis EMERY, 1897a: 589 [synonymy by KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 516]  
Polyrhachis pallescens MAYR; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 516

Polyrhachis punctiventris MAYR  
Polyrhachis punctiventris MAYR, 1876: 73

Polyrhachis rere MANN  
Polyrhachis rere MANN, 1919: 381

Polyrhachis rotundiceps KARAWAJEW  
Polyrhachis rotundiceps KARAWAJEW, 1927: 18

Polyrhachis rowlandi FOREL  
Polyrhachis rowlandi FOREL, 1910c: 85

Polyrhachis scapulata SANTSCHI  
Polyrhachis scapulata SANTSCHI, 1932: 23

Polyrhachis schoopae FOREL  
Polyrhachis appendiculata t. schoopae FOREL, 1902b: 520  
Polyrhachis schoopae FOREL; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 519

Polyrhachis scutulata SMITH  
Polyrhachis scutulatus SMITH, 1859: 140

Polyrhachis senilis FOREL  
Polyrhachis gab var. senilis FOREL, 1902b: 520  
Polyrhachis gab var. tripellis FOREL, 1915a: 108 [synonymy by KOHOUT, 1988a: 50]
Polyrhachis comata CRAWLEY, 1915: 237 [junior primary homonym of P. bicolor comata EMERY, 1911: 538]


Polyrhachis crawleyana SANTSCHI; EMERY, 1925: 186 [misspelling]


Polyrhachis senilis FOREL; KOHOUT, 1988a: 50

Polyrhachis splendens SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis splendens SANTSCHI, 1932: 22

Polyrhachis subaenescens VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis subaenescens VIEHMeyer, 1912: 10

Polyrhachis subcyanea subcyanea EMERY
Polyrhachis subcyanea EMERY, 1897a: 586

Polyrhachis subcyanea rotundinota VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis subcyanea var. rotundinota VIEHMeyer, 1914c: 58
Polyrhachis subcyaneas var. rotundinota VIEHMeyer; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 263 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis trophimus Smith [subgen. comb. rev.]
Polyrhachis trophimus Smith, 1863: 14
Polyrhachis (Hagionyma) trophimus Smith; Dalla Torre, 1893: 271
Polyrhachis (Charionyma) trophimus Smith; DONISTHORPE, 1932b: 469
Polyrhachis (Hagionyma) trophimus Smith; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 267

Polyrhachis urania FOREL
Polyrhachis urania FOREL, 1902b: 516

Polyrhachis vermiculosa Mayr
Polyrhachis guerini var. vermiculosa Mayr, 1876: 74
Polyrhachis aurea var. vermiculosa Mayr; EMERY, 1897a: 584

Polyrhachis vermiculosa Mayr; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 520

Polyrhachis verticalis Santschi
Polyrhachis abrupta KARAWAJEW, 1927: 19 [junior primary homonym of P. abrupta MAYR, 1867: 62]

Polyrhachis verticalis SANTSCHI, 1928a: 139 [replacement name for P. abrupta KARAWAJEW]

Polyrhachis villosa villosa EMERY
Polyrhachis hostilis var. villosa EMERY, 1897a: 584
Polyrhachis villosa EMERY; VIEHMeyer, 1914: 59

Polyrhachis villosa pubiventris VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis villosa var. pubiventris VIEHMeyer, 1914: 59

Subgenus Cyrtomyrma Forel [fig. 4]

Polyrhachis (Cyrtomyrma) Forel, 1915a: 106.
Type-species: Formica rastellata Latreille, 1802: 130, by original designation.
Polyrhachis (Myrm) partim [sensu WHEELER, 1911a: 860]

WHEELER (1911) had included EMERY’S (1896) whole "cohors Polyrhachides carinatae" into the subgenus Myrma. FOREL (1915) introduced his new subgenus only with the words: "For the "turma rastellata" (probably including revolii ANDRE) I suggest the name Cyrtomyrma nov. subgen. with the type species P. rastellata, which has to be separated from the rest of the turma relucens (Polyrhachides carinatae EM.)". The first description of the group was given by EMERY (1925): “head rounded, proximally narrowed, larger than the pronotum; thorax proximally broad, narrowing distally; back more or less rounded; shoulders of pronotum rounded or ending in an acute tooth; propodeum very short, rounded, i. e. declining smoothly; propodeal teeth very small or totally absent; petiole scale-like with 4 teeth or short spines; first gastral segment large; black and very shiny; because of their large rounded head they resemble somewhat the European Lasius fuliginosus. Female resembling the worker, but thorax and petiole totally unarmed" (own translation).
The thorax of these species is immarginate whereas the genae are marginate. They are small weaver ants which nest above the ground. No distinct centers of speciation can be detected at the moment in this widely distributed subgenus.

The subgenus comprises 28 species. The last revision was published by Donisthorpe (1938). Kyaw Than (1978) wrote a doctoral thesis on that subgenus and labeled many museum specimen with new names, but did not publish the study. Therefore all these names are unavailable and are not included in the following list.

Distribution: Australia, Bismarck-Archipelago, Burma, China, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, New Guinea. Oceania, Philippines, Solomons, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand

List of species:

**Polyrhachis albertisi** Emery

*Polyrhachis albertisi* Emery, 1887a: 240
*Polyrhachis albertisi* Emery, Dalla Torre, 1893: 258 [incorrect subsequent spelling]

**Polyrhachis australis** Mayr

*Polyrhachis australis* Mayr, 1870: 945
*Polyrhachis laevior* Roger partim [sensu Mayr, 1876: 71, misspelling]
*Polyrhachis rastellata laevior* Roger partim [sensu Emery, 1925: 208, misspelling]
*Polyrhachis nos* Donisthorpe, 1938b: 249 [synonymy by Kohout & Taylor, 1990: 513]
*Polyrhachis australis* Mayr; Kohout & Taylor, 1990: 513

**Polyrhachis burmanensis** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis burmanensis* Donisthorpe, 1938b: 257

**Polyrhachis coronata** Santschi

*Polyrhachis obsidiana* Karawajew, 1927: 59 [junior primary homonym of *P. gagates obsidiana* Emery, 1921a: 21]
*Polyrhachis coronata* Santschi, 1928a: 140 [replacement name for *P. obsidiana* Karawajew]

**Polyrhachis debilis debilis** Emery

*Polyrhachis laevior* var. *debilis* Emery, 1887a: 240
*Polyrhachis rastellata* t. *laevior* var. *debilis* Emery; Forel, 1893: 21; 1902b: 527 [name not available]
*Polyrhachis laevior* var. *debilis* Emery; Dalla Torre, 1893: 264 [misspelling]
*Polyrhachis rastellata* st. *levior* var. *debilis* Emery; Emery, 1925: 208 [wrong citation of Forel, 1893: 21; name not available]
*Polyrhachis rastellata* st. *laevior* var. *debilis* Emery; Santschi, 1932: 19 [name not available]
*Polyrhachis debilis* Emery; Donisthorpe, 1938b: 265
*Polyrhachis rastellata* t. *laevior* var. *debilis* Emery; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 266 [name not available]

**Polyrhachis debilis johnsoni** Mann

*Polyrhachis rastellata* var. *johnsoni* Mann, 1919: 390
*Polyrhachis debilis* var. *johnsoni* Mann; Donisthorpe, 1938b: 266

**Polyrhachis demangei** Santschi

*Polyrhachis rastellata* demangei Santschi, 1910b: 284
*Polyrhachis demangei* Santschi; Donisthorpe, 1938b: 264

**Polyrhachis dentata** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis dentata* Donisthorpe, 1947b: 196

**Polyrhachis doddi** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis doddi* Donisthorpe, 1938b: 263

**Polyrhachis emeryana** Mann

*Polyrhachis emeryana* Mann, 1919: 390

**Polyrhachis euryala euryala** Smith

[stat. rev.]

*Polyrhachis euryalus* Smith, 1863: 16 [synonymy by Mayr, 1862: 688 with *P. rastellata* (La- treille, 1802: 130)]
*Polyrhachis rastellata* euryalus Smith; Emery, 1900b: 720 [as variety]; Emery, 1925: 208
*Polyrhachis rastellata* torricellianus Viehmeyer, 1912: 9 [synonymy by Viehmeyer, 1914: 50]
Polyrhachis rastellata euryala Smith; Viehmeier, 1914c: 25
Polyrhachis euryalus Smith; Donisthorpe, 1938b: 259
Polyrhachis rastellata euryalus Smith; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 266

**Polyrhachis euryala goramensis** Emery

*Polyrhachis rastellata var. goramensis* Emery, 1887a: 239
*Polyrhachis rastellata euryala var. goramensis Emery; Viehmeier, 1914c: 51; Emery, 1925: 208 [name not available]
*Polyrhachis euryalus var. goramensis Emery; Donisthorpe, 1938b: 260
*Polyrhachis euryalus var. goramensis Emery; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 265 [misspelling]
*Polyrhachis rastellata var. goramensis Emery; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 265 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis euryala javana** Karawajew [stat. n.]

*Polyrhachis rastellata euryala var. javana Viehmeier, 1914c: 51; Emery, 1925: 208; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 266 [name not available]
*Polyrhachis rastellata var. javana; Karawajew, 1927: 49 [first available use of the name]

**Polyrhachis fornicata** Emery [stat. rev.]

*Polyrhachis rastellata fornicata Emery, 1900b: 720
Polyrhachis fornicata Emery; Donisthorpe, 1938b: 261
*Polyrhachis rastellata fornicata Emery; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 266

**Polyrhachis gibba** Emery

*Polyrhachis gibba Emery, 1901b: 580

**Polyrhachis grandis** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis grandis* Donisthorpe, 1949b: 415

**Polyrhachis jurii** Karawajew

*Polyrhachis jurii* Karawajew, 1935: 116

**Polyrhachis laevissima laevissima** Smith

*Polyrhachis laevissimus* Smith, 1858: 64
*Polyrhachis globularia* Mayr, 1867: 41 [synonymy by Mayr, 1879: 651]

**Polyrhachis levissima Smith; Dallatorre, 1893: 264 [incorrect subsequent spelling]

**Polyrhachis laevissima aruensis** Viehmeier

*Polyrhachis levissima var. aruensis Viehmeier, 1912: 9 [incorrect original spelling]

**Polyrhachis laevissima dichroa** Forel

*Polyrhachis laevissima var. dichrous Forel, 1893a: 21 [incorrect original spelling]

**Polyrhachis leonidas** Forel

*Polyrhachis leonidas Forel, 1901b: 34

**Polyrhachis leviors** Roger

*Polyrhachis leviorsimus Smith, 1859: 141 [junior primary homonym of *P. laevissima Smith, 1858: 64]*
*Polyrhachis leviors Roger, 1863: 8 [replacement name for *P. laevissimus Smith, 1859: 14 nec 1858: 64]*
*Polyrhachis rastellata var. leviors Roger; Emery, 1887a: 240; Emery, 1925: 208 [misspelling]
*Polyrhachis laevior Roger; Dalla Torre, 1893: 264 [misspelling]
*Polyrhachis rastellata var. leviors Roger; Forel, 1915a: 110
*Polyrhachis leviors Roger, Donisthorpe, 1938b: 248; Taylor & Brown, 1985: 137

**Polyrhachis lineae** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis lineae Donisthorpe, 1938b: 262

**Polyrhachis luctuosa** Emery

*Polyrhachis luctuosa Emery, 1921a: 25

**Polyrhachis mackayi** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis mackayi Donisthorpe, 1938b: 258

**Polyrhachis mondoi** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis mondoi Donisthorpe, 1938b: 250

**Polyrhachis pilosa** Donisthorpe

*Polyrhachis rastellata var. pilosa Forel, 1902b: 527 [name not available]
*Polyrhachis rastellata laevior var. pilosa Forel; Emery, 1925: 208 [name not available]
Polyrhachis rastellata var. pilosa DONISTHORPE, 1938b: 256 [first available use of "pilosa"]

Polyrhachis pilosa DONISTHORPE; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 518

Polyrhachis rastellata nomo DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis rastellata var. nomo DONISTHORPE, 1941a: 142

Polyrhachis rastellata pagana SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis rastellata var. pagana SANTSCHI, 1928a: 134

Polyrhachis rastellata semiinermis DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis rastellata semiinermis DONISTHORPE, 1941c: 209

Polyrhachis townsvillei DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis townsvillei DONISTHORPE, 1938b: 251

Polyrhachis ugiensis MANN
Polyrhachis rastellata ugiensis MANN, 1919: 389
Polyrhachis ugiensis MANN; DONISTHORPE, 1938b: 260

Polyrhachis vitalisi SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis vitalisi SANTSCHI, 1920b: 567

Polyrhachis wagneri VIEHMEYER
Polyrhachis wagneri VIEHMEYER, 1914c: 51

Polyrhachis yorkana FOREL
Polyrhachis rastellata var. yorkana FOREL, 1915a: 110
Polyrhachis yorkana FOREL; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 521

Subgenus HagioMyrma WHEELER [fig. 5]
Polyrhachis (HagioMyrma) WHEELER, 1911: 860.
Type-species: Formica ammon FABRICIUS, 1775: 394, by original designation.
Polyrhachis (Chariomyrma) partim [sensu EMERY, 1925: 188; sensu DONISTORPE, 1932b: 469]

Wheeler (1911) introduced the subgenus for EMERY’S (1896) “cohors Polyrhachides arciferae". EMERY (1896) characterized this group as: “all species with long spines on the petiole, which are curved to embrace the gaster; thorax marginate or not; propodeal spines always longer and stronger than those of the pronotum, sometimes the latter are rudimentary or totally lacking”. FOREL (1915) criticized that Wheeler (1911) did not give the limits of his newly established subgenus and restricted Hagio- myrma to "manipulus P. ammon", but also FOREL failed to give a description. EMERY (1925) described the subgenus as: “thorax marginate without lobes; thorax on top, between the margination, relatively flat, weakly convex in sideview; pronotum with shoulders but without spines or teeth; thoracic sutures distinct or the meso-propodeal furrow more or less indistinct; propodeal spines generally long; petiole of different shapes, often like in the subgenus Hedomyrma; with one single pair of upright spines which are lowered at the tip or curved to embrace the gaster; first gastral segment large; female resembling the worker concerning the arrangement of the spines” (own translation).

The thorax of these species is marginate but the genae are immarginate. They are large ground nesting, non-weaving species. The center of speciation is Australia from where New Guinea and adjacent islands have been colonized.

The subgenus comprises 18 species, which were not devided into species-groups by EMERY (1925). COMMON & WATERHOUSE (1981) listed a Polyrhachis ammon-group without further comments, probably only to place an undetermined species in relationship to P. ammon.

Distribution: Australia, Bismarck-Archipelago, Indonesia, New Guinea; probably wrong notice of P. consimilis from Africa (Sierra Leone)

List of species:

**Polyrhachis ammon** (FABRICIUS)

Formica ammon FABRICIUS, 1775: 394

Polyrhachis ammon (FABRICIUS); SMITH, 1858: 73

Polyrhachis ammon var. angustata FOREL, 1902b: 525 [synonymy by KOHOUT, 1988c: 430]

**Polyrhachis ammonoides ROGER**


**Polyrhachis angusta FOREL**

Polyrhachis ammon r. angusta FOREL, 1902b: 524 Polyrhachis angusta FOREL; KOHOUT, 1988c: 431

**Polyrhachis crawleyi FOREL**

Polyrhachis ammonoides var. crawleyi FOREL, 1916a: 447 Polyrhachis crawleyi FOREL; KOHOUT, 1988c: 433

**Polyrhachis denticulata KARAWAJEW**

Polyrhachis denticulata KARAWAJEW, 1927: 13

**Polyrhachis lachesis EMERY**

Polyrhachis lachesis EMERY, 1897a: 582

**Polyrhachis lydiae FOREL**

Polyrhachis schenki r. lydiae FOREL, 1902b: 523 [incorrect original spelling of P. schencki FOREL] Polyrhachis lydiae FOREL; KOHOUT, 1988c: 434

**Polyrhachis metella SMITH**

Polyrhachis metella SMITH, 1867: 99 Polyrhachis metalla SMITH; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 267 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis paxilla SMITH**

**Polyrhachis penelope FOREL**
*Polyrhachis penelope* FOREL, 1895b: 46

**Polyrhachis schencki FOREL**
*Polyrhachis schencki* FOREL, 1886b: 198

**Polyrhachis semiaurata MAYR**
*Polyrhachis semiaurata* MAYR, 1876: 71

**Polyrhachis semiobscura DONISTHORPE**
*Polyrhachis semiobscura* DONISTHORPE, 1944: 65

**Polyrhachis sokolova FOREL**
*Polyrhachis sokolova* FOREL, 1902b: 522

**Polyrhachis thusnelda FOREL**
*Polyrhachis thusnelda* FOREL, 1902b: 509

**Polyrhachis trapezoidea MAYR**
*Polyrhachis trapezoidea* MAYR, 1876: 72

**Polyrhachis tubifera FOREL**
*Polyrhachis tubifera* FOREL, 1902b: 517

**Polyrhachis xiphias SMITH**
*Polyrhachis xiphias* SMITH, 1863: 16

**Polyrhachis (Morleyidris) DONISTHORPE, 1944:**
64. Type species: *Polyrhachis (Morleyidris) trina* DONISTHORPE, 1944: 64, by original designation. [synonymy by Hung, 1967a: 402]

Wheeler (1911) transferred the whole "cohors Polyrhachides arciiferae" including the "manipulus P. ornata" into the new subgenus *Hagioymrma*. *Forel* (1915) introduced the subgenus *Hedomyrma* for *Emery*'s (1896) "manipulus P. ornata" without further descriptions. *Emery* (1925) gave the first description: "body very massive; thorax blunt-edged margnate; pronotum more or less arched; pronotum much shorter than mesonotum + proximal part of the propodeum; pro-mesonotal suture more or less impressed; meso-propodeal suture totally lacking (vestigial in *P. erato* FOREL); spines on pronotum short, shorter than those of the propodeum; petiole with the shape common to the subgenera *Illogomyrma*, *Chariomyrma* and *Myrmhopla*; its profile is proximally strait and forms a nearly right angle with the dorsal plane, declines distally to embrace the spines; spines inserting at the proximal dorsal angle, which is higher and surrounding the dorsal plane; spines elongated and curved to embrace the basal segment of the gaster; first gastric segment large; female resembling the worker very much" (own translation).

The thorax of these species is marginate but the genae are immarginate. They are large arboreal weaver ants. The center of speciation is Australia from where New Guinea and adjacent islands have been colonized.

The subgenus comprises 30 species which have not been devided into species-groups.

Distribution: Australia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Oceania, Solomons

- List of species:

**Polyrhachis annae MANN**
*Polyrhachis annae* MANN, 1919: 377

**Polyrhachis argentosa FOREL**
*Polyrhachis daemeli r. argentosa* FOREL, 1902b: 515
*Polyrhachis argentosa* FOREL; *Kohout, 1988c*: 431

**Subgenus Hedomyrma FOREL** [fig. 6]

*Polyrhachis (Hedomyrma) FOREL, 1915a: 107.*
Type-species: *Polyrhachis ornata* MAYR, 1876: 73, by original designation.

