

and designated as a "Zwitter" (gynandromorph) of *Hypoclinea constricta* Mayr, or *Iridomyrmex constrictus* as we must now call the species. Through the kindness of Prof. A. Tornquist, of the University of Königsberg, I have been able to examine this specimen in connection with many other amber Formicidæ. The general structure of the head, thorax and gaster is that of a worker, though the thorax is not typical, as the base of the epinotum is less convex and less abruptly elevated, so that the angle between it and the declivity is less pronounced in profile. Mayr does not mention that the eyes are decidedly larger and more convex than in the normal worker and therefore more like those of the male. There are a few small white spots or bubbles on the vertex, which resemble small ocelli, but these organs seem to be actually absent. The antennæ are 13-jointed and very long, as in the male; the scapes, however, are like those of the worker, but extend well beyond the posterior borders of the head, whereas joints 2-11 of the funiculi are cylindrical, subequal and fully three times as long as broad, the terminal joint being somewhat longer than these, the first shorter. In the gaster, which is shaped as in the normal worker, there are five distinctly visible segments, but the tip shows clearly the small, hairy, external genital valves (stipes) of the male. The legs are also more slender than in the normal worker and therefore more like those of the male.

At first sight this singular insect seems to be a gynandromorph, as Mayr supposed, or more specifically, an ergatandromorph of the blended type, with worker characters preponderating in the trunk and those of the male preponderating in the eyes, appendages and genitalia. It is possible, however, to regard this specimen as an ergatomorphic male, like those which occur normally in certain species of *Ponera*, *Cardiocondyla*, *Formicoxenus*, *Symmyrmica* and *Technomyrmex*. Unfortunately we are not in a position to decide between these alternatives, because we are dealing with a single fossil specimen and are not even sure that it belongs to the species to which Mayr