*Polyrhachis (Dolichorhachis) MANN, 1919: 386.*
Type species: *Polyrhachis (Dolichorhachis) malaensis* MANN, 1919: 386, by monotypy. [syn. n.]
Polyrhachis atropos atropos Smith
Polyrhachis atropos Smith, 1860b: 100
Polyrhachis eucharis Karawajew, 1927: 22
[synonymy by Kohout & Taylor, 1990: 513]

Polyrhachis atropos circumdata Vielmeyer
Polyrhachis circumdata Vielmeyer, 1913: 152
[fossil]
Polyrhachis atropos var. circumdata Vielmeyer: Vielmeyer, 1914c: 52

Polyrhachis atropos tersa Vielmeyer
Polyrhachis atropos tersa Vielmeyer, 1914c: 52

Polyrhachis barretti Clark
Polyrhachis barretti Clark, 1928a: 170

Polyrhachis calliope Emery
Polyrhachis calliope Emery, 1900a: 335

Polyrhachis cleopatra Forel
Polyrhachis cleopatra Forel, 1902b: 513

Polyrhachis clio Forel
Polyrhachis clio Forel, 1902b: 515

Polyrhachis clotho Forel
Polyrhachis clotho Forel, 1902b: 525
Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) clotho Forel; Emery, 1925: 195 [association with the P. dives-group]
Polyrhachis (Hedomyrma) clotho Forel; Kohout & Taylor, 1990: 512

Polyrhachis consimilis Smith
Polyrhachis consimilis Smith, 1858: 73

Polyrhachis cupreata Emery
Polyrhachis hermione var. cupreata Emery, 1895b: 357
Polyrhachis daemeli var. exlex Forel, 1915a: 110 [synonymy by Kohout, 1988c: 433]
Polyrhachis cupreata Emery; Kohout, 1988c: 433

Polyrhachis daemeli daemeli Mayr
Polyrhachis daemeli Mayr, 1876: 72
Polyrhachis daemeli Mayr; Dalla Torre, 1893: 261 [incorrect subsequent spelling]

Polyrhachis daemeli sulcativentris Mayr
Polyrhachis daemeli var. sulcativentris Emery; Forel, 1915a: 111

Polyrhachis dolichocephala Vielmeyer
[subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis (Dolichorhachis) dolichocephala Vielmeyer, 1914b: 532
Polyrhachis (Dolichorhachis) dolichacephala Vielmeyer; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 267 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis erato Forel
Polyrhachis erato Forel, 1902b: 512

Polyrhachis euterpe Forel
Polyrhachis euterpe Forel, 1902b: 511

Polyrhachis fervens Smith
[subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis fervens Smith, 1860b: 101
Polyrhachis valerus Smith, 1861: 40 [synonymy by Kohout, 1988c: 434]
Polyrhachis (Dolichorhachis) fervens Smith; Emery, 1925: 189; Donisthorpe, 1932b: 461
Polyrhachis bicolor Karawajew, 1927: 21 [junior primary homonym of P. bicolor Smith, *1858: 65]
Polyrhachis indocilis Santschi, 1928a: 139 [replacement name for P. bicolor Karawajew; synonymy by Kohout, 1988c: 434]
Polyrhachis kershawi Clark, 1930: 12 [synonymy by Kohout, 1988c: 434]

Polyrhachis geminata Mann
Polyrhachis geminatus Mann, 1919: 376

Polyrhachis hera Forel
Polyrhachis hera Forel, 1911b: 302
**Polyrhachis hermione** EMERY
*Polyrhachis hermione* EMERY, 1895b: 357

**Polyrhachis hungi** BOLTON
*Polyrhachis nitens* DONISTHORPE, 1944: 65 [junior primary homonym of *P. (Chariomyrma) nitens* DONISTHORPE, 1943c: 464]
*Polyrhachis hungi* BOLTON, 1974: 173 [replacement name for *P. nitens* DONISTHORPE]

**Polyrhachis machaon** Santschi
*Polyrhachis machaon* Santschi, 1920b: 568

**Polyrhachis malaensis** MANN [subgen. comb. n.]
*Polyrhachis (Dolichorhachis) malaensis* MANN, 1919: 386
*Polyrhachis mucronata malaensis,* MANN, 1919: 275 [probably mistake for *P. malaensis* MANN]

**Polyrhachis mjobergi** FOREL
*Polyrhachis mjobergi* FOREL, 1915a: 112 [incorrect original spelling]
*Polyrhachis anguliceps* VIEHEMEYER, 1925: 148 [synonymy by KOHOUT, 1988c: 435]
*Polyrhachis mjobergi* FOREL; TAYLOR, 1987: 61

**Polyrhachis ornata** MAYR
*Polyrhachis ornata* MAYR, 1876: 73
*Polyrhachis humerosa* EMERY, 1921a: 18 [synonymy by KOHOUT, 1988c: 435]
*Polyrhachis chrysathorax* VIEHEMEYER, 1925: 148 [synonymy by KOHOUT, 1988c: 435]

**Polyrhachis rufifemur** FOREL
*Polyrhachis terpsichore* var. *rufifemur* FOREL, 1907c: 41
*Polyrhachis terpsichore* elegans FOREL, 1910c: 84 [synonymy by KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 512]
*Polyrhachis rufifemur* FOREL; BROWN, 1958: 49

**Polyrhachis santschi santschi** MANN
*Polyrhachis santschi* MANN, 1919: 375
*Polyrhachis santschii* MANN; EMERY, 1925: 190 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis santschi campbelli** MANN
*Polyrhachis santschi campbelli* MANN, 1919: 376

**Polyrhachis terpsichore** FOREL
*Polyrhachis terpsichore* FOREL, 1893c: 455

**Polyrhachis thais** FOREL
*Polyrhachis thais* FOREL, 1910c: 86

**Polyrhachis trina** DONISTHORPE
*Polyrhachis (Morleyidris) trina* DONISTHORPE, 1944: 64
*Polyrhachis (Hedomyrma) trina* DONISTHORPE; HUNG, 1967a: 402 [indirect transfer of species by synonymy of the subgenus]

**Polyrhachis turneri** FOREL
*Polyrhachis turneri* FOREL, 1895b: 45

**Polyrhachis violaceonigra** VIEHEMEYER
*Polyrhachis violaceonigra* VIEHEMEYER, 1914c: 53

Subgenus *Hemioptica* ROGER [subgen. stat. rev.] [fig. 7]

*Polyrhachis Turma Abrupta* MAYR, 1867: 62
*Hemioptica* ROGER; MAYR, 1868a: 6
- *Hemioptica (Polyrhachis?)*, SMITH, 1871: 318
  *Polyrhachis Gruppe Abrupta.* (Hemioptica ROGER); MAYR, 1879: 651
*Hemioptica* ROGER; DALLA TORRE, 1893: 271
*Polyrhachis Smith, 1857: 58 partim [sensu BINGHAM, 1896: 405]*
*Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) (ROGER); FOREL, 1908: 11*
*Hemioptica* ROGER; EMERY, 1921a: 18
*Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) (ROGER); WHEELER, 1922: 701
ROGER (1862) described *Hemiptica* as follows: "The form of the eyes, which are situated on an ear-like projection of the head and a deep slit transverse the thorax separate this genus from all others. In frontal view the head is egg-shaped and longish, narrowing slightly behind the eyes, and in side view the head has the shape of a shifted quadrangular; its frontal side is strongly arched, and unlike in *Polyrhachis* the rear side is neither strait or curved, but angular in the middle between the occipital foramen and the mandibles. The clypeus is medium sized, arched, rounded anteriorly, truncate at the border of the triangular area above the clypeus and has only weakly visible sideparts. Its pits are indistinct. The frontal carinae are very strongly upcurved which makes the front part of the head look strongly arched. They are broadest in the middle, where they are nearly angularly enlarged; just in front of this the antennae are inserted. The antennae have 12 segments and a long and strong scape and otherwise are totally like those of *Polyrhachis*. Also the palps are alike those in that genus. The mandibles are strong, have 5-6 teeth, otherwise they are of the usual shape. The moderately large compound eyes are situated far to the back on an ear-like projection, they are facing forward and are slightly convex; in side view the posterior part is lacking, they are excavated posteriorly and this excavation is filled with the above mentioned projection. The pronotum is arched, bent down anteriorly, impressed parallel to the relatively acute anterior border, with pointed anterior corners and fused with the mesonotum. Between mesonotum and metanotum there is a narrow deep furrow transverse to the thorax which nearly reaches the meso- and metasternum. The anterior border of that furrow is slightly widened into a bay at two points, and therefore has a protuberance at the center and at each side: the posterior border of the furrow has the same shape (but not that obvious), and partly overlarchs the furrow. The basal part of the metanotum is strongly arched, the steep part is vertical and separated from the basal part by an acute edge, the steep part has a broad arch projection at its base. The petiole is broader than long, thick, strongly narrowing to the top. The gaster is globose, compared to the petiole a little flattened. The legs are moderately long: the spurs of the front tibiae are feathered, those of the other legs are simple. The claws are simple.

**Female:**
Head and especially the eyes exactly as in the worker. 3 ocelli. The pronotum is much broader than long, has nearly rectangular anterior corners and is lower than the mesonotum; the mesonotum is arched relatively high. The scutellum is strongly convex; the postscutellum is a small strip and is lower than scutellum and metanotum. The furrow between metanotum and mesonotum is lacking. The basal part of the metanotum is much broader than long, strongly arched and separated from the vertical part by an acute edge. The gaster is globose. The cubital cell of the forewing is closed" (own translation).

EMERY (1925) pointed out the different forms of the eyes within this subgenus (genus sensu EMERY): "head rounded posteriorly; eyes behind the midline, large, prominent and truncate laterally in *P. scissa* ROGER, small and simple in *P. bugnioni*" (own translation).

The changing history of "*Hemiptica*" was due to the judgement on the validity and weighting of the characters "truncate eyes" and "deep furrow between mesonotum and propodeum", which caused some authors to accept it as a genus, others as a subgenus of *Polyrhachis* and others as a mere synonym of the latter genus. According to this judgement some authors accepted *Hemiptica* in a broad sense, e. g., MAYR (1862, 1866), BINGHAM (1903), WHEELER (1919), CHAPMAN & CAPCO (1951), while EMERY (1925) excluded several species and transformed them to the subgenus *Myrma*. I follow EMERY's opinion, that only *P. scissa* and *P. bugnioni* are relatives, but accept *Hemiptica* only as a subgenus of *Polyrhachis*. A revision of the subgenus is in preparation (DOROW & KOHOUT).

The thorax of these species is immarginate, but the genae are marginate. They are arboreal ants of Indomalayan origin. *Polyrhachis scissa* is a weaver ant, nesting in shrubs and trees, the life habits of *P. bugnioni* are unknown.

The subgenus comprises two described and one undescribed species.

**Distribution**: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka

- **List of species:**

  **Polyrhachis bugnioni FOREL**
  *Polyrhachis* (Hemiptica) *bugnioni* FOREL, 1908: 11
  *Hemiptica bugnioni* FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 210
  *Polyrhachis bugnioni* FOREL; BROWN, 1973: 181
  [indirect transfer of species by generic synonymy]

  **Polyrhachis scissa (ROGER)**
  *Hemiptica scissa* ROGER, 1862: 240
  *Polyrhachis scissa* (ROGER); MAYR, 1867: 62
  *Hemiptica scissa* ROGER; EMERY, 1925: 210
Subgenus *Myrma* BILLBERG
[figs. 8, 9]


*Polyrhachis* (*Hemioptica*) partim [sensu MAYR, 1867: 62]

*Hemioptica* partim [sensu BINGHAM, 1903: 380]

*Polyrhachis* (*Cyrtomyrma*) partim [sensu FOREL, 1915a: 107]

*Polyrhachis* (*Camponyrmma*) partim [sensu VIEMEYER, 1916b: 287]

*Polyrhachis* (*Pseudocyrtomyrma*) EMERY, 1921a: 18. Type species: *Polyrhachis revolii* ANDRÉ, 1887: 285 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1973b: 288]

*Polyrhachis* (*Anoplomyrma*) CHAPMAN, 1963: 258. Type species: *Polyrhachis* (*Anoplomyrma*) *parabiatica* CHAPMAN, 1963: 258 [syn. n.]

BILLBERG (1820) did not describe his new genus *Myrma* but only associated *Formica carinata* and *Formica militaris* with it. WHEELER (1911), who rediscovered the name, transferred EMERY'S (1896) "cohors Polyrhachides carinatae" to the subgenus *Myrma*. EMERY (1896) described his "cohors" as: "characterized by the usually marginate thorax of the workers, only rarely not marginate, but then dorsally strongly convex posteriorly. Teeth of pronotum always stronger developed than those of the propodeum (...). Petiolar scale with different combinations of spines but never curved embracing the gaster" (own translation). FOREL reduced the subgenus to the "turma relucens" sensu MAYR (1867) and created the new subgenus *Cyrtomyrma* for EMERY'S (1896) "manipulus castellatae". EMERY (1925) described the subgenus in this reduced sense: "worker: thorax marginate, generally flat on top, sometimes longitudinally like a gutter or, on the contrary, convex (grading into the subgenus *Pseudocyrtomyrma*); meso-propodeal suture distinct; pronotal spines usually strong and long, orientated more or less horizontally and oblique proximally (typical group *militaris-relucens militaris*), or tooth-like and sometimes directed outwards; the teeth (or rarely spines) of the propodeum erect, rarely lacking; petirole usually armed with two pairs of spines, upright or a little curved (typical group); sometimes the lateral spines are lacking, and in *P. laboriosa* the median spines are curved hook-like; in some species the median spines are totally reduced and the top of the scale is therefore arched like in *Aulacomynma* or *Camponyrmma*; in some small African species (*P. decendentata, P. andreii*, etc.) they have six teeth; in species of the typical group there is one additional unpaired tooth between the median teeth; basal segment of gaster covering more than half of the gaster; female: the spines or teeth are like in the workers" (own translation).

This subgenus comprises a large and widely distributed group, which has centers of speciation in Africa as well as in the Indomalayan Region. The thorax is more or less marginate, the genae are marginate in some species. Small and large species occur and weaver ants as well as non-weavers.

The subgenus comprises 109 species. BOLTON (1973) revised the African species, KOHOUT (1989) the Australian ones.

EMERY (1925) distinguished five species-groups by the spination of prothorax and petiole and by the vaulting and margination of the thorax: *Polyrhachis abrupta-group*, *Polyrhachis laboriosa-group*, *Polyrhachis militaris-relucens militaris-group* (which he geographically divided into African and Australasian species), *Polyrhachis viscosa-decendentata-group* and *Polyrhachis zopyrus-group*. He accepted the subgenus *Pseudocyrtomyrma*, which he separated from the subgenus *Myrma* by size and form of the head, length of the thorax, form of the propodeum and the criteria described above.

BOLTON (1973) synonymized *P.* (*Pseudocyrtomyrma*) with *P.* (*Myrma*) and divided the African species into the following species-groups:

**Polyrhachis alexisi-group**: *P. alexisi, P. curta, P. latheus, P. estoni, P. limitis*

**Polyrhachis gamaii-group**: *P. gamaii*


**Polyrhachis monista-group**: *P. monista, P. spitteleri*

**Polyrhachis revolii-group**: *P. aenesens, P. braxa, P. khepra, P. lanuginosus, P. oleti, P. platyonma, P. regesa, P. revolii, P. transiens, P. volkarti, P. weissi*

**Polyrhachis viscosa-group**: *P. arnoldi, P. cubaensi, P. durbanensis, P. nigrita, P. spinicola, P. viscosa*

KOHOUT (1989) associated all Australian species (*P. andromache, P. foreli, P. insitata, P. relucens, P. rufofemorata*) with the *Polyrhachis* (*Myrma*) *relucens-group*, which also occurs in Asia.
Distribution:
Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mosambique, Natal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Transvaal, Zimbabwe
Asia and Australia: Australia, Bangladesh (new), Bismarck-Archipelago, Burma, China, Hong Kong, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Oceania, Philippines, Saudi Arabia (Collingwood, pers. comm.), Singapore, Solomons, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Yemen (Collingwood, pers. comm.)

List of species:

**Polyrhachis abrupta MAYR**
Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) abrupta MAYR, 1867: 62
Polyrhachis orsyliss st. halmaherai FOREL, 1886b: 196 [synonymy by Emery, 1925: 204]
Polyrhachis halmaherai FOREL, DALLA TORRE, 1893: 263
Polyrhachis (Myrma) abrupta MAYR; EMERY, 1925: 204

**Polyrhachis aculeata aculeata MAYR**
Polyrhachis aculeata MAYR, 1879: 657
Hemioptica aculeata (MAYR); BINGHAM, 1903: 382
Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) aculeata MAYR; WHEELER, 1919: 126
Polyrhachis (Myrma) aculeata MAYR; EMERY, 1925: 205
Hemioptica aculeata (MAYR); CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 255

**Polyrhachis aculeata cybele WHEELER**
Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) aculeata cybele WHEELER, 1919: 126
Polyrhachis (Myrma) aculeata cybele WHEELER; EMERY, 1925: 205
Hemioptica aculeata cybele (WHEELER); CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 255

**Polyrhachis aculeata gibbosa FOREL**
Polyrhachis aculeata var. gibbosa FOREL, 1908: 9
Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) aculeata gibbosa FOREL; WHEELER, 1919: 126
Polyrhachis (Myrma) aculeata var. gibbosa FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 205
Hemioptica aculeata var. gibbosa (FOREL); CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 255
Polyrhachis relucens decipiens var. australiae
Emery; Emery, 1897a: 580 [name not available]

Polyrhachis relucens andromache Roger; Emery, 1897a: 580
Polyrhachis relucens andromache var. nesiotis
Mann, 1919: 380 [name not available]

Polyrhachis relucens st. andromache var. vaga
Santschi, 1932: 21 [name not available]

Polyrhachis relucens australiae Emery; Taylor & Brown, 1985: 140

Polyrhachis relucens australiae Taylor & Brown, 1985: 140 [wrong authors and synonymy by Kohout, 1988c: 431]

Polyrhachis andromache Roger; Kohout, 1988c: 430 [stat. rev.]

Polyrhachis andromache semitestacea Emery
Polyrhachis andromache var. semitestacea Emery, 1900a: 334

Polyrhachis relucens andromache var. semitestacea Emery; Emery, 1925: 202 [name not available]

Polyrhachis arnoldi Forel
Polyrhachis arnoldi Forel, 1914a: 263

Polyrhachis asomaningi Bolton
Polyrhachis asomaningi Bolton, 1973b: 298

Polyrhachis bakeri Viehmeyer
Polyrhachis bakeri Viehmeyer, 1916b: 287
Polyrhachis (Camponyrmna) bakeri Viehmeyer; Emery, 1925: 204

Polyrhachis (Myrma) bakeri Viehmeyer; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 269

Polyrhachis beccarii Mayr
Polyrhachis beccarii Mayr, 1872: 141

Polyrhachis biroi Viehmeyer
Polyrhachis biroi var. atra Viehmeyer, 1914c: 50

Polyrhachis biroi bidentata Stitz
Polyrhachis biroi var. bidentata Stitz, 1912: 512

Polyrhachis biroi paprika Forel
Polyrhachis biroi var. paprika Forel, 1911b: 296

Polyrhachis braxa Bolton
Polyrhachis braxa Bolton, 1973b: 333

Polyrhachis carbonaria Smith [subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis carbonarius Smith, 1857: 60
Polyrhachis (Aulacomyrmya) carbonaria Smith; Donisthorpe, 1932b: 445
Polyrhachis (Cyrtomyrmyn) carbonaria Smith; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 263

Polyrhachis carinata (Fabricius)
Formica carinata Fabricius, 1804: 413
Polyrhachis carinatus (Fabricius); Mayr, 1863a: 444

Polyrhachis ceramensis Mayr
Polyrhachis ceramensis Mayr, 1883: 246

Polyrhachis compressicornis Smith
Polyrhachis compressicornis Smith, 1860a: 69

Polyrhachis concava André
Polyrhachis concava André, 1889: 218

Polyrhachis conops conops Forel
Polyrhachis conops Forel, 1901b: 28

Polyrhachis conops cuspidata Stitz
Polyrhachis conops var. cuspidata Stitz, 1911: 376
Polyrhachis conops simpla SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis conops st. simplex KARAWAJEW, 1927: 45 [junior homonym of *P. simplex* MAYR, 1862: 682]
Polyrhachis conops st. simpla SANTSCHI, 1928a: 139 [replacement name for *P. conops st. simplex* KARAWAJEW]

Polyrhachis conops spinifera STITZ
Polyrhachis conops var. spinifera STITZ, 1911: 376
Polyrhachis conops var. spinifer STITZ; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 270 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis conops stitzi SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis conops var. bismarckensis KARAWAJEW, 1927: 46 [junior homonym of *P. mucronata bismarckensis* FOREL, 1901b: 33]
Polyrhachis conops var. stitzi SANTSCHI, 1928a: 139 [replacement name for *P. bismarckensis* KARAWAJEW]

Polyrhachis continua continua EMERY
Polyrhachis continua EMERY, 1887a: 235

Polyrhachis continua hirsutula EMERY
Polyrhachis continua var. hirsutula EMERY, 1911: 256

Polyrhachis continua procera EMERY
Polyrhachis continua var. procera EMERY, 1897a: 581

Polyrhachis continua revocata VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis continua var. revocata VIEHMeyer, 1913: 151 [fossil]

Polyrhachis convexa convexa ROGER
Polyrhachis convexa ROGER, 1863: 153
Polyrhachis convena ROGER; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 270 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis convexa isabellae FOREL
Polyrhachis convexa var. isabellae FOREL, 1908: 9

Polyrhachis cornuta STITZ
Polyrhachis cornuta STITZ, 1910: 150

Polyrhachis crassispinosa VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis crassispinosa VIEHMeyer, 1914c: 49
Polyrhachis crassispina VIEHMeyer; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 270 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis cubaensis MAYR
Polyrhachis cubaensis MAYR, 1862: 686
Polyrhachis gerstaecheri FOREL, 1886b: 197 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1973b: 325]
Polyrhachis cubaensis var. gerstaecheri FOREL; MAYR, 1893: 4
Polyrhachis cubaensis var. striolato-rugosa MAYR, 1893: 195 [incorrect original spelling]
Polyrhachis cubaensis var. striolatorugosa MAYR, 1893: 195 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1973b: 325]
Polyrhachis cubaensis var. gerstaecheri FOREL; BOLTON, 1894b: 72 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis cubaensis var. gerstaecheri FOREL; BOLTON, 1894b: 72 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis cubaensis wilmsi FOREL, 1910e: 30 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1973b: 325]
Polyrhachis cubaensis var. gersteckeri FOREL; FOREL, 1913e: 358 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis curta ANDRÉ
Polyrhachis curta ANDRÉ, 1890: 312
Polyrhachis maynei FOREL, 1911e: 282 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1973b: 346]
Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) curta ANDRÉ; EMERY, 1925: 206
Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) lyrifera STITZ, 1933: 78 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1973b: 346]
Polyrhachis curta var. lyrifera STITZ; SANTSCHI, 1939: 13

Polyrhachis cyaniventris SMITH
Polyrhachis cyaniventris SMITH, 1858: 70
Polyrhachis cyanus MAYR, 1862: 684 [synonymy by DALLA TORRE, 1893: 261]
Polyrhachis cyanaeinventris SMITH; DALLA TORRE, 1893: 261 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis cyaniventris DRURY; BROWN, 1906: 690 [wrong author and misspelling]

Polyrhachis decellei BOLTON
Polyrhachis decellei BOLTON, 1973b: 301

Polyrhachis decemdentata ANDRÉ
Polyrhachis decemdentata ANDRÉ, 1889: 219

Polyrhachis decemdentata var. flavipes Sittz, 1910: 149 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 302]

Polyrhachis decemdentata var. gustavi Emery, 1921a: 22 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 302]

Polyrhachis decemdentata var. fernandensis Forel, Santschi, 1923: 294 [misspelling]


Polyrhachis diana Wheeler
Polyrhachis diana Wheeler, 1909: 343

Polyrhachis dorsorugosa Forel
Polyrhachis latona var. dorsorugosa Forel, 1913a: 202

Polyrhachis latona var. dorsiruga Forel; Wheeler, 1929a: 63; Hung, 1962: 27 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis dorsorugosa Forel; Wang & Wu, 1991: 599

Polyrhachis durbanensis Forel
Polyrhachis cubaensis r. durbanensis Forel, 1914a: 262

Polyrhachis durbanensis Forel; Bolton, 1973b: 327

Polyrhachis fissa Mayr
Polyrhachis fissus Mayr, 1902: 301


Polyrhachis foreli Kohout
Polyrhachis relucens st. andromache var. andromeda Forel, 1915a: 110 [name not available]


Polyrhachis foreli Kohout, 1989: 510 [replacement name for P. relucens r. andromache var. andromeda Forel]

Polyrhachis gagates Smith
Polyrhachis gagates Smith, 1858: 71

Polyrhachis gagates var. congoensis Santschi, 1910a: 399 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 305]

Polyrhachis nigrieta Santschi, 1910a: 399 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 305]

Polyrhachis nigrieta var. clariseta Santschi, 1910a: 400 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 305]

Polyrhachis gagates r. indefinita Forel, 1913e: 349 [synonymy by Santschi, 1924a: 224 with P. gagates var. congoensis Santschi; synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 305]

Polyrhachis schistacea r. nigeresta var. clariseta Santschi; Forel, 1913e: 357 [name not available]

Polyrhachis gagates obsidiana Emery, 1921a: 21 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 305]

Polyrhachis gagates indefinita var. acheron Arnold, 1924: 746 [name not available]

Polyrhachis gamaii Santschi
Polyrhachis gamaii Santschi, 1917: 295

Polyrhachis gamii Santschi; Majer & Kock, 1992: 34 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis hastata (Latreille)
Formica hastata Latreille, 1804: 129
Formica nasta Latreille; Jerdon, 1851: 126 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis hastatus (Latreille); Smith, 1858: 59

Polyrhachis hemiopoticoides Mukerjee
Polyrhachis hemiopoticoides Mukerjee, 1930: 161

- Polyrhachis horni Emery
Polyrhachis horni Emery, 1901a: 122

Polyrhachis illaudata illaudata Walker
Polyrhachis illaudatus Walker, 1859: 373

Polyrhachis relucens Mayr, 1862: 37 [junior homonym of P. relucens (Latreille, 1802. 131)]

Polyrhachis mayri Roger, 1863: 7 [replacement name for P. relucens Mayr; synonymy by Donisthorpe, 1932a: 576]

Polyrhachis mayrei Roger; Forel, 1886a: 242 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis mayrini Roger; Emery, 1895a: 481 [misspelling]
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<th>Species</th>
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<td><em>Polyrhachis latispinosa</em></td>
<td>Donisthorne, 1942b: 460 [synonymy by Bolton, 1974: 176]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Polyrhachis duodentata</em></td>
<td>Donisthorne, 1942b: 461 [synonymy by Bolton, 1974: 176]</td>
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**Polyrhachis illaudata intermedia** FOREL

*Polyrhachis mayrei intermedia* FOREL, 1886a: 242 [incorrect original spelling]
*Polyrhachis mayri t. intermedia* FOREL; FOREL, 1893a: 20 + 29 [emendation]
*Polyrhachis intermedia* FOREL; Dalla Torre, 1893: 264
*Polyrhachis mayri intermedia* FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 201

**Polyrhachis illaudata obesior** VIEHMeyer

*Polyrhachis mayri var. obesior* VIEHMeyer, 1916a: 165

**Polyrhachis illaudata pauperata** EMERY

*Polyrhachis mayri var. pauperata* EMERY, 1889: 519

**Polyrhachis illaudata proximomayri** FOREL

*Polyrhachis mayri var. proximo-mayri* FOREL, 1893a: 20 + 29 [incorrect original spelling]

**Polyrhachis indificans** (JERDON)

[subgen. comb. n.]

*Formica indificans* JERDON, 1851: 125
*Polyrhachis nidificans* (JERDON); SMITH, 1858: 59 [misspelling]
*Polyrhachis (*Myrmhopla*) nidificans* (JERDON); EMERY, 1925: 197

**Polyrhachis inermis** SMITH

*Polyrhachis inermis* SMITH, 1858: 68
*Polyrhachis orzyllus* SMITH, 1861: 39 partim [sensu EMERY, 1900b: 713]
*Polyrhachis (*Myrma*) bryanti* DONISTHORPE, 1942c: 707 [synonymy by Bolton, 1974: 176]
*Polyrhachis (*Myrma*) hosei* DONISTHORPE, 1942c: 708 [synonymy by Bolton, 1974: 176]

**Polyrhachis inusitata** KOHOUT

*Polyrhachis inusitata* KOHOUT, 1989: 513

**Polyrhachis isacantha** EMERY

*Polyrhachis isacantha* EMERY, 1887a: 232

**Polyrhachis ithona** SMITH

*Polyrhachis ithonus* SMITH, 1860b: 99
*Polyrhachis relucens var. ithonus* SMITH; MAYR, 1879: 655
*Polyrhachis relucens ithonus var. silvatica* SANTSCHI, 1932: 21 [name not available]
*Polyrhachis relucens var. ithonus* DALLA TORRE, DONISTHORPE, 1932b: 460 [misspelling and wrong author]
*Polyrhachis relucens ithonus* SMITH; DONISTHORPE, 1943c: 471 [misspelling]
*Polyrhachis ithona* SMITH; BOLTON, 1974: 177

**Polyrhachis keptra** BOLTON

*Polyrhachis keptra* BOLTON, 1973b: 334

**Polyrhachis labella labella** SMITH

*Polyrhachis labella* SMITH, 1860b: 101

**Polyrhachis labella bruneipeps** WHEELER

*Polyrhachis labella var. bruneipeps* WHEELER, 1934b: 179

**Polyrhachis labella obliqua** STITZ

*Polyrhachis labella var. obliqua* STITZ, 1911: 375

**Polyrhachis laboriosa** SMITH

*Polyrhachis laboriosus* SMITH, 1858: 72
*Polyrhachis laboriosa var. archiecta* SANTSCHI, 1924a: 224 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 308]
*Polyrhachis hortulana* ARNOLD, 1955: 735 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 308]

**Polyrhachis lanuginosa** SANTSCHI

*Polyrhachis lanuginosa* SANTSCHI, 1910a: 394
*Polyrhachis (*Pseudocyrtomyrma*) lanuginosa* SANTSCHI; EMERY, 1921a: 18 + 24
*Polyrhachis (*Pseudocyrtomyrma*) lanuginosa* santschii EMERY, 1921a: 24 [junior homonym of P. santschi MANN, 1919: 375]
*Polyrhachis lanuginosa santschii* EMERY; SANTSCHI, 1923: 293 [misspelling]
*Polyrhachis lanuginosa conradi* SANTSCHI, 1923: 293 [1. replacement name for P. lanuginosa santschii; synonymy by SANTSCHI, 1939: 13 with P. lanuginosa var. felici EMERY, 1925: 206; synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 335]
Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) lanuginosa felici EMERY, 1925: 206 [replacement name for P. lanuginosa santschi EMERY; synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 335]

Polyrhachis latharis BOLTON
Polyrhachis latharis Bolton, 1973b: 348

Polyrhachis latispina EMERY
Polyrhachis latispina EMERY, 1925: 206 [replacement name for P. atalanta Wheeler]
Polyrhachis iperstriata Menozzi; Eidmann, 1944: 481 + 483 [misspelling for P. iperpunctata Menozzi]

Polyrhachis latona WHEELER
Polyrhachis latona Wheeler, 1909: 337

Polyrhachis lauta SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis lauta Santschi, 1910a: 397
Polyrhachis lauta var. localis Forel, 1913c: 359 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 311]
Polyrhachis lauta var. laeta Emery, 1921a: 22 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 311]

Polyrhachis lestoni BOLTON
Polyrhachis lestoni Bolton, 1973b: 349

Polyrhachis limitis SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis alexisi st. limitis Santschi, 1939: 12
Polyrhachis limitis Santschi; Bolton, 1973b: 350

Polyrhachis lycidas SMITH
Polyrhachis lycidas Smith, 1861: 43
Polyrhachis lycides Smith; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 272 [mis-spelling]

Polyrhachis medusa FOREL
Polyrhachis schistacea r. medusa Forel, 1897: 206
Polyrhachis medusa Forel; Forel, 1907c: 92
Polyrhachis medusae Forel; Santschi, 1914a: 140 [mis-spelling]

Polyrhachis militaris (FABRICIUS)
Formica militaris Fabricius, 1782: 493
Fourni militaire; Olivier, 1792: 489 [mis-spelling]
Polyrhachis militaris (Fabricius); Smith, 1858: 72
Polyrhachis militaris st. cupreopubescens Forel, 1879: 120 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 313]
Polyrhachis militaris r. striatifervinis Emery, 1892: 566 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 313]
Polyrhachis cupreopubescens Forel; Dalla Torre, 1893: 261
Polyrhachis striatifervinis Emery; Dalla Torre, 1893: 270
Polyrhachis militaris cupreopubescens var. transversaria Forel, 1901a: 77 [name not available]
Polyrhachis militaris var. calabarica Forel, 1907c: 38 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 313]
Polyrhachis militaris var. sibangensis Forel, 1907c: 38 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 313]
Polyrhachis militaris var. sibangensis Forel; Santschi, 1910a: 400; 1924: 222 [mis-spelling]
Polyrhachis militaris r. cupreopubescens var. argentatus Stitz, 1910: 150 [name not available and junior homonym of P. argentata (Fabricius, 1804: 413)]
Polyrhachis militaris st. bruta Santschi, 1912: 166 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 313]
Polyrhachis militaris var. sibangensis Forel; Santschi, 1912: 167 [mis-spelling]
Polyrhachis militaris r. cupreopubescens var. epinotalis Forel, 1913e: 357 [name not available]
Polyrhachis militaris r. cupreopubescens var. sankisiana Forel, 1913f: 348 [name not available]
Polyrhachis militaris r. cupreopubescens var. nkomoensis Forel, 1916a: 447 [name not available]
Polyrhachis militaris cupreopubescens var. dido Wheeler, 1922: 261 [replacement name for P. militaris r. cupreopubescens var. argentatus Stitz; name not available]
Polyrhachis militaris cupreopubescens argentea Stitz; Santschi, 1924a: 222 [nomen nudum; probably mis-spelling for P. militaris r. cupreopubescens var. argenteus Stitz]
Polyrhachis militaris st. epinotalis Santschi, 1924a: 222 [first available use of "epinotalis"; syn. n.]
Polyrhachis militaris cupreopubescens var. pleurata Santschi, 1924a: 223 [name not available]
Polyrhachis militaris st. bruta var. sankisiana
FOREL; SANTSCHI, 1924a: 224 [name not available]

Polyrhachis militaris var. nkomoensis SANTSCHI, 1924a: 222 [first available use of "nkomoensis"; syn. n.]

Polyrhachis militaris var. transversaria SANTSCHI, 1924a: 222 [first available use of "transversaria"; syn. n.]

Polyrhachis militaris st. cupreopubescens var. calabarica FOREL; SANTSCHI, 1924a: 223 [name not available]

Polyrhachis calabarica FOREL; MEDLER, 1980: 486 [wrong state]

Polyrhachis monista SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis monista SANTSCHI, 1910a: 398

Polyrhachis murina murina EMERY
Polyrhachis murina EMERY, 1893a: 198

Polyrhachis murina selecta FOREL
Polyrhachis murina selecta FOREL, 1911c: 215

Polyrhachis niger MAYR
Polyrhachis niger MAYR, 1862: 683
Polyrhachis nigra MAYR; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 273 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis nigrita MAYR
Polyrhachis nigrita MAYR, 1895: 153
Polyrhachis schoutedeni SANTSCHI, 1919: 249 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1973b: 328]

Polyrhachis nigropilosa nigropilosa MAYR
Polyrhachis nigropilosa MAYR, 1872: 141

Polyrhachis nigropilosa conophthalma EMERY
Polyrhachis nigropilosa var. conophthalma EMERY, 1900b: 713

Polyrhachis nigropilosa polluta MENOZZI
Polyrhachis nigropilosa var. polluta MENOZZI, 1926: 99

Polyrhachis numeria SMITH
Polyrhachis numeria SMITH, 1861: 42

Polyrhachis olena SMITH
Polyrhachis olenus SMITH, 1861: 39
Polyrhachis eurythus SMITH, 1861: 43 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 177]

Polyrhachis eurythus SMITH; ROGER, 1863: 9 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis otleti FOREL
Polyrhachis otleti FOREL, 1916a: 449

Polyrhachis parabiotica CHAPMAN [subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis (Anop/omyrma) parabiotica CHAPMAN, 1963: 258

Polyrhachis paracamponota WANG & WU

Polyrhachis phidias FOREL
Polyrhachis phidias FOREL, 1910b: 450

Polyrhachis philippinensis SMITH
Polyrhachis philippinensis SMITH, 1858: 69

Polyrhachis playomma EMERY
Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) playomma EMERY, 1921a: 24
Polyrhachis (Myrma) playomma EMERY; BOLTON, 1973b: 288 [general subgeneric synonymy]

Polyrhachis proxima proxima ROGER
Polyrhachis proxima ROGER, 1863: 155

Polyrhachis proxima semirufipes DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis proxima var. semirufipes DONISTHORPE, 1943c: 469

Polyrhachis pruinosa MAYR
Polyrhachis pruinosa MAYR, 1872: 142
Polyrhachis pubescens pubescens MAYR
Polyrhachis pubescens MAYR, 1879: 657
Hemipterca pubescens (MAYR); BINGHAM, 1903: 381
Polyrhachis (Myrma) pubescens MAYR; Emery, 1925: 205

Polyrhachis pubescens alatisquamis FOREL
Polyrhachis pubescens var. alatisquamis FOREL, 1893a: 17
Polyrhachis (Myrma) pubescens var. alatis quamis FOREL; Emery, 1925: 205

Polyrhachis punctillata punctillata ROGER
Polyrhachis punctillata ROGER, 1863: 152

Polyrhachis punctillata fergusoni FOREL
Polyrhachis punctillata r. fergusoni FOREL, 1902a: 289

Polyrhachis punctillata smithiesii FOREL
Polyrhachis punctillata r. smithiesii FOREL, 1895a: 456
Polyrhachis punctillata var. smithiesi FOREL; BINGHAM, 1903: 409; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 275 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis pyrgops VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis pyrgops VIEHMeyer, 1912: 9

Polyrhachis regesa Bolton
Polyrhachis regesa Bolton, 1973b: 337

Polyrhachis relucens relucens (LATREILLe)
Formica relucens LATREILLe, 1802: 131
Polyrhachis relucens (LATREILLe); SMITH, 1857: 59

Polyrhachis relucens breviorspinosa DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis relucens var. breviorspinosa DONISTHORPE, 1947b: 194

Polyrhachis relucens decipiens ROGER
Polyrhachis decipiens ROGER, 1863: 156
Polyrhachis relucens decipiens ROGER; EMERY, 1897a: 580

Polyrhachis relucens decipiens var. papuana
Emery, 1897a: 580 [name not available]

Polyrhachis relucens litigiosa EMERY
Polyrhachis relucens litigiosa EMERY, 1897a: 581
Polyrhachis litigiosa EMERY; DALLA TORRE, 1903: 37 + 42 + unnumbered pages with tables between page 22 and 23 [wrong state]
Polyrhachis relucens r. litigiosa var. aloseana
FOREL, 1901b: 28 [name not available]
Polyrhachis relucens r. litigiosa var. fusca STITZ, 1911: 375 [name not available]

Polyrhachis restituta restituta VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis restituta VIEHMeyer, 1913: 149 [fossil]

Polyrhachis restituta conclusa VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis restituta var. conclusa VIEHMeyer, 1913: 151 [fossil]

Polyrhachis revoili ANDRE
Polyrhachis revoili ANDRE, 1887: 285
Polyrhachis revoili ANDRE; DALLA TORRE, 1893: 268 [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Polyrhachis natalensis SANTSCHI, 1914b: 41 [synonymy by ARNOLD, 1924: 754; syn. rest. by Bolton, 1973: 338]
Polyrhachis (Myrma) revoili var. natalensis
SANTSCHI; FOREL, 1916a: 453
Polyrhachis revoili var. donisthorpei FOREL, 1917: 252 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 338]
Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) revoili ANDRE;
Emery, 1925: 207
Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) revoili var. natalensis SANTSCHI; Emery, 1925: 207

Polyrhachis rixosa SMITH
Polyrhachis rixosus SMITH, 1858: 68

Polyrhachis rufipalpis SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis rufipalpis SANTSCHI, 1910a: 396
Polyrhachis rufipalpis r. mayumbensis FOREL, 1913c: 358 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 317]

Polyrhachis rufofemorata SMITH
Polyrhachis rufofemoratus SMITH, 1859: 142

Polyrhachis rufofemorata var. merops Smith; Emery, 1898a: 228

Polyrhachis rufofemorata var. semirufofemorata [nomen nudum Hung, 1967a: 415]

Polyrhachis salomo salomo Forel

Polyrhachis salomo Forel, 1910c: 87
Polyrhachis salomo Forel; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 276 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis salomo hiram Forel

Polyrhachis salomo hiram Forel, 1912b: 80

Polyrhachis schistacea (Gerstaecker)

Polyrhachis carinatus Smith, 1857: 59 [junior homonym of P. carinata (Fabricius, 1804: 413); synonymy by Dalla Torre, 1893: 260 with P. cafrorum Forel, 1879: 120; synonymy by Emery, 1925: 200 with P. schistacea var. rugulosa Mayr, 1862: 685]

Hopolomyrus schistaceus Gerstaecker, 1859: 262


Polyrhachis schistaceus (Gerstaecker), Gerstaecker in Peters, 1862: 508; Mayr, 1863a: 446 [misspelling]

Hopolomyrus schistaceus Gerstaecker; Gerstaecker, 1873: 342 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis schistacea (Gerstaecker); Gerstaecker, 1873: 342 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis militaris st. cafrorum Forel, 1879: 120 [synonymy by Forel, 1894b: 72 with P. rugulosa Mayr]

Polyrhachis militaris var. schistacea (Gerstaecker); Andre, 1887: 288

Polyrhachis cafrorum Forel; Emery, 1892: 566 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis cafrorum Forel; Dalla Torre, 1893: 260

Polyrhachis militaris var. rugulosa Mayr; Mayr, 1893: 5

Polyrhachis schistacea r. rugulosa Mayr; Stitz, 1910: 151

Polyrhachis schistacea var. divina Forel, 1913f: 348 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 318]

Polyrhachis schistacea rugulosa var. divinoides Forel, 1913f: 348 [name not available]

Polyrhachis schistacea st. atrociliata Santschi, 1914a: 141 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 318]

Polyrhachis schistacea st. fraca ociliata var. benguellensis Santschi, 1914a: 141 [name not available]

Polyrhachis schistacea st. fraca Santschi, 1914a: 141 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 318]

Polyrhachis schistacea st. fraca var. subplana Santschi, 1914a: 142 [name not available]

Polyrhachis schistacea var. gagatoides Santschi, 1914a: 142 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 318]

Polyrhachis schistacea atrociliata var. mediopilosa Santschi, 1923: 295 [name not available]

Polyrhachis schistacea var. divinoides Emery, 1925: 200 [first available use of "divinoides"]

Polyrhachis schistacea var. divinoides Forel; Emery, 1925: 200 [wrong author. synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 318]

Polyrhachis schluteri Forel

Polyrhachis militaris r. schluteri Forel, 1886b: 195

Polyrhachis schistacea r. schluteri Forel; Forel, 1894b: 72 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis schluteri Forel; Forel, 1907e: 92

Polyrhachis schistacea st. schluteri Forel; Santschi, 1914b: 42 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis schluteri var. plebeia Santschi, 1914a: 143 [incorrect original spelling; synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 321]

Polyrhachis schluteri var. indigens Forel, 1914a: 261 [incorrect original spelling; synonymy by Arnold, 1924: 747 with P. schistacea r. schluteri Forel]

Polyrhachis schluteri Forel; Forel, 1915c: 364 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis schluteri Forel; Emery, 1925: 200 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis sculpturata sculpturata Smith

Polyrhachis sculpturatus Smith, 1860a: 70

Polyrhachis sculpturata javaniana Santschi

Polyrhachis sculpturata r. javana Stitz, 1923: 134 [junior homonym of P. rastellata javana Viehmeyer, 1914c: 51]

Polyrhachis sculpturata st. javaniana Santschi, 1928a: 134 [replacement name for P. sculpturata r. javana Stitz]
Polyrhachis sculpturata siamensis MAYR
  Polyrhachis sculpturata var. siamensis MAYR, 1879: 657

Polyrhachis similis angustior VIEHMEYER
  Polyrhachis similis var. angustior VIEHMEYER, 1912: 8

Polyrhachis spinicola FOREL
  Polyrhachis spinicola FOREL, 1894b: 70
  Polyrhachis cubaensis i. gallicola FOREL, 1894b: 71 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1973b: 329]

Polyrhachis spitteleri FOREL
  Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomymra) spitteleri FOREL, 1916a: 450
  Polyrhachis (Myrma) spitteleri FOREL; BOLTON, 1973b: 288 [general subgeneric synonymy]

Polyrhachis striata striata MAYR
  Polyrhachis striatus MAYR, 1862: 686

Polyrhachis subpilosa EMERY
  Polyrhachis subpilosa EMERY, 1895a: 480
  Polyrhachis punctillata var. subpilosa EMERY; BINGHAM, 1903: 410
  Polyrhachis subpilosa EMERY; EMERY, 1925: 204

Polyrhachis sulcata ANDRÉ
  Polyrhachis sulcata ANDRÉ, 1895: 1

Polyrhachis sumatrensis sumatrensis SMITH
  Polyrhachis sumatrensis SMITH, 1858: 65

Polyrhachis sumatrensis exophthalma FOREL
  Polyrhachis striatorugosa var. exophthalma FOREL, 1913g: 136
  Polyrhachis sumatrensis striatorugosa var. exophthalma FOREL; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 278 [name not available]
Polyrhachis sumatrensis hamulata Emery
Polyrhachis sumatrensis r. hamulata Emery, 1887a: 234
Polyrhachis sumatrensis Emery; Dalla Torre, 1893: 263; Bingham, 1903: 406
Polyrhachis sumatrensis hamulata Emery; Emery, 1925: 203

Polyrhachis sumatrensis striatorugosa Mayr
Polyrhachis striatorugosus Mayr, 1862: 686
Polyrhachis striato-rugosa Mayr; Roger, 1863: 7; Forel, 1879: 117; Forel, 1893a: 29 [mis-
spelling]
Polyrhachis sumatrensis r. striatorugosus Mayr; Emery, 1887a: 234 [mis-
spelling]
Polyrhachis sumatrensis st. striatorugosus Mayr; Emery, 1887a: 234

Polyrhachis transiens Bolton
Polyrhachis transiens Bolton, 1973b: 340

Polyrhachis tyrannica Smith
Polyrhachis tyrannicus Smith, 1858: 69

Polyrhachis vestita vestita Smith
Polyrhachis vestitus Smith, 1860a: 71

Polyrhachis vestita unicolor Emery
Polyrhachis vestita var. unicolor Emery, 1898b: 242
Polyrhachis merops Mayr, 1867: 53 [nee Smith, 1860b: 98; synonymy by Emery, 1898b: 242]

Polyrhachis vigilans Smith
Polyrhachis vigilans Smith, 1858: 69

Polyrhachis villipes villipes Smith
Polyrhachis villipes Smith, 1857: 61

Polyrhachis villipes noesaensis Forel
Polyrhachis villipes var. noesaensis Forel, 1915b: 43

Polyrhachis vindex vindex Smith
Polyrhachis vindex Smith, 1857: 64


Polyrhachis vindex dentulata Stitz [comb. n.]
Polyrhachis orsylus var. dentulata Stitz, 1923: 135

Polyrhachis vindex javanensis Santschi [comb. n.]
Polyrhachis orsylus var. javana Karawajew, 1927: 49 [junior primary homonym of P. rastellata javana Viehmeyer, 1914c: 51]
Polyrhachis orsylus var. javanensis Santschi, 1928a: 140 [replacement name for P. orsylus var. javana Karawajew]

Polyrhachis vindex musculus Forel [comb. n.]
Polyrhachis orsylus r. musculus Forel, 1901b: 29

Polyrhachis vindex ritsemai Mayr [comb. n.]
Polyrhachis ritsemai Mayr, 1883: 245
Polyrhachis orsylus r. ritsemai Mayr; Forel, 1886b: 197
Polyrhachis ritzemae Mayr; Dalla Torre, 1893: 268 [mis-
spelling]
Polyrhachis orsylus ritzemai Mayr; Emery, 1925: 204; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 274 [mis-
spelling]

Polyrhachis vindex subcarinata Emery [comb. n.]
Polyrhachis orsylus subcarinata Emery, 1900b: 712

Polyrhachis viscosa Smith
Polyrhachis viscosus Smith, 1858: 71
Polyrhachis antinorii Emery, 1877: 365 [syno-
ymy by Dalla Torre, 1893: 271]
**Polyrhachis volkarti** FOREL

*Polyrhachis (Myrma) revoili* f. volkarti FOREL, 1916a: 453


*Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) kohli* FOREL; EMERY, 1921a: 18

*Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) revoili volkarti* FOREL; EMERY, 1921a: 18

*Polyrhachis (Myrma) volkarti* FOREL; Bolton, 1973b: 341

**Polyrhachis weissi** SANTSCHI

*Polyrhachis revoili* st. weissi SANTSCHI, 1910a: 395

*Polyrhachis revoili* var. conduensis FOREL, 1915c: 351 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 342]

*Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) weissi* SANTSCHI; EMERY, 1921a: 18

*Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) revoili* var. crassa EMERY, 1921a: 23 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 342]

*Polyrhachis (Pseudocyrtomyrma) revoili* crassa var. phaenogaster EMERY, 1921a: 24 [name not available]

*Polyrhachis revoili balli* SANTSCHI, 1939: 10 [synonymy by Bolton, 1973b: 342]

*Polyrhachis revoili* var. phaenogaster EMERY: SANTSCHI, 1939: 12

**Polyrhachis wellmani** FOREL

*Polyrhachis wellmani* FOREL, 1909a: 68

**Polyrhachis wolfi** FOREL

*Polyrhachis wolfi* FOREL, 1912b: 79

**Polyrhachis yerburyi** FOREL

*Polyrhachis yerburyi* FOREL, 1893a: 29

**Polyrhachis zopyra zopyra** SMITH

*Polyrhachis zopyrus* SMITH, 1861: 43

*Polyrhachis aurichalceus* MAYR, 1862: 684 [synonymy by EMERY, 1925: 204]

*Polyrhachis moorei* DONISTHORPE, 1941c: 208 [synonymy by Bolton, 1974: 179]

**Polyrhachis zopyra edentula** EMERY

*Polyrhachis zopyrus* var. *edentula* EMERY, 1900b: 712

**Polyrhachis zopyra imbells** EMERY

*Polyrhachis imbells* EMERY, 1887a: 224

*Polyrhachis zopyrus* var. imbells EMERY; EMERY, 1925: 204

**Subgenus Myrmatopa** FOREL

[fig. 10]


Type-species: *Polyrhachis schang* FOREL, 1879: 123 by original designation.

*Polyrhachis (Camponyrmor)a* partim [sensu ViehmeYER, 1916a: 163]


*Irenea* DONISTHORPE, 1938c: 502; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 186 [probably erroneously raised to genus; synonymy by Brown, 1973: 181 with Polyrhachis]

*Polyrhachis (Myrmata) partim [sensu DONISTHORPE, 1943a: 173]

*Polyrhachis (Cyrtomyrma)* partim [sensu CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 265 + 266]

WHEELEr (1911) had transferred EMERY's (1896) whole "cohors Polyrhachides camponotiformes" to *Camponyrmor*a. In 1915 FOREL created the subgenus *Myrmatopa* for the group "Wallacei EM. Schang For. etc." But EMERY (1896) had counted P. *wallacei* to "manipulus P. clypeata", while he listed P. *schang* under "species incertae sedis". None of these authors gave a description of the group or subgenus, resp. The first to fill this gap was EMERY (1925): "worker: pronotum not marginate in the P. *schang*-group, weakly marginate at the shoulders in the P. *wallacei*-group; pronotum unarmed or armed with teeth or very short spines; mesonotum and propodeum marginate in the *P. schang*-group the borders of the propodeum are usually elevated in projecting angles; meso-propodeal furrow generally distinct; petiole armed with a single pair of spines, usually short and close together, rarely long, diverging and curved (*P. lombokensis*); first gaster segment relatively short, not covering more than half of the gaster; female: resembling the worker, but the thorax not marginate" (own translation).

The thorax is half to fully marginate, the genus are immarginate. They are large, slender arboreal weaver ants, which have a center of speciation in Indonesia.
The subgenus comprises 31 species. EMERY (1925) distinguished the Polyrhachis schang-group and the Polyrhachis wallacei-group (with P. elii, P. fruhestorferti and P. wallacei). Besides the description cited above, the two species-groups P. wallacei and P. schang have not been described in more detail.

Distribution: Australia, China, Indochina, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, Oceania, Philippines, Solomon, Singapore

List of species:

**Polyrhachis alpheus alpheus Smith**
Polyrhachis alpheus Smith, 1863: 14

**Polyrhachis alpheus rufiventris Emery**
Polyrhachis alpheus var. rufiventris Emery, 1911: 256

**Polyrhachis antoniae Stitz**
Polyrhachis antoniae Stitz, 1911: 372

**Polyrhachis bouvieri Santschi**
Polyrhachis bouvieri Santschi, 1928b: 250

**Polyrhachis charaxa Smith**
Polyrhachis charaxus Smith, 1860b: 98

**Polyrhachis chartifex Emery**
Polyrhachis chartifex Emery, 1900a: 334

**Polyrhachis constructor Smith**
Polyrhachis constructor Smith, 1857: 60

**Polyrhachis derecyna Smith**
[subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis dolomedes Smith, 1863: 16 [junior homonym of P. dolomedes Smith, 1863: 14]
Polyrhachis derecynus Smith, 1871: 316 [1. replacement name for P. dolomedes Smith, 1863: 16 nec. 14]
Polyrhachis pseudonyma Forel, 1886a: 243 [2. replacement name for P. dolomedes Smith; synonymy by Dalla Torre, 1893: 261]
Polyrhachis pseudonyma Forel; Dalla Torre, 1893: 261 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis (Myrmata) taurus Donisthorpe**
Polyrhachis (Myrmata) taurus Donisthorpe, 1937a: 274 [synonymy by Bolton, 1974: 173]

**Polyrhachis dolomedes Smith**
Polyrhachis dolomedes Smith, 1863: 14

**Polyrhachis edwardi Donisthorpe**
Polyrhachis edwardi Donisthorpe, 1948a: 314
Polyrhachis edwards Donisthorpe, 1948b: 603 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis elii Emery**
Polyrhachis elii Emery, 1900b: 711

**Polyrhachis flavicornis Smith**
Polyrhachis flavicornis Smith, 1857: 60

**Polyrhachis fruhestorferti fruhestorferti Emery**
Polyrhachis fruhestorferti Emery, 1898b: 238
Polyrhachis fruhestorferti Emery: Chapman & Capco, 1951: 280 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis fruhestorferti Emery: Chapman & Capco, 1951: 280 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis fruhestorferti torta Santschi**
Polyrhachis fruhestorferti var. arcuata Karawa-jew, 1927: 9 [junior homonym of P. arcuata (Le Guillou, 1842: 315)]
Polyrhachis fruhestorferti var. torta Santschi, 1928a: 139 [replacement name for P. fruhestorferti var. arcuata Karawajew]

**Polyrhachis fruhestorferti varicolor Viehmeier [subgen. comb. n.]**
Polyrhachis (Camponyrmna) fruhestorferti varicolor Viehmeier, 1916a: 163

**Polyrhachis furcula Emery**
Polyrhachis furcula Emery, 1911: 537

**Polyrhachis jacobsoni Forel**
Polyrhachis jacobsoni Forel, 1909c: 230
Polyrhachis liliana FOREL
Polyrhachis liliana FOREL, 1911c: 213

Polyrhachis lombokensis EMERY
Polyrhachis lombokensis EMERY, 1898b: 239

Polyrhachis menozzii KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis menozzii KARAWAJEW, 1927: 9
Polyrhachis menozzii KARAWAJEW; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 281 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis omyrmex (DONISTHORPE)
Dolichoderus (Irenea) omyrmex DONISTHORPE, 1938c: 502
Irenea omyrmex (DONISTHORPE); CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 186 [generic synonymy by BROWN, 1973: 181]

Polyrhachis osae MANN
Polyrhachis osae MANN, 1919: 384

Polyrhachis phalerata MENOZZI
Polyrhachis phalerata MENOZZI, 1926: 102

Polyrhachis piliventris SMITH
[subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis piliventris SMITH, 1858: 60
Polyrhachis (Cyrtomyrm) piliventris SMITH; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 265

Polyrhachis rossi DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis rossi DONISTHORPE, 1948a: 315

Polyrhachis ruficornis SMITH
[subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis ruficornis SMITH, 1857: 60
Polyrhachis (Cyrtomyrm) ruficornis SMITH; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 266

Polyrhachis schang schang FOREL
Polyrhachis schang FOREL, 1879: 123
Polyrhachis gracilis EMERY, 1887a: 223 [synonymy by FOREL, 1909c: 232]
Polyrhachis sschang FOREL; WHEELER, 1930b: 77; WU, 1941: 185 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis schang alata FOREL
Polyrhachis gracilis r. alata FOREL, 1904b: 177
Polyrhachis schang var. alata FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 181

Polyrhachis schang amboinae SANTSCHI
Polyrhachis schang var. gracilior KARAWAJEW, 1927: 11 [junior primary homonym of P. gracilior FOREL, 1893a: 25]
Polyrhachis schang var. amboinae SANTSCHI, 1928a: 139 [replacement name for P. schang var. gracilior KARAWAJEW]

Polyrhachis schang cnemidata EMERY
Polyrhachis gracilis var. cnemidata EMERY, 1900b: 710
Polyrhachis schang var. cnemidata EMERY; EMERY, 1925: 181

Polyrhachis schang excitata VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis excitata VIEHMeyer, 1913: 147 [fossil]
Polyrhachis schang var. excitata VIEHMeyer; VIEHMeyer, 1914c: 48
Polyrhachis schang var. excitata VIEHMeyer; VIEHMeyer, 1914c: 25 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis schang laurae MENOZZI
Polyrhachis schang var. laurae MENOZZI, 1926: 9

Polyrhachis schang leviuscula VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis schang var. leviuscula VIEHMeyer, 1916a: 164

Polyrhachis schang parvicella FOREL
Polyrhachis schang var. parvicella FOREL, 1911c: 214

Polyrhachis simillima EMERY
Polyrhachis simillima EMERY, 1900b: 711

Polyrhachis solivaga MENOZZI
Polyrhachis solivaga MENOZZI, 1926: 100

Polyrhachis solmsi solmsi EMERY
Polyrhachis solmsi EMERY, 1887a: 224
Polyrhachis solmsi multicella FOREL
Polyrhachis solmsi var. multicella FOREL, 1911c: 214

Polyrhachis subtridens EMERY
Polyrhachis subtridens EMERY, 1900b: 711

Polyrhachis ulysses FOREL
Polyrhachis ulysses FOREL, 1910c: 91

Polyrhachis wallacei wallacei EMERY
Polyrhachis wallacei EMERY, 1887a: 223

Polyrhachis wallacei wartburgi FOREL
Polyrhachis wallacei r. wartburgi FOREL, 1901a: 76
Polyrhachis wallacei wartburgi FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 180 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis yarrabahensis FOREL
Polyrhachis lombokensis var. yarrabahensis FOREL, 1915a: 115
Polyrhachis yarrabahensis FOREL; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 520

Subgenus Myrmhopla FOREL
[figs. 11-29]

Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) FOREL, 1915a: 107.
Type-species: Formica armata LE GUILLOU, 1842: 313, by original designation.
Polyrhachis (Charionymyra) FOREL partim [sensu FOREL, 1915a: 107; sensu EMERY, 1925: 186; sensu CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 262]
Polyrhachis (Aulacomymyra) EMERY, 1921a: 17 partim [subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis (Hedomyrma) FOREL partim [sensu DONISTHORPE, 1932b: 446]
Polyrhachis (Florencea) DONISTHORPE, 1937b: 624. Type-species: Polyrhachis (Florencea) kirkae DONISTHORPE, 1937b: 624, by original designation. [synonymy by HUNG, 1967a: 402]
Polyrhachis (Myrmopla); SANTSCHI, 1937: 385 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis (Myrmahopla); Wu, 1941: 185 [misspelling]

WHEELER (1911) had transferred EMERY’S (1896) "cohors Polyrhachides arciferae" to the subgenus Hagioymra. FOREL (1915) established the new subgenus Myrmhopla for EMERY’S (1896) "manipulus P. armata" of that "cohors". The first description of this subgenus was given by EMERY (1925): "worker: thorax not marginate, except in the species of the groups cryptoceroides and vielhmyeri; pronotal spines shorter than those of the propodeum, sometimes are lacking; meso-propodeal suture variable; shape of petiole variable, in profile forming an elongated node, which is angled dorsally proximally or, on the contrary, shaped like a thick scale which is higher than long, angled or rounded proximally; the generally single pair of spines is varying very much in form, size and direction of the spines, rarely the spines are hook-like; when they are bent embracing the gaster, which is the case in many species, there is a pair of teeth or small vertical spines between them; first gastral segment large; female: very much resembling the worker, the spines usually stouter and shorter" (own translation).

Genae and thorax of the species are marginate or immarginate. Most species are weaver ants, nesting above the ground, many are arboreal. Centers of speciation are in the Indomalayan and Paspian region.

This subgenus is the largest of the genus Polyrhachis. It comprises 117 described species. Until today it is not clear, whether this is a monophyletic group or just the "storage bin" for those species with a rounded thorax which do not belong to the distinct subgenus Cyrtomyrma. Variable characters in Myrmhopla are: proportions of the body parts (head: thorax: gaster: legs: antennae), form of the thorax, proportions of the spination (prothorax: propodeum: petiole), spination and flattening of the hindtibiae, margination of the genae, amount of hairs and pubescence and ecological data as type of nest, type of domy, type of gyny. With the exception of the P. cryptoceroides-group, which seems highly adapted to a life in bark crevices and therefore resembles Cataulacus, the other species of Myrmhopla are relatively similar and differ mostly in proportions of characters instead of presence or absence of them. It seems that this group has experienced a rapid and strong speciation in recent times. In addition several characteristics as type of domy, type of gyny, mode of colony foundation, nutrition or type of habitat are only known for very few species. As evolved characteristics I accept construction of silk nests, polydomy, polygyny, loss of thorax margination, flattened scapes and tibiae. But
most of these characteristics, which can be used for creating subunits, may have evolved independently several times and the explanations of their functions are in most cases highly speculative. So the following grouping has to be understood as a first attempt after Emery (1925) to create a more detailed subdivision of this difficult group. From morphological as well as from biogeographical data it seems possible that the cleophanes-, nigriceps-, sexspinosa- and viehmeyeri-groups have evolved in the Australian-Papuan area from Hagiomyrma-/Hedomyrma-like ancestors.

Only the sexspinosa-group (Bolton 1975; Kohout 1987) and the viehmeyeri-group (Kohout 1990) have been revised so far. Revisions of the arachne-, cephalotes-, cryptoceroides-, daphne-, flavoflagellata-, furcata-, hector- and ochracea-group are in preparation.

Distribution: Australia, Bangladesh, Bismarck-Archipelago, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Philippines, Solomons, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

**Polyrhachis arachne-group (new)**

[fig. 11]

The large species (TL: 8–9 mm) have an immarginate thorax. They are armed with strong pairs of spines on pronotum, propodeum and petiole, the ones on the propodeum ending hook-like. The head is semicircular in sideview and ± circular in frontal view. The genae are in the upper part somewhat angled, but never marginate. Scapes and tibiae are round in transsection. The sculpture is a fine punctuation on head and gaster, thorax and petiole are rugose. Hairs and pubescence are nearly lacking, the whole body is mat in *P. hodgsoni*, head and gaster are shiny in *P. arachne*. The ants are totally black. The species can be distinguished from those of the *dives*- and the *armata*-group by their hook-like propodeal spines (in the *dives*-group at most the tips are bent a little, in the *armata*-group they are always strait) and by their unique specialization on living on bamboo.

The monogynous species are specialized weaver ants on broad leaved bamboo, where they construct numerous one-chambered pavilions for Homopterans. While *P. hodgsoni* uses longitudinally rolled leaves and only seals a small slit with silk and fine detritus, *P. arachne* builds its pavilions below normal leaves as relatively coarsely woven long oval silk nets, which are masked with coarse detritus particles. In *P. arachne* the nests are constructed in several stem internodes (often of different bamboo culms), while *P. hodgsoni* uses one of its leaf-chambers as nest, i.e. permanent residence for the queen.

This group consists of two species. Emery (1925) included *P. arachne* into the *Polyrhachis armata*-group and *P. hodgsoni* into the *Polyrhachis dives*-group. Dorow & Maschwitz (1990) gave a synopsis of the group.

**Polyrhachis arachne** Emery

_**Polyrhachis arachne** Emery, 1896a: 249

*Polyrhachis uncinata* André, 1896: 252 [synonymy by Emery, 1898a: 230]

**Polyrhachis hodgsoni** Forel

_**Polyrhachis hodgsoni** Forel, 1902a: 289

**Polyrhachis armata-group**

[figs. 12–14]

Emery (1925) described the workers of this group as: "petiole shorter than in the sexspinosa-group, but with the same structure; spines inserting distally or at the top of the petiole, the spines are long or short, rarely hooked (*P. furcata*), not inserting far from each other. Without a pair of teeth between the spines, sculpture variable" (own translation). I prefer to define the group more narrowly: Small (TL: 5 mm) to large (TL: 8 mm) species with completely immarginate thorax. The usually strong, stout thorax - including the broad based spines on pronotum and propodeum - looks somewhat inflated. The spines on the petiole are sometimes very large and usually embracing the gaster. Scapes and tibiae are round in transsection and in the smaller species not as long as in several other *Polyrhachis* species, where they give the ants a spider-like appearance. The genae are marginate (in *P. armata* only in the upper part of the head). The head is shaped semicircular in sideview, circular to roundish oval in frontal view. The body sculpture is usually a fine punctation, giving the body surface a mat appearance, sometimes the head is somewhat coarser sculptured, in *P. armata* and *P. wheeleri* this rugose sculpture is extended to thorax and petiole. Hairs are in most species lacking or sparse, but can be also abundant. The appressed, silvery or golden pubescence is usually abundant, but sometimes nearly lacking, e.g., in *P. armata* and *P. wheeleri*. The body...
colour is brownish to black, gaster and appendages are often yellowish to reddish-brown. The large species (e.g., *P. armata*, *P. gestroi*, *P. plato*, *P. wheeleri*) are more slender and not built as stout as the small ones and therefore resemble some species of the hectar-group or the large species of the macro-nata-group. From both groups they are easily distinguished by their marginate genae, from the latter also by their tibiae and scapes, which are round in trans-section.

The species usually nest in small polydomous colonies in the herb and shrub layer. The one-chamber-nests are constructed with fine detritus and relatively small amounts of silk. The larger species are nesting more arboreally and use larger amounts of silk. The species live in forests as well as in more open habitats as forest margins, parks and gardens.

This group comprises 14 species. Some species formerly placed here by Emery (1925) are now associated with the new *Polyrhachis arachne-* , *Polyrhachis cleophas-* , *Polyrhachis daphne-* , *Polyrhachis fur-cata-* and *Polyrhachis hector-group.*

Distribution: Bangladesh, Bismarck-Archipelago, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Solomons, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

**Polyrhachis armata (Le Guillou)**

*Formica armata* Le Guillou, 1842: 313

*Polyrhachis defensus* SMITH, 1857: 59 [synonymy by DALLA TORRE, 1893: 258]

*Polyrhachis pandarus* SMITH, 1857: 62 [synonymy by ROGER, 1863: 9]

*Polyrhachis armata* (Le Guillou); MAYR, 1867: 46

*Polyrhachis armata* var. *minor* FOREL, 1886a: 241 [synonymy by BINGHAM, 1903: 393 with *P. defensus* SMITH; synonymy by EMERY, 1925: 192 with *P. armata* var. *defensa* SMITH]

*Polyrhachis armata* var. *defensa* SMITH; EMERY, 1925: 192

*Polyrhachis armata* var. *minor* FOREL; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 285 [syn. rev.]

**Polyrhachis basirafa** EMERY

*Polyrhachis basirafa* EMERY, 1900b: 715

**Polyrhachis caeciliae** FOREL

*Polyrhachis caeciliae* FOREL, 1912a: 76

*Polyrhachis caeciliae* FOREL; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 287 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis fortis** EMERY

*Polyrhachis fortis* EMERY, 1893a: 228

**Polyrhachis gestroi gestroi** EMERY

*Polyrhachis gestroi* EMERY, 1900b: 714

**Polyrhachis gestroi moeschiella** FOREL

*Polyrhachis gestroi* var. *rufiventris* FOREL, 1911a: 391 [junior primary homonym of *P. alpheus* var. *rufiventris* EMERY, 1911: 256]

*Polyrhachis gestroi* var. *moeschiella* FOREL, 1918: 726 [replacement name for *P. gestroi* var. *rufiventris* FOREL]

**Polyrhachis jianghuaensis** WANG & WU

*Polyrhachis jianghuaensis* WANG & WU, 1991: 597 + 600

**Polyrhachis pellita** MENOZZI

*Polyrhachis pellita* MENOZZI, 1922: 356

*Polyrhachis bubalus* STITTZ, 1923: 129 [syn. n.]

**Polyrhachis peregrina** SMITH

*Polyrhachis peregrinus* SMITH, 1860a: 71 [described on a female; not associated by EMERY, 1925: 197]

**Polyrhachis personata** Wheeler

*Polyrhachis personata* WHEELER, 1919: 134

**Polyrhachis plato** FOREL

*Polyrhachis plato* FOREL, 1911a: 393

**Polyrhachis saevissima saevissima** SMITH

*Polyrhachis tibialis* SMITH, 1858: 63 partim [sen-su BINGHAM, 1903: 396]

*Polyrhachis saevissimus* SMITH, 1860a: 71

*Polyrhachis acantha* SMITH, 1860b: 98 [synonymy by MAYR, 1879; 649 with *P. dives* SMITH; stat. rev. DONISTHORPE, 1932b: 460; synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 178]

*Polyrhachis acasta* SMITH, 1860b: 100 [synonymy by BINGHAM, 1903: 396 with *P. tibialis* SMITH; synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 178]

*Polyrhachis argenteus* MAYR, 1862: 682 [synonymy by MAYR, 1893: 5 with *P. acasta* SMITH; synonymy by BINGHAM, 1903: 397 with *P. tibialis* SMITH; synonymy by EMERY, 1925: 194 with *P. acantha* SMITH]
Polyrhachis acasta Forest, 1886a: 241 [synonymy by Wheeler, 1919: 131 with P. argentea Mayr; synonymy by Emery, 1925: 194 with P. acantha Smith]

Polyrhachis acantha var. acasta Smith; Emery, 1900b: 717

Polyrhachis acantha var. argentea Mayr; Forest, 1911e: 286

Polyrhachis acantha var. acosta Smith; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 283 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis saevissima chrysophanes Emery
Polyrhachis acantha var. chrysophanes Emery, 1900b: 718

Polyrhachis saevissima diaphantus Smith
Polyrhachis diaphantus Smith, 1861: 40
Polyrhachis acantha var. diaphantus Smith; Emery, 1900b: 717
Polyrhachis diaphanta Smith; Donisthorpe, 1932b: 466
Polyrhachis acantha var. diaphantus Smith; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 283

Polyrhachis saevissima kerri Forest
Polyrhachis acantha var. kerri Forest, 1911e: 286

Polyrhachis saevissima romanovi Santschi
Polyrhachis acantha dichroa Karawajew, 1927: 33 [junior homonym of P. laevisima var. dichroa Forest, 1893a: 21]
Polyrhachis acantha romanovi Santschi, 1928a: 139 [replacement name for P. acantha dichroa Karawajew]

Polyrhachis saevissima timorensis Forest
Polyrhachis acantha r. timorensis Forest, 1913b: 664

Polyrhachis thompsoni Bingham
Polyrhachis thompsoni Bingham, 1903: 391
Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) thompsoni Bingham; Emery, 1925: 196 [association with the P. dives-group]
Polyrhachis wheeleri MANN
Polyrhachis wheeleri MANN, 1919: 387

Polyrhachis bicolor-group (new)  
[fig. 15]

These species are small (TL: 5.5-6.5 mm) and have a gracile appearance. The thorax is totally immarginate, the spines on pronotum, propodeum and petiole are usually slender, the spines are curved embracing the gaster. The scapes and tibiae are long, thin, spider-like and round in transection. The head is semi-circular in sideview, oval in frontal view. The genae are immarginate. The sculpture is a fine punctation, often obtused by the pubescence, giving the ants a mat appearance. Silvery standing hairs as well as appressed silvery to golden pubescence are abundant. The body colour is black, brownish black, reddish or even amber coloured, P. bicolor is bicoloured: head, thorax and tarsi are black, the rest of the body including the mandibles is amber-coloured.

The species are polydomous weaver ants of the shrub and tree layers. P. bicolor builds nests usually between two or three living leaves and uses pure larval silk for nestwall construction.

This group comprises four species. EMERY (1925) placed them in the Polyrhachis dives-group.

Distribution: Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam (new)

Polyrhachis bicolor bicolor SMITH
Polyrhachis bicolor SMITH, 1858: 65

Polyrhachis bicolor atrocastanea KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis bicolor atrocastanea KARAWAJEW, 1927: 34

Polyrhachis bicolor aurata KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis bicolor aurata KARAWAJEW, 1935: 114

Polyrhachis bicolor aurinasis FOREL
Polyrhachis bicolor aurinasis FOREL, 1901a: 77

Polyrhachis bicolor brachyantha KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis bicolor brachyantha KARAWAJEW, 1935: 144

Polyrhachis bicolor comata EMERY
Polyrhachis bicolor comata EMERY, 1911: 538

Polyrhachis bicolor concolor FOREL
Polyrhachis bicolor concolor FOREL, 1910d: 129

Polyrhachis bicolor erecta KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis bicolor erecta KARAWAJEW, 1935: 114

Polyrhachis bicolor exflavicorns BALTAZAR
Polyrhachis bicolor var. flavicornis STITZ, 1925: 132 [junior homonym of P. flavicornis SMITH, 1857: 60]
Polyrhachis bicolor var. exflavicorns BALTAZAR, 1966: 282 [1. replacement name for P. bicolor var. flavicornis STITZ]
Polyrhachis bicolor var. rubricornis BARONI URBANI, 1971: 362 [2. replacement name for P. bicolor var. flavicornis STITZ]

Polyrhachis bicolor fumata STITZ
Polyrhachis bicolor fumata STITZ, 1923: 131

Polyrhachis bicolor nigripes EMERY
Polyrhachis bicolor nigripes EMERY, 1897a: 592

Polyrhachis bicolor weyeri KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis bicolor weyeri KARAWAJEW, 1930: 212

Polyrhachis longipes SMITH
Polyrhachis longipes SMITH, 1859: 140

Polyrhachis subfossa VIEHMEYER
Polyrhachis subfossa VIEHMEYER, 1913: 154 [fossil]
**Polyrhachis subfossoides** Karawajew
*Polyrhachis subfossoides* Karawajew, 1927: 37

**Polyrhachis cephalotes-group (new)**
*[fig. 16]*

This group resembles the *armata*-group, but has teeth at the mesonotum and a disproportionally large head, which is nearly circular in frontal view and the eyes do not break the head's outline.

The single species of this group - *Polyrhachis cephalotes* - was placed by Emery (1925) into the *Polyrhachis dives*-group.

Distribution: Indonesia, Malaysia

**Polyrhachis cephalotes** Emery
*Polyrhachis cephalotes* Emery, 1893a: 199

**Polyrhachis cleophanes-group (new)**
*[fig. 17]*

Large species (TL: 7-7.5 mm) with an immarginate long and slender thorax, which is flattened but not marginate in *P. smithi*. The species are similar to those of the *sexspinosa*-group, but can be easily differentiated from all other *Polyrhachis* by the very large and elevated antennal carinae. The genae are immarginate. In other respects the species of this group are relatively different from each other: thorax, head and petiole are rugose in *P. cleophanes*, while the thorax is transversally wrinkled in *P. smithi* and longitudinally striate in *P. laminata*. Long hairs are present in *P. cleophanes* on all body surfaces and appendages, but nearly lacking in *P. smithi*.

Nothing is known of the biology of these rare species. Of *P. laminata* only the female is known so far.

This group comprises three species. *P. cleophanes* was placed by Emery (1925) into the *Polyrhachis armata*-group, *P. smithi* into the *Polyrhachis dives*-group, while he could not associate *P. laminata* with any of his groups.

Distribution: Indonesia

**Polyrhachis cleophanes** Smith
*Polyrhachis cleophanes* Smith, 1861: 41
*Polyrhachis vibidia* Smith, 1861: 42 [synonymy by Forel, 1911b: 298]

**Polyrhachis laminata** Mayr
*Polyrhachis laminata* Mayr, 1867: 65

**Polyrhachis smithi** Emery
*Polyrhachis smithi* Emery, 1901b: 579

**Polyrhachis cryptoceroides-group**
*[fig. 18]*

[including *Polyrhachis* (*Aulacomyrma*) mystica Karawajew, 1927: 41]

Emery (1925) described the workers as: "small sturdy species; thorax more or less obtusely marginate; petiole as in the *dives*-group (petiole short, of the form of an thickened scale, in profile proximally angled or not, spines very much diverging, separated at their base by the dorsally protruding scale, which in many species bears a pair of teeth or small vertical spines); transition to the subgenus *Hedomyrma*" (own translation).

In addition this group can be characterized as follows: very small (TL: 5 mm) species, which show transitions from marginate to immarginate and from a dorsoventrally flattened to a normal rounded thorax. The thorax is dorsoventrally ± flattened in *P. cryptoceroides* and *P. jerdonii*, resembling *Cataulacus*. The thorax is marginate in *P. cryptoceroides*, only weakly marginate in *P. jerdonii* and immarginate in *P. wughtonii*. These species are stout with a short and broad thorax which is narrowing distally. The first gaster segment is proximally transversally marginate on top. The pairs of spines on pronotum, propodeum and petiole insert with broad bases, the latter are curved ± embracing the gaster. Antennae and legs are short and round in transection. The genae are marginate. Head, thorax and petiole are moderately rugose, the gaster is finely punctate. Hairs are nearly lacking and the silvery pubescence is sparse, appressed. The ants are mat and usually coloured black, with the appendages sometimes yellowish-brownish. Only *P. wughtonii* might be mistaken for an *armata*-group-species, but this species is very small, has the pronotum armed with short very broadly inserting teeth. The first gaster segment is marginate on top anteriorly.
The species are not common and seem to be restricted to primary forests. They are nesting in small polydomous colonies below the bark of tree trunks and branches and use silk and detritus for nest construction. This group comprises three species which were already placed there by EMERY (1925).

Distribution: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka

**Polyrhachis cryptoceroides** EMERY

*Polyrhachis cryptoceroides* EMERY, 1887a: 228  
*Polyrhachis cryptocera* EMERY; FOREL, 1913g: 136 [misspelling]  
*Polyrhachis (Charioniymryma) cryptoceroides* EMERY; FOREL, 1915a: 107  
*Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) cryptoceroides* EMERY; FOREL, 1925: 190  
*Polyrhachis (Aulacomymryma) mystica* KARAWAJEW, 1927: 41 [syn. n.]  
*Polyrhachis (Aulocomymryma) mystica* KARAWAJEW; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 256 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis jeronii** FOREL

*Polyrhachis jeronii* FOREL, 1892a: 17  
*Polyrhachis (Charioniymryma) jeronii* FOREL; FOREL, 1915a: 107 [misspelling]  
*Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) jeronii* FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 191

**Polyrhachis wroughtonii** FOREL

*Polyrhachis wroughtonii* FOREL, 1894a: 398  
*Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) wroughtonii* FOREL; FOREL, 1915a: 107  
*Polyrhachis wroughtoni* FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 191; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 300 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis daphne-group** (new)

*fig. 19*

*Polyrhachis daphne* the single member of this group was placed by EMERY (1925) into the *Polyrhachis armata*-group. It is a small species (TL: ca. 7 mm). The thorax is immarginate, but the bases of the propodeal spines are running forward, so that the propodeum is partly marginalate. The thorax is curved weakly convex, but each segment itself is stronger convex. Pairs of spines with broad bases are present on pronotum, propodeum and petiole, the petiolar spines are curved nearly embracing the gaster. Scapes and tibiae are round in transsection, the genae are immarginate. The head is semicircular in sideview, oval in frontal view. Hairs are nearly lacking, the silvery pubescence is sparse and appressed. A fine fingerprint-like sculpture is present on head, thorax and petiole, the gaster is smooth and the whole body is shiny. The species is amber coloured with some darker brown parts. *P. daphne* can be easily distinguished from the *armata*-group species by its immarginate genae.

I found this rare polydomous species in a secondary forest in woven silk nests between tree leaves close to *Myrmicaria* nests. *P. daphne* looks very similar to this *Myrmicaria* species.

Distribution: Malaysia

**Polyrhachis daphne** WHEELER

*Polyrhachis daphne* WHEELER, 1919: 133

**Polyrhachis dives-group** [fig. 20]

EMERY (1925) described the workers of this group as: "petiole short, of the form of a thickened scale, in profile proximally angled or not, spines very much diverging, separated at their base by the dorsally protruding scale which bears in many species a pair of teeth or small vertical spines, sculpture variable" (own translation). Except for the not very helpful comment on the sculpture this description is identical to that of the *cryptoceroides*-group.

I prefer to define the group more narrowly: Smaller species (TL: ca. 7 mm) with a little polymorphism. Thorax totally immarginate. Pairs of spines present on pronotum, propodeum and petiole, the petiolar spines embracing the gaster. The spines are not very stout and do not look inflated, even if the thorax looks stout. The tips of the propodeal spines are a little curved, but never hook-like. Scapes and tibiae are round in transsection, the genae are at most a little angled in the upper parts, but never marginate. The head is semicircular in sideview, nearly circular in frontal view. Hairs are nearly lacking, while a sparse to moderately dense silvery or golden pubescence may be present. The body shows a moderately coarse rugose sculpture except for the gaster, which is finely punctuate. The species are coloured black to brownish black.

*P. dives* and *P. lacteipennis* are polydomous weaver ants which build multi-chambered nests as well as...
pavilions for homopterans. They mainly live in open habitats such as grasslands and have a wide range of distribution. *P. lacteipennis* even succeeded in colonizing the Arabian peninsula. The two species have very large colonies. *P. dives* is polygynous. Not much is known about the other species of this group. The species can be distinguished from those of the *armata*-group by the lack of margination of the genae, from the *arachne*-group by the form of their propodeal spines, whose tips are never curved hook-like.

This group comprises eight species. I transferred some of the species, placed by EMERY (1925) into this group, to the new *Polyrhachis bicolor*, *P. cephalotes*- or *P. mucronata*-group, and others to the old *P. armata*-*, *P. sexspinosa*- or *P. viehmeyeri*-group. *P. mutiliae*, which was not associated by EMERY (1925) with one of his groups, is a synonym of *P. dives*.

Distribution: Afghanistan (COLLINGWOOD, pers. comm.), Burma, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Iran (COLLINGWOOD, pers. comm.), Iraq (COLLINGWOOD, pers. comm.), Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco (COLLINGWOOD, pers. comm.), New Guinea, Oman (COLLINGWOOD, pers. comm.), Pakistan (new), Philippines, Saudi Arabia (COLLINGWOOD, pers. comm.), Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Yemen (COLLINGWOOD, pers. comm.)

**Polyrhachis diotima** FOREL

*Polyrhachis diotima* FOREL, 1911d: 60

**Polyrhachis dives dives** SMITH

*Polyrhachis dives* SMITH, 1857: 64

*Polyrhachis affinis* SMITH, 1858: 63 [junior homonym of *P. affinis* (LE GUILLOU, 1842: 314); restored by FOREL, 1886a: 242 because the latter is a synonym of *P. bihamata* (DRURY, 1773: 73); indirectly synonymized by WANG & WU, 1991: 599 with *P. dives* SMITH, 1857: 64, see below at *P. vicina* ROGER]

*Polyrhachis acantha* SMITH, 1860b: 98 partim
   [sensu MAYR, 1879: 649]

*Polyrhachis mutiliae* SMITH, 1861: 39 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 173]

*Polyrhachis democles* SMITH, 1861: 40 [synonymy by FOREL, 1911b: 298]

*Polyrhachis vicina* ROGER, 1863: 7 [replacement name for *P. affinis* SMITH, 1858: 63; synonymy by WANG & WU, 1991: 599 with *P. dives* SMITH, 1857: 64; this makes *P. affinis* SMITH a synonym]

*Polyrhachis dives var. euclides* FOREL, 1913a: 202 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 173]

*Polyrhachis mutiliae* SMITH; DONISTHORPE, 1932b: 645 [misspelling]

*Polyrhachis exulans* CLARK, 1941b: 91 [synonymy by KOHOUT, 1988c: 433]

*Polyrhachis lucens* DONISTHORPE, 1947b: 194 [described on a female] syn. n.

*Polyrhachis dive*; YOUNG, 1991: 85 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis dives belli** FOREL

*Polyrhachis dives belli* FOREL, 1912a: 74

**Polyrhachis dives rectispina** KARAWAJEW

*Polyrhachis dives var. rectispina* KARAWAJEW, 1927: 35

**Polyrhachis dives siwiensis** SANTSCHI

*Polyrhachis dives var. siwiensis* SANTSCHI, 1932: 20

**Polyrhachis lacteipennis** lacteipennis SMITH

*Polyrhachis lacteipennis* SMITH, 1858: 60

*Polyrhachis simplex* MAYR, 1862: 682 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 177]

*Polyrhachis spiniger* MAYR, 1879: 653
   [synonymy by FOREL, 1893a: 36 with *P. simplex* MAYR, 1862: 682; synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 177]

*Polyrhachis spinigera* MAYR: FOREL, 1886a:
   241; EMERY, 1889: 519; WROUGHTON, 1892:
   17lf; EMERY, 1893b: 254 [misspelling]

*Polyrhachis lacteipennis* SMITH; DALLA TORRE, 1893: 270 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis lacteipennis** lacteipennis griseiscens EMERY

*Polyrhachis simplex var. griseiscens* EMERY, 1895a: 483

**Polyrhachis lacteipennis obsoleta** FOREL

*Polyrhachis simplex var. obsoleta* FOREL, 1893a: 34

**Polyrhachis menelas** FOREL

*Polyrhachis menelas* FOREL, 1904a: 30

**Polyrhachis rupicapra** ROGER

*Polyrhachis rupicapra* ROGER, 1863: 154
Polyrhachis ruficapra ROGER, 1893: 154; BINGHAM, 1896: 407; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 296 [misspelling and wrong date]

Polyrhachis sophocles FOREL
Polyrhachis sophocles FOREL, 1908: 10

Polyrhachis tubericeps FOREL
Polyrhachis tubericeps FOREL, 1893a: 26

Polyrhachis xanthippe FOREL
Polyrhachis xanthippe FOREL, 1911d: 61

Polyrhachis flavoflagellata-group (new) [fig. 21]

(including Polyrhachis (Cephalomyrma) KARAWAJEW, 1935: 115]

The species of this group are small (TL: 6 mm), with an immarginate thorax, but a very obtuse margination may be present on mesothorax and propodeum. The thorax is massive and narrowing distally. The head is large, less than semicircular in sideview and elongately oval in frontal view. The eyes are only weakly convex and situated on the very upper part of the head. Short pairs of spines are present on propodeum and petiole, the petiolar spines sometimes with a pair of teeth between them. The pronotum is armed only with teeth. Scapes and tibiae are round in transsection, the genae are immarginate. The whole body surface is finely punctate. Hairs are nearly lacking, but a dense appressed silvery or golden pubescence is present. The body colour is black to brownish.

Nothing is known about the biology of these rare species. One specimen of P. flavoflagellata was collected on a shrub near the east coast of the Malay peninsula (leg. BRIGITTE FIALA), another specimen of an undescribed species on a log in Gunung Kinabalu National Park in Sarawak (leg. MARTIN DILL).

This group comprises two species which were described after EMERY’S (1925) synthesis of the genus.

Distribution: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand

Polyrhachis flavoflagellata KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis flavoflagellata KARAWAJEW, 1927: 35
Polyrhachis flavo-flagellata KARAWAJEW; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 290 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis stylifera KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis (Cephalomyrma) stylifera KARAWAJEW, 1935: 115

Polyrhachis furcata-group (new) [fig. 22]

The group comprises small species (TL: 6 mm) with an immarginate thorax which is narrowing posteriorly in topview. In sideview the thorax is strongly convex. Pairs of long acute spines are present on pronotum, propodeum and petiole. The petiolar spines differ very much in shape, inserting V-shaped or U-shaped and ending strait (in P. etheli, P. gracilior, P. rufipes), in strong hooks (P. furcata) or in little barbs (P. tragos). The petiole is elevated columnarly in P. tragos. Scapes and tibiae are round in transsection, the genae are marginate (in P. etheli, P. gracilior and P. rufipes) or rounded (in P. furcata and P. tragos). The head is semicircular in sideview, oval in frontal view. A coarse rugose sculpture is present on thorax and petiole (sometimes also on parts of the head). The thorax is mat, while usually head and gaster are smooth and shiny. Standing hairs are abundant to moderately abundant, while an appressed silvery pubescence is moderately abundant to sparse. The body colour is black, brownish black, reddish black or reddish brown.

The species are weaver ants which live mainly in the herb layer. Trail and nest sharing was observed in P. rufipes with Gnamptogenys binghami FOREL, 1900 (JUTTA RÜBER, pers. comm.).

This group comprises five species EMERY (1925) placed them into the Polyrhachis armata-group.

Distribution: Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

Polyrhachis etheli CHAPMAN
Polyrhachis etheli CHAPMAN, 1963: 260

Polyrhachis furcata SMITH
Polyrhachis furcatus SMITH, 1858: 64
Polyrhachis furcata var. tenella FOREL, 1902a: 289 [syn. n.]
Polyrhachis furcata var. bankensis FOREL, 1911b: 297 [syn. n.]
Polyrhachis furcata pahangana FOREL, 1911a: 395 [syn. n.]

Polyrhachis gracilior FOREL
Polyrhachis furcata r. gracilior FOREL, 1893a: 25
Polyrhachis gracilior FOREL: BINGHAM, 1903: 388
Polyrhachis furcata gracilior FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 193; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 290
Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) weberi DONISTORPE, 1943b: 206 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 174]
Polyrhachis gracilior FOREL; BOLTON, 1974: 174

Polyrhachis rufipes SMITH
Polyrhachis rufipes SMITH, 1858: 66
Polyrhachis exasperatus SMITH, 1862: 41 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 178]
Polyrhachis phipsoni FOREL, 1894a: 399 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 178]
Polyrhachis exasperata var. phipsoni FOREL; FOREL, 1911a: 395
Polyrhachis exasperata var. oblisa FOREL, 1911a: 395 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 178]
Polyrhachis exasperata phipsoni FOREL; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 290 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis tragos STITZ
Polyrhachis tragos STITZ, 1923: 133

Polyrhachis hector-group (new) [fig. 23]

The group comprises large slender species (TL: 8-10 mm). The thorax is immarginate. Sometimes the mesonotum is obtusely margined because of its concave shape. Sometimes the propodeum is more or less margined due to the forward running bases of its spines. Long slender spines are present at the pronotum, propodeum and petiole (here in most species shorter), the petiolar spines more or less curved embracing the gaster. The head is usually semicircular in sideview, oval in frontal view. One still undescribed species has a very elongate head. Scapes and hind tibiae are flattened. The gaster is immarginate. The legs are very long, giving the species a spider-like appearance. The body is usually finely punctate. Hairs and pubescence are lacking or sparse. The color is black to brownish with the gaster in some species blue, green or red. This species-group can be easily differentiated from all other Polyrhachis species by their flattened scapes and tibiae. Only in Hagonomyma a few species also show a weak flattening of scapes and tibiae, but their thorax is always fully margined. There is a strong resemblance to some larger species of the armata-group, e.g. to P. armata and P. gestroi, but these species never have flattened appendages and always have marginate genae.

The species are polydomous weaver ants of the shrub and tree layer and live in forests and at forest margins. They use large amounts of silk in constructing their usually one-chambered nests or occupy inter-nodes of bamboo.

This group comprises 11 described and two undescribed species. EMERY (1925) placed most of them into the Polyrhachis armata-group, P. maligna into the P. dives-group. A revision of this group is in preparation by the author.

Distribution: Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

Polyrhachis abdominalis SMITH
Polyrhachis abdominalis SMITH, 1858: 63
Polyrhachis phyllophilus SMITH, 1860a: 69 [synonymy by MAYR, 1886: 357]
Polyrhachis abdominalis phyllophila SMITH; EMERY, 1900b: 714
Polyrhachis alicles var. coninis FOREL, 1912a: 76 [see note]
Polyrhachis alicles discrepaens FOREL, 1912a: 76 [see note]
* Polyrhachis monacha KARAWAJEW, 1926: 144 [nomen nudum; synonymy by KARAWAJEW, 1927: 29 with P. abdominalis phyllophila SMITH]

Note: The synonymy of Polyrhachis alicles FOREL, 1893a: 24 by BINGHAM, 1903: 398 with P. abdominalis is not correct. Only the variety coninis and the subspecies discrepaens are synonyms of P. abdominalis, while P. alicles itself is a synonym of P. hector.

Polyrhachis oedipus FOREL
Polyrhachis oedipus FOREL, 1893a: 22 + 31
Polyrhachis phyllophila oedipus FOREL; EMERY, 1893b: 255
Polyrhachis oedipus Forel; Bingham, 1903: 384 + 398

Polyrhachis binghamii Forel
Polyrhachis binghamii Forel, 1893a: 25
Polyrhachis binghami Forel, Bingham, 1903: 399; Donisthorpe, 1942b: 460; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 287 [missspelling]

Polyrhachis chalybea Smith
Polyrhachis chalybeus Smith, 1857: 61
Polyrhachis sappho Forel, 1911b: 299 [syn. n.]
Polyrhachis chalybea Smith; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 288 [missspelling]

Polyrhachis curvispina Forel [stat. n.]
Polyrhachis oedipus var. curvispina Forel, 1908: 8

Polyrhachis hector Smith
Formica rubiginosa Le Guillou, 1841: 324 [junior primary homonym of Formica rubiginosa Latreille, 1802: 170]
Formica ruigina Le Guillou; Le Guillou, 1842: 316 [missspelling]
Polyrhachis hector Smith, 1857: 62 [first available name]
Polyrhachis abdominalis Smith, 1858: 63 partim [sensu Bingham, 1903: 398]
Polyrhachis malignus Smith, 1858: 70 [synonymy by BOLTON, 1974: 174]
Polyrhachis rubiginosa (Le Guillou); Roger, 1863: 7 + 45
Polyrhachis achilles Forel, 1893a: 24 [synonymy by Bingham, 1903: 398; stat. rev.; Emery, 1925: 192; syn. rev.; see note at P. abdominalis]
Polyrhachis abdominalis var. reversa André, 1896: 253 [syn. n.]

Polyrhachis muelleri Forel
Polyrhachis mulleri Forel, 1893a: 23 [incorrect original spelling]
Polyrhachis phillophila Smith, 1860a: 69 partim [sensu Emery, 1895a: 482]
Polyrhachis Arthur Müller Forel; Forel, 1915b: 43 [nomen nudum, probably misspelling for P. muelleri Forel]
Polyrhachis arturi-muelleri arturi Forel; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 304 [nomen nudum, probably misspelling for P. muelleri Forel]

Polyrhachis mutata Smith [stat. rev.]
Polyrhachis hector Smith, 1857 partim [sensu Bolton, 1974: 174]
Polyrhachis mutatus Smith, 1858: 64
Polyrhachis mutata r. ajax Forel, 1893a: 24 [synonymy by Bingham, 1903: 399]
Polyrhachis ajax Forel; Emery, 1895a: 482
Polyrhachis mutata ajax Forel; Emery, 1925: 193 [syn. rev.]
Polyrhachis mutata Smith; Bolton, 1974: 174 [synonymized with P. hector Smith]

Polyrhachis pressa Mayr
Polyrhachis pressus Mayr, 1862: 681

Polyrhachis tubifex Karawajew
Polyrhachis tubifex Karawajew, 1927: 31

Polyrhachis venus Forel [stat. rev.]
Polyrhachis venus Forel, 1893a: 23

Polyrhachis mucronata-group (new) [figs. 24, 25]

Usually smaller species (TL: 5 mm - rarely 8 mm) with the thorax totally immarginate. In sideview the thorax is short and strongly convex, in topview it is strongly narrowing from pronotum to propodeum. Strong spines are on propodeum and petiole, the petiolar spines usually embracing the gaster. The pronotum is armed much less (shoulders, teeth or spines), usually with teeth. Scape and tibiae are round in transsection, the genae are immarginate. The head is nearly semicircular in sideview, oval in frontal view. The body is often smooth and shiny black, sometimes finely punctate and mat. Hairs are nearly lacking, the pubescence is usually sparse, rarely moderately dense (e. g. in P. mirata), appressed, golden or silvery. The body colour varies from black to amber-reddish, that of the legs from black to yellow. A few larger species have the thorax longer and less strongly convexly curved (e. g. P. aspasia, P. tristis) and they are finely punctate and mat. They therefore resemble species of the hector-group or of the armata-group. From the former they are easily distinguished by the tibiae and scapes, which are never flattened, from the latter by the lack of margination of the genae.
These forest species live in small polydomous colonies especially in the shrub and tree layer, where the nests often are constructed below leaves as slender, long oval buildings of large amounts of detritus and small amounts of silk. The nests consist of one or a few (consecutively added?) chambers.

This group comprises 28 species. EMERY (1925) placed them into the P. dives-group or could not associate them.

Distribution: Bismarck-Archipelago, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka

**Polyrhachis amanus** SMITH

*Polyrhachis amanus* SMITH, 1861: 41

**Polyrhachis aspasia** FOREL

*Polyrhachis aspasia* FOREL, 1911d: 59

**Polyrhachis atrovirens** EMERY

*Polyrhachis atrovirens* EMERY, 1900b: 718

**Polyrhachis banghaasi** VIEHMeyer

*Polyrhachis banghaasi* VIEHMeyer, 1922: 219

*Polyrhachis bang-haasi* VIEHMeyer; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 286 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis batesi** FOREL

*Polyrhachis batesi* FOREL, 1911b: 301

**Polyrhachis cyrtomyrmoides** DONISTHORPE

*Polyrhachis cyrtomyrmoides* DONISTHORPE, 1947b: 195

**Polyrhachis distincta** KARAWAJEw

*Polyrhachis distincta* KARAWAJEw, 1927: 40

**Polyrhachis emmae** SANTSCHI

*Polyrhachis emmae* SANTSCHI, 1920a: 175 [identical description as sp. n. in SANTSCHI, 1924b]

**Polyrhachis follicula** MENOZZI [subgen. comb. n.]

*Polyrhachis follicula* MENOZZI, 1926: 101

**Polyrhachis (Myrmatopa) follicula** MENOZZI; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 280

**Polyrhachis glykera** FOREL

*Polyrhachis glykera* FOREL, 1912a: 72

**Polyrhachis hippomanes hippomanes** SMITH

*Polyrhachis hippomanes* SMITH, 1861: 43

**Polyrhachis hippomanes boettcheri** STITZ

*Polyrhachis hippomanes* t. boettcheri STITZ, 1923: 131

*Polyrhachis hippomanes boettcheri* STITZ; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 291 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis hippomanes ceylonensis** EMERY

*Polyrhachis hippomanes ceylonensis* EMERY in FOREL, 1893a: 22

*Polyrhachis ceylonensis* EMERY; BINGHAM, 1903: 400

*Polyrhachis hippomanes-ceylonensis* EMERY; FOREL, 1909b: 402 [misspelling]

*Polyrhachis ceylonica*; FOREL, 1922: 172 [nomen nudum, probably misspelling for *P. ceylonensis* EMERY]

*Polyrhachis hippomanes ceylonensis* EMERY; EMERY, 1925: 195

**Polyrhachis hippomanes hortensis** FOREL

*Polyrhachis hippomanes var. hortensis* FOREL, 1913g: 138

**Polyrhachis hippomanes lucidula** EMERY

*Polyrhachis hippomanes lucidula* EMERY, 1893b: 255

**Polyrhachis keratifera** KARAWAJEw

*Polyrhachis keratifera* KARAWAJEw, 1927: 89

**Polyrhachis laevigata** SMITH

*Polyrhachis laevigatus* SMITH, 1857: 62

*Polyrhachis levigata* SMITH; ROGER, 1863: 6; DALLA TORRE, 1893: 264; BINGHAM, 1903: 400 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis mitrata Menozzi
Polyrhachis mitrata Menozzi, 1932b: 303

Polyrhachis modesta Smith
[Subgen. comb. n.]
Polyrhachis modestus Smith, 1857: 62
Polyrhachis (Chariomyrma) modesta Smith; Emery, 1925: 186
Polyrhachis (Hedomyrma) modesta Smith; Donisthorpe, 1932b: 446
Polyrhachis (Chariomyrma) modesta Smith; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 262

Polyrhachis moeschi Forel
Polyrhachis moeschi Forel, 1912a: 73

Polyrhachis moesta Emery
Polyrhachis hippomanes var. moesta Emery, 1887a: 237
Polyrhachis moesta Emery; Wang & Wu, 1991: 599

Polyrhachis mucronata mucronata Smith
Polyrhachis mucronatus Smith, 1859: 140

Polyrhachis mucronata Bismarckensis Forel
Polyrhachis mucronata var. bismarckensis Forel, 1901b: 33

Polyrhachis mucronata janthinogaster Emery
Polyrhachis mucronata var. janthinogaster Emery, 1911: 538

Polyrhachis mucronata japensis Donisthorpe
Polyrhachis mucronata japensis Donisthorpe, 1941b: 63

Polyrhachis nitida Smith
Polyrhachis nitidus Smith, 1857: 61

Polyrhachis nudata Smith
Polyrhachis nudatus Smith, 1860a: 71

Polyrhachis oedacantha Wheeler
Polyrhachis oedacantha Wheeler, 1919: 135
Polyrhachis oedocantha Wheeler; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 294 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis orpheus Forel
Polyrhachis orpheus Forel, 1911c: 216

Polyrhachis paromalus paromalus Smith
Polyrhachis paromalus Smith, 1863: 15

Polyrhachis paromalus tobias Forel
Polyrhachis paromalus tobias Forel, 1911a: 391

Polyrhachis platynota Stitz
Polyrhachis platynota Stitz, 1933: 74
Polyrhachis playnota Stitz; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 295 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis retrorsa Emery
Polyrhachis retrorsa Emery, 1900b: 719

Polyrhachis ridleyi Forel
Polyrhachis ridleyi Forel, 1912a: 71

Polyrhachis rubigastrica

Polyrhachis rubigastrica Wang & Wu, 1991: 598
Polyrhachis rubigastica Wang & Wu; Wang & Wu, 1991: 600 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis tristis Mayr
Polyrhachis tristis Mayr, 1867: 46

Polyrhachis nigriceps-group [fig. 26]

Emery (1925) described the workers as: "form of petiole and head like in the sexspinosa-group (petiole long, anteriorly with an elevated angle in profile... head long, distally narrowing); spines of petiole short and only little diverging; body surface smooth and shiny" (own translation).
This group comprises two species, which were arranged in this sense already by EMERY (1925).

**Distribution:** Indonesia, New Guinea

### Polyrhachis croceiventris EMERY

*Polyrhachis croceiventris* EMERY, 1900a: 336

### Polyrhachis nigriceps SMITH

*Polyrhachis nigriceps* SMITH, 1863: 17

*Polyrhachis atalanta* EMERY, 1898b: 243 [synonymy by EMERY, 1925: 192]

*Polyrhachis (Florencea) kirkae* DONISTHORPE, 1937b: 624 [synonymy by HUNG, 1971: 44]

*Florencea kirkae* (DONISTHORPE), DONISTHORPE, 1940: 254 [synonymy by BROWN, 1973: 180]

*Polyrhachis (Florencea) kiski* DONISTHORPE; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 267 [misspelling]

### Polyrhachis ochracea-group (new) [fig. 27]

*F. ochracea* is a large species (TL: 8-9 mm) with an immarginate and in sideview weakly convex thorax. Long slender pairs of spines are present on pronotum, propodeum and petiolo. The head is semicircular in sideview, oval in frontal view. Scapes and tibiae are round in transection, the genae are marginate. The sculpture is moderately rugose and weakly shiny on head, thorax and petiolo, while the gaster is finely reticulate and mat. Whitish long erect thin hairs and a whitish appressed pubescence are abundant, the latter especially on the flanks of the thorax. The body is amber-coloured with blackish spines and tarsi. The species can be distinguished from the *armata*-group by its abundant hairs and pubescence and its spines, which are not stout and do not look inflated.

This group consists only of *Polyrhachis ochracea*, which was described after EMERY'S (1925) synthesis of the genus.

*F. ochracea* is a rare species of the crown region of the forests and builds nests between leaves, where the additional walls are constructed of pure silk.

**Distribution:** Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand

### Polyrhachis ochracea KARAWAJEW

*Polyrhachis ochracea* KARAWAJEW, 1927: 30

*Polyrhachis ochraceae* KARAWAJEW; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 294 [misspelling]

### Polyrhachis sexspinosa-group [fig. 28]

EMERY (1925) described the workers as: "petiolo long, anteriorly with an elevated angle in profile, spines inserting distally, spines relatively short and only little diverging; head long, distally narrowing; sculpture rugose; large species" (own translation).

Additional data of this group are: Large slender species (TL: 8-13 mm) with an immarginate thorax. Long slender spines are present on prothorax, propodeum and petiolo, only in *P. calypso* the petiolar spines are curved hook-like. The head is elongately oval in frontal view. The long and spider-like legs and the antennae are round in transection, the genae are immarginate, only the neck might wear a "frill". The mat body is usually sculptured rugosely, the shiny gaster is often only finely punctate. *P. melpomene* in contrast has a striate body sculpture except on the gaster. Erect hairs and appressed pubescence are usually numerous. The body colour is black, brownish or reddish.

These species are polydomous weaver ants of the shrub and tree layer.

This group, which was established by EMERY (1925), today comprises 17 species. *P. melpomene*, which was placed by EMERY (1925) into the *P.-dives*-group, and *P. olybrius*, which he could not associate, also belong to this species-group. BOLTON (1975) and KOHOUT (1987) (for the Philippines) revised this group.

**Distribution:** Australia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Philippines, Solomons, Singapore, Thailand (new). This group has evolutionary centers in New Guinea and in the Philippines.

### Polyrhachis aureovestita DONISTHORPE

*Polyrhachis aureovestitus* DONISTHORPE, 1937a: 274

*Polyrhachis aurovestibus* DONISTHORPE; DONISTHORPE, 1947a: 592 [misspelling]
**Polyrhachis bubastes SMITH**

Polyrhachis bubastes SMITH, 1863: 15
Polyrhachis variolosa EMERY, 1887a: 236 [synonymy by Bolton, 1975: 6]
Polyrhachis bubastes spinosa MAYR; EMERY, 1898a: 230
Polyrhachis variolosa var. curvispina STITZ, 1911: 379 [junior homonym of P. curvispina FOREL, 1908: 8]

**Polyrhachis calypso FOREL**

Polyrhachis spinosa calypso FOREL, 1911a: 394
Polyrhachis clypso FOREL; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 288 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis exotica KOHOUT**

Polyrhachis exotica KOHOUT, 1987: 170

**Polyrhachis glabrinota CLARK**

Polyrhachis glabrinotum CLARK, 1930: 13

**Polyrhachis ignota KOHOUT**

Polyrhachis ignota KOHOUT, 1987: 171

**Polyrhachis magnifica MENOZZI**

Polyrhachis sexspinosa magnifica MENOZZI, 1926: 98
Polyrhachis magnifica MENOZZI; Bolton, 1975: 9

**Polyrhachis melpomene EMERY**

Polyrhachis melpomene EMERY, 1897a: 592

**Polyrhachis nofra BOLTON**

Polyrhachis nofra BOLTON, 1975: 9

**Polyrhachis olybrius FOREL**

Polyrhachis olybrius FOREL, 1912a: 73

**Polyrhachis osiris BOLTON**

Polyrhachis osiris BOLTON, 1975: 10

**Polyrhachis reclinata EMERY**

Polyrhachis sexspinosa (Latreille, 1802: 126) partim [sensu Bolton, 1975: 12]
Polyrhachis reclinata EMERY, 1887a: 236 [synonymy by Bolton, 1975: 12 with P. sexspinosa (Latreille, 1802: 126)]
Polyrhachis sexspinosa var. rectinota FOREL, 1911b: 299 [nomen nudum, probably misspelling for P. reclinata EMERY]
Polyrhachis sexspinosa var. reclinata EMERY; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 295
Polyrhachis reclinata EMERY; KOHOUT & TAYLOR, 1990: 518

**Polyrhachis rhea FOREL**

Polyrhachis sexspinosa rhea FOREL, 1911b: 299
Polyrhachis rhea FOREL; BOLTON, 1975: 11

**Polyrhachis rugifrons SMITH**

Polyrhachis rugifrons SMITH, 1860a: 70
Polyrhachis sexspinosa rugifrons SMITH; VIEHMeyer, 1913: 153
Polyrhachis rugifrons SMITH; EMERY, 1925: 191

**Polyrhachis scabra KOHOUT**

Polyrhachis scabra KOHOUT, 1987: 175

**Polyrhachis sexspinosa (Latreille)**

Formica sex-spinosase- LATREILLE, 1802: 126 [incorrect original spelling]
Formica argentata FABRICIUS, 1804: 413 [synonymy by ROGER, 1863: 6]
Polyrhachis sexspinosa (Latreille); SMITH, 1858: 59
Polyrhachis argentatus (FABRICIUS); SMITH, 1858: 73
**Polyrhachis irritabilis** Smith, 1859: 141 [synonymy by ROGER, 1863: 6]

**Polyrhachis sexspinosa** var. *esuriens* Emery, 1897a: 591 [synonymy by Bolton, 1975: 12]

**Polyrhachis sexspinosa** var. *rectinota* Forel, 1911b: 299 [nomen nudum, probably mis-spelling for *P. sexspinosa* var. *reclinata* Emery, see above at *P. reclinata* Emery]

**Polyrhachis sexspinosa** var. *sericea* Karawajew, 1927: 26 [synonymy by Bolton, 1975: 12]

**Polyrhachis barnardi** Clark, 1928b: 39 [synonymy by Kohout & Taylor, 1990: 519]

**Polyrhachis arcuspinosa** Donisthorpe, 1941a: 140 [synonymy by Bolton, 1975: 12]

**Polyrhachis arcuspinosa** *waigeuensis* Donisthorpe, 1943c: 467 [synonymy by Bolton, 1975: 12]

**Polyrhachis juxtaspinosa** Donisthorpe, 1949b: 417 [synonymy by Bolton, 1975: 12]

**Polyrhachis tschu** Forel

**Polyrhachis tschu** Forel, 1879: 122

**Polyrhachis sexspinosa** var. *tschu* Forel; Forel, 1909c: 232

**Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) sexspinosa** var. *tschu* Forel; Emery, 1925: 191

**Polyrhachis (Myrmatopla) tschu** Forel; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 282

**Polyrhachis tschu** Forel; Bolton, 1975: 13

**Polyrhachis viehmeyeri-group**

[fig. 29]

This group was established by Emery (1925) for *P. hirta* and *P. viehmeyeri*. He described the workers as: "body elongated; back flat, laterally with oblique borders; petiole as in the sexspinosa group (petiole longer, anteriorly with an elevated angle in profile, spines inserting distally, spines relatively short and only little diverging), but shorter (and shorter than in the armata-group). Head truncate posteriorly; eyes near the posterior end of the head" (own translation). The group was revised by Kohout (1990) and characterized by the combination of the following 11 characters: all dorsal surfaces of the body with bristle-like hairs, which are distinctly shorter than the maximum diameter of the eye; dorsa of head, mesosoma and petiole with characteristic verrucose-vermiculate-rugose sculpture; mesosomal dorsum bluntly marginate on each side along its entire length; pronotum and propodeum each armed with a pair of spines; pronotal spines flattened dorsally, with anterior and lateral margins acute, their length, direction and degree of elevation usually highly variable within species; pronotal and propodeal dorsa almost flat, mesonotal dorsum transversely convex with rounded lateral margins; node of petiole with more or less flat dorsum, bearing a pair of widely separated, diverging spines, and without intercalary spines or teeth; eyes strongly convex, almost hemispherical, with numerous short, erect hairs, mandibles very finely longitudinally striate; clypeus with anterior margin medially truncated, posterior margin usually deeply impressed; antennal carinae rather flat, widely separated. A new species was described by Kohout (1990).

The group comprises today ten species.

Distribution: Australia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Solomon, Tibet

**Polyrhachis bamaga** Kohout

Polyrhachis bamaga Kohout, 1990: 500

**Polyrhachis davydovi** Karawajew

Polyrhachis davydovi Karawajew, 1927: 24

**Polyrhachis eremita** Kohout

Polyrhachis eremita Kohout, 1990: 502

**Polyrhachis greensladei** Kohout

Polyrhachis greensladei Kohout, 1990: 503

**Polyrhachis hirta** Viehmeyer

Polyrhachis hirta Viehmeyer, 1914c: 59

**Polyrhachis lama** Kohout

Polyrhachis lama Kohout, 1994b: 137

**Polyrhachis loweryi** Kohout

Polyrhachis loweryi Kohout, 1990: 505

**Polyrhachis rustica** Kohout

Polyrhachis rustica Kohout, 1990: 505

**Polyrhachis stigmatifera** Kohout

Polyrhachis stigmatifera Kohout, 1990: 507

**Polyrhachis viehmeyeri** Emery

Polyrhachis viehmeyeri Emery, 1921a: 19
Species which cannot be associated with a species-group

**Polyrhachis lugens MAYR**
*Polyrhachis lugens MAYR, 1867: 31* [placed by EMERY, 1925: 195 in the P. *dives*-group]

Distribution: Indonesia (Borneo)

**Polyrhachis punctata KARAWAJEW**
*Polyrhachis punctata* KARAWAJEW, 1927: 36

Distribution: Indonesia (Java)

**Polyrhachis regularis MAYR**
*Polyrhachis regularis* MAYR, 1867: 63 [described on a female; also not associated by EMERY, 1925: 197]

Distribution: Indonesia (Java)

**Polyrhachis strictifrons EMERY**
*Polyrhachis strictifrons* EMERY, 1898b: 242 [described on a female; placed by EMERY, 1925: 196 in the P. *dives*-group]

Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi)

**Formica sylvicola (JERDON)**
*Formica sylvicola* JERDON, 1851: 126 [also not associated by EMERY, 1925: 197]

*Formica sylvicola* JERDON; JERDON, 1854: 108; ROGER, 1863: 6; SMITH, 1871: 310; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 298 [mispepling]

*Polyrhachis silvicola* (JERDON); SMITH, 1857: 59; DALLA TORRE, 1893: 269 [mispepling]

Distribution: India (Hindustan)

**Subgenus Myrmothrinax FOREL**

[fig. 30]

*Polyrhachis* (Myrmothrinax) FOREL, 1915a: 107, Type-species: *Polyrhachis thrinax* ROGER, 1863: 152, by original designation.

*Polyrhachis* (Myrmothrinax) FOREL; SANTSCHI, 1928a: 133 [misspepling]

**Polyrhachis (Evelyna) DONISTHORPE, 1937a: 273** [synonymy by HUNG, 1967a: 402]

[Polyrhachis thrinax-group sensu HUNG, 1967b: 201]

WHEELER (1911) had included the whole "cohors Polyrhachides camponotiformes" into his subgenus *Camponyrrma*. FOREL (1915) introduced the new subgenus *Myrmothrinax* for EMERY's (1896) "manipulus thrinax" of this "cohors". The first description of this "manipulus", subgenus resp., was given by EMERY (1925): "worker: body slender; thorax marginate; petiole with shoulders, which generally bear a tooth or very short spine; the spines or teeth of the propodeum are more or less elevated, petiole relatively small with three straight spines, the median being the longest; in *P. unicuspis* only one spine is developed; basal segment of gaster as in the subgenus *Camponyrrma* (not very large, covering not more than half of the gaster); female: similar to the worker in spination, thorax and petiole" (own translation).

The thorax is marginate, the genae are immarginate. The species are large arboreal weaver ants with the center of speciation in the Indomalayan region.

The subgenus comprises 20 species, which are not devided into species-groups so far.

Distribution: Australia, Bismarck-Archipelago, Burma, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand (new), Vietnam

**List of species:**

**Polyrhachis abnormis DONISTHORPE**

*Polyrhachis abnormis* DONISTHORPE, 1948c: 141

**Polyrhachis atossa FOREL**

*Polyrhachis atossa* SMITH, 1858: 68 [junior primary homonym of *P. constructor* SMITH, 1857: 60]

*Polyrhachis constructor* var. *atossa* FOREL,

1913g: 134

*Polyrhachis aequicuspis* WHEELER, 1919: 127 [replacement name for *P. constructor* SMITH: incorrect procedure]

*Polyrhachis atossa* FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 183 [choosing of the next available name]

*Polyrhachis atossa* var. *aequicuspis* WHEELER; DONISTHORPE, 1932b: 445 [incorrect combination; misspepling]
Polyrhachis cheesmanae DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis (Camponyrmna) cheesmanae DONISTHORPE, 1937a: 273

Polyrhachis (Evelyna) cheesmanae DONISTHORPE; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 267 [CHAPMAN & CAPCO confused the species with P. (Evelyna) cheesmanae DONISTHORPE, 1943: 459, which now belongs to the subgenus Camponyrmna and bears the replacement name P. horacei HUNG, 1967b: 201]

Polyrhachis clarkei DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis clarkei DONISTHORPE, 1949a: 502

Polyrhachis dahlia dahlii FOREL
Polyrhachis dahlia FOREL, 1901b: 30
Polyrhachis dahlia FOREL; FOREL, 1909b: 406
[misspelling]
Polyrhachis dahlia FOREL; SANTSCHI, 1920b: 569 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis dahlia cincta VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis dahlia var. cincta VIEHMeyer, 1913: 149 [incorrect original spelling; fossil]

Polyrhachis dahlia unisculpta VIEHMeyer
Polyrhachis dahlia var. unisculpta VIEHMeyer, 1914c: 48 [incorrect original spelling]

Polyrhachis delicata CRAWLEY
Polyrhachis delicata CRAWLEY, 1915: 238
Polyrhachis queenslandica EMERY, 1895b: 356
partim [sensu CRAWLEY, 1921: 96]
Polyrhachis lysisistrata SANTSCHI, 1920b: 569
[synonymy by KOHOUT, 1994a: 135]
Polyrhachis delicata CRAWLEY; KOHOUT, 1994a: 135

Polyrhachis durvillei DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis d'un'illei DONISTHORPE, 1938a: 147
[incorrect original spelling]

Polyrhachis eudora SMITH
Polyrhachis eudora SMITH, 1860b: 99
Polyrhachis endora SMITH; CHAPMAN & CAPCO, 1951: 301 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis frauenfeldi frauenfeldi MAYR
Polyrhachis frauenfeldi MAYR, 1862: 687
Polyrhachis frauenfeldii MAYR, ROGER, 1863: 215 [incorrect subsequent spelling]

Polyrhachis frauenfeldi sanguinea FOREL
Polyrhachis frauenfeldi sanguinea FOREL, 1911a: 393

Polyrhachis neptunus SMITH
Polyrhachis neptunus SMITH, 1865: 69

Polyrhachis queenslandica EMERY
Polyrhachis queenslandica EMERY, 1895b: 356

Polyrhachis saigonensis FOREL
Polyrhachis thrinax r. saigonensis FOREL, 1886b: 199
Polyrhachis saigonensis FOREL; FOREL, 1893a: 28
Polyrhachis trinax saigonensis FOREL; ASHMEAD, 1905a: 958 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis trinax savonensis FOREL; BROWN, 1906: 690 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis saigonensis FOREL; EMERY, 1925: 183

Polyrhachis sparaxs SMITH
Polyrhachis sparaxs SMITH, 1863: 16

Polyrhachis ternatae KARAWAJEW
Polyrhachis ternatae KARAWAJEW, 1933: 105

Polyrhachis textor textor SMITH
Polyrhachis textor SMITH, 1857: 60

Polyrhachis textor aequalis FOREL
Polyrhachis textor var. aequalis FOREL, 1910d: 129

Polyrhachis textor brunneogaster DONISTHORPE
Polyrhachis textor var. brunneogaster DONISTHORPE, 1937b: 623
Polyrhachis textor charpillioni FOREL
Polyrhachis textor var. charpillioni FOREL, 1911a: 392

Polyrhachis textor hero FOREL
Polyrhachis textor v. hero FOREL, 1913a: 135

Polyrhachis thrinax thrinax ROGER
Polyrhachis thrinax ROGER, 1863: 152
Polyrhachis secrinax ROGER; ROTHNEY, 1889: 352 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis trinax ROGER; BROWN, 1906: 690 [misspelling]
Polyrhachis thrinax var. mucronis DONISTHORPE, 1942b: 460 [synonymy by BROWN, 1959: 164]

Polyrhachis thrinax castanea STITZ
Polyrhachis thrinax var. castanea STITZ, 1923: 136
Polyrhachis thrinax var. castanella SANTSCHI, 1928a: 140 [injustified installation of a replacement name for P. thrinax var. castanea STITZ, because the name would be preoccupied by Camponotus castanea STITZ, 1923: 128]

Polyrhachis thrinax inconstans VIEHMEYER
Polyrhachis thrinax inconstans VIEHMEYER, 1916a: 164
Polyrhachis (Myrmotrinax) trinax var. inconstans VIEHMEYER; SANTSCHI, 1928a: 133 [misspelling]

Polyrhachis thrinax javanica MAYR
Polyrhachis thrinax var. javanica MAYR, 1867: 52
Polyrhachis thrinax javana MAYR; FOREL, 1893a: 19; EMERY, 1893c: 269 [nomen nudum, according to CRAWLEY, 1923: 31 a misspelling for P. thrinax var. javanica MAYR]
Polyrhachis thrinax javana MAYR; BROWN, 1906: 690

Polyrhachis thrinax lancearia FOREL
Polyrhachis thrinax var. lancearius FOREL, 1893a: 19 + 29

Polyrhachis thrinax lucida EMERY
Polyrhachis thrinax lucidula EMERY, 1893c: 269 [junior homonym of P. hippomones lucidula EMERY, 1893b: 255]
Polyrhachis thrinax lucida EMERY, 1894a: 74 [replacement name for P. thrinax lucidula EMERY]

Polyrhachis thrinax overbecki [nom. nov.]
Polyrhachis thrinax var. nigripes VIEHMEYER, 1916a: 164 [junior homonym of P. bicolor var. nigripes EMERY, 1897a: 592]
[Derivatio nominis: VIEHMEYER described the subspecies from a series of ants collected by H. OVERBECK in Singapore]

Polyrhachis triaena WHEELER
Polyrhachis triaena WHEELER, 1919: 127

Polyrhachis tricuspis ANDRÉ
Polyrhachis tricuspis ANDRÉ, 1887: 284

Polyrhachis trispinosa SMITH
Polyrhachis trispinosa SMITH, 1861: 40

Polyrhachis unicuspus EMERY
Polyrhachis unicuspus EMERY, 1898b: 240

Subgenus Polyrhachis [fig. 31]

Polyrhachis (Polyrhachis) SMITH, 1857: 58.
Type-species: Formica bihamata DRURY, 1773: 73, by subsequent designation of WHEELER, 1911: 859.

The subgenus was established by WHEELER (1911) for EMERY'S (1896) "cohors Polyrhachides hamatae". EMERY (1925) described it as follows: "worker: thorax marginate (lamellidens-group) or not (bihamata-group); propodeal shoulders elongated into strong and more or less hooked spines; mesonotum generally with a pair of backwards bent spines, which are in P. lamellidens a prolongation of the elevated border of that segment; propodeum in the bihamata-group with very short spine-like teeth, in the lamellidens-group these are prolonged into plate-like appendices as in P. clypeata and the other members of the subgenus Camponyrmna, the mesonotal spines correspond to the
elevated angles of the borders of that segment, described in the subgenus *Myrmatopara*, petiole armed with a pair of very long and strong spines, curved outwards like a fishing-hook; female: pronotum nearly unarmed or with straight spines; without mesonotal spines; scale very high, with a pair of robust spines, with are diverging, but are not formed like a fishing-hook. HUNG (1970) gave 5 characters for the subgenus: pro- and mesonotal spines present in the workers (unique in the genus); petiole columnar, surmounted by two long, hook-shaped spines (this type of petiole is found in *P. furcata*, but here the rest of the characters differ widely); median ocellus present in the workers of *P. bellicosus*, *P. bihamata* and *P. ypsilon*, workers of the first from New Guinea even have two lateral ocelli; in contrary to many other species-groups, the petiole of females is not much alike that of the workers, but is reduced to about one-third in length, and the spines are tuberculate rather than hook-shaped" (own translation).

Genae and thorax are immarginate. The species are nesting in the ground or are arboreal, some in very large colonies with more than 10000 workers. These large non weaving species have their center of speciation in the Indomalayan and Papuan region.

The subgenus comprises nine species. It was revised by HUNG (1970). KOHOUT (1988) added several new species from New Guinea. Already EMERY (1925:182) distinguished the *P. lamellidens*-group (with *P. craddocki* and *P. lamellidens*) and the *P. bihamata*-group (see above).

Distribution: Australia, Bismarck-Archipelago, Bur- na, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Ko- rza, Laos, Malaysia, New Guinea, Oceania, Philippi- nes. Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand

**Polyrhachis lamellidens-group**

According to EMERY (1925) the workers of this group are characterized by: "thorax marginate; borders of mesonotum elevated and prolonged into a pair of backwards curved spines; propodeum with plate-like appendages" (own translation).

**Polyrhachis craddocki** BINGHAM

*Polyrhachis craddocki* BINGHAM, 1903: 403
*Polyrhachis craddockii* BINGHAM; HUNG, 1970: 31 [incorrect subsequent spelling]

**Polyrhachis lamellidens** SMITH

*Polyrhachis lamellidens* SMITH, 1874: 403
*Polyrhachis lamellidens* SMITH; CHAPMAN & CAP- CO, 1951: 304 [misspelling]

**Polyrhachis bihamata-group**

EMERY (1925) characterized the workers as: "thorax immarginate; mesonotum with a pair of spines, which are curved backwards; propodeum with very small spine-like teeth" (own translation).

**Polyrhachis bellicososa** SMITH

*Polyrhachis bellicosus* SMITH, 1859: 142
*Polyrhachis bihamata* var. *bellicosus* SMITH; MAYR, 1862: 677
*Polyrhachis bellicososa* var. *crudelis* EMERY, 1887a: 238 [synonymy by HUNG, 1970: 5]
*Polyrhachis bellicososa* SMITH; DALLA TORRE, 1893: 259

**Polyrhachis bihamata** (DRURY)

*Formica bihamata* DRURY, 1773: 73
*Formica affinis* LE GUILLOU, 1842: 314 [syno- nymy by MAYR, 1872: 139]
*Polyrhachis bihamata* (DRURY); SMITH, 1857: 59
*Polyrhachis affinis* (LE GUILLOU); MAYR, 1863a: 443
*Polyrhachis ypsilon* EMERY, 1887a: 239 partim [sensu DALLA TORRE, 1983: 271]
*Polyrhachis bihamata* var. *perplexa* SANTSCHI, 1925: 92 [synonymy by HUNG, 1970: 16]
*Polyrhachis bihamata* var. *minor* KARAWAJEW, 1927: 12 [junior homonym of *P. armata* var. *minor* FOREL, 1886a: 241; synonymy by HUNG, 1970: 16]
*Polyrhachis bihamata* var. *tonsilis* SANTSCHI, 1928a: 133 [synonymy by HUNG, 1970: 16]

**Polyrhachis erosispina** EMERY

*Polyrhachis bellicososa* SMITH, 1859: 142 partim [sensu HUNG, 1970: 5]
*Polyrhachis bellicososa* var. *erosispina* EMERY, 1900b: 713
*Polyrhachis erosispina* EMERY; KOHOUT, 1988d: 419
**Polyrhachis mindanaensis** Emery  
*Polyrhachisypsilon* var. mindanaensis Emery, 1923: 62  
*Polyrhachis mindanaensis* Emery; Hung, 1970: 20

**Polyrhachis montana** Hung  
*Polyrhachis montana* Hung, 1970: 23

**Polyrhachis taylori** Kohout  
*Polyrhachis taylori* Kohout, 1988b: 422

**Polyrhachis ypsilon** Emery  
*Formica bihamata* Drury, 1773: 73 partim [sensu Smith, 1858: 58]  
*Polyrhachis ypsilon* Emery, 1887a: 239  
*Polyrhachis ypsilon* var. victoris Santschi, 1925: 93 [synonymy by Hung, 1970: 19]  
*Polyrhachis ypsilon* aber. *synacantha* Santschi, 1933: 2 [synonymy by Hung, 1970: 19]  
*Polyrhachis ypsilon* var. *vecticortis* Santschi; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 304 [misspelling for *P. ypsilon* var. *victoris* Santschi]

**Incertae sedis**

Of these species only females were described. At the present stage of knowledge, they cannot be associated with anyone of the subgenera.

**Polyrhachis agesilas** Forel  
*Polyrhachis agesilas* Forel, 1913g: 137 [Emery, 1925: 209 also did not associate this species]  
*Polyrhachis agesilas* Forel; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 304 [misspelling]

Distribution: Indonesia (Java)

**Polyrhachis alexandri** Karawajew  
*Polyrhachis alexandri* Karawajew, 1906: 375  
*Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) alexandri* Karawajew; Emery, 1925: 192 [association with the *P. armata* group]

Distribution: Indonesia (Java)

**Polyrhachis alphenus** Smith  
*Polyrhachis alphenus* Smith, 1860b: 100  
*Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) alphenus* Smith; Emery, 1925: 197 [not associated with a species-group]

Distribution: Indonesia (Batchian)

**Polyrhachis castaneiventris** Smith  
*Polyrhachis castaneiventris* Smith, 1858: 67  
*Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) castaneiventris* Smith; Emery, 1925: 197 [not associated with a species-group]

Distribution: Indonesia (Borneo)

**Polyrhachis constructor** Smith  
*Polyrhachis constructor* Smith, 1857: 60 [Emery, 1925: 209 also did not associate this species]

Distribution: Indonesia (Borneo)

**Excluded species**

**Camponotus (Orthonotomyrmex) selene** selene (Emery)  
*Camponotus selene* Emery, 1889: 518  
*Camponotus (Orthonotomyrmex) selene* (Emery); Emery, 1896b: 763  
*Camponotus (Myrmorhachis) selene* (Emery); Forel, 1912d: 92  
*Camponotus (Myrmacantha) selene* (Emery); Emery, 1920: 258  
*Camponotus (Orthonotomyrmex) selene* (Emery); Emery, 1925: 125

**Camponotus (Orthonotomyrmex) selene obtusata** (Emery)  
*Camponotus selene obtusata* Emery, 1895a: 480  
*Camponotus (Orthonotomyrmex) selene obtusata* (Emery); Emery, 1925: 125

**Diacamma rugosum** (Le Guillou)  
*Ponera rugosum* Le Guillou, 1842: 318  
*Diacamma rugosum geometricum* var. anceps Emery, 1897c: 155 [name not available]  
*Polyrhachis hispinosa* Matsumura in Kuroiwa, 1908: 2 [synonymy by Yasumatsu, 1940: 67 with *Diacamma rugosum geometricum* var. anceps Emery]
**Dolichoderus bispinosus** (OLIVIER)

*Polyrhachis bispinosa* Norton, 1868b: 4 [synonymy by Emery, 1912: 9 with *Dolichoderus* (Monacis) bispinosa (Olivier); synonymy by Kempf, 1959: 240 with *Monacis bispinosa* (Olivier)]

*Dolichoderus bispinosus* (Olivier); Forel, 1878b: 386

*Dolichoderus* (Monacis) bispinosus (Olivier); Emery, 1912: 9

*Monacis bispinosa* (Olivier); Kempf, 1959: 240

*Dolichoderus bispinosus* (Olivier); Shattuck, 1992: 77 [stat. rev., see there for the history of that genus, but this species is not mentioned in the study]

**Dolichoderus cuspidatus** (SMITH)

*Polyrhachis cuspidatus* Smith, 1857: 63

*Dolichoderus cuspidatus* (Smith); Mayr, 1870: 955

**Dolichoderus rugosus** (SMITH)

*Polyrhachis rugosus* Smith, 1858: 74

*Hypoclinea rugosa* (Smith); Mayr, 1872: 144

*Dolichoderus rugosus* (Smith); Mayr, 1886: 357

**Dolichoderus scabridus** ROGER

*Dolichoderus scabridus* Roger, 1862: 244

*Polyrhachis scabridus* Lowne, 1865: 334

[Synonymy by Mayr, 1868b: 61 with *Hypoclinea* sp., by Mayr, 1870: 953 + 955 with *Hypoclinea scabrida* (Roger)]

*Hypoclinea scabrida* (Roger); Mayr, 1870: 953 + 955

**Dolichoderus spinicollis** (LATREILLE)

*Formica spinicollis* Latreille, 1817: 99

*Polyrhachis spinicollis* (Latreille); Smith, 1858: 74

*Polyrhachis bispinosus* Smith, 1858: 74 [synonymy by Dalla Torre, 1893: 161 with *Dolichoderus spinicollis* (Latreille)]

*Monacis spinicollis* (Latreille); Roger, 1862: 233 remarked: "Dieses (neue) Genus umfaßt einige Arten, die bisher zu *Polyrhachis* gerechnet wurden..."., but did not list species

*Hypoclinea bispinosus* (Smith); Mayr, 1863a: 424

*Dolichoderus spinicollis* (Latreille); Dalla Torre, 1893: 161

*Dolichoderus* (Monacis) spinicollis (Latreille); Emery, 1912: 10

*Dolichoderus spinicollis* (Latreille); Shattuck, 1992: 77

**Echinopla serrata** (SMITH) [comb. rev.]

*Polyrhachis serratus* Smith, 1859: 140

*Echinopla serrata* (Smith); Donisthorpe, 1932b: 453

*Polyrhachis serrata* Smith; Chapman & Capco, 1951: 257

**Echinopla striata** SMITH

*Echinopla striata* Smith, 1857: 80

*Polyrhachis aciculatus* Smith, 1858: 70

[Synonymy by Emery, 1900b: 721; synonymy only assumed by Chapman & Capco, 1951: 284]

**Gnamptogenys strigata** (NORTON)

*Polyrhachis strigata* Norton, 1868b: 4

*Gnamptogenys strigata* (Norton); Kempf, 1972: 111 + 115

**Phasmomyrmex** (Myrmorhachis) *paradoxa* (ANDRÉ)

*Polyrhachis paradoxa* André, 1892: 46

*Camponotus polyrhachioides* Emery, 1898a: 227 [replacement name for *Polyrhachis paradoxa* André without argumentation]

*Camponotus* (Myrmorhachis) *polyrhachioides* Emery; Emery, 1912: 92 [Synonymy by Emery, 1925: 58]

*Camponotus* (Myrmacantha) *polyrhachioides* Emery; Emery, 1920: 258 [Synonymy by Emery, 1925: 58]

*Phasmomyrmex* (Myrmorhachis) *paradoxa* (André); Emery, 1925: 58

**Nomina nuda**

**Myrma hystric** BILLBERG

*Myrma hystric* Billberg, 1820: 104

**Polyrhachis setulosus** SMITH

*Polyrhachis setulosus* Smith; Radoszkovsky, 1881: 197 [Nomen nudum, declaration by Wheeler, 1922: 992]
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