

dinal rugæ on each side of the median line, which is itself represented by a ruga continuous anteriorly with the median carinula of the frontal area and the clypeal carina. The rugæ diverge on each side of the middle line and there are shallow, elongate punctures in the interrugal spaces. Checks also with similar, but more reticulate, coarse rugæ. On the occiput and posterior corners of the head the longitudinal rugæ are replaced by very coarse punctures or foveolæ; so close together that the spaces separating them are converted into reticulate rugæ. Thorax, petiole, postpetiole, and first gastric segment finely punctate and covered with foveolæ similar to those on the occiput but distinctly sparser on the postpetiole and gaster. Epinotal declivity, posterior declivity of petiole, scrobes of the head and a portion of the mesopleuræ glabrous and very shining, the scrobe also slightly striolate. Antennæ, legs and terminal gastric segments subopaque, finely and densely punctate.

Hairs and pubescence rather coarse, grayish yellow; the former long, erect, of unequal length, covering the body, legs and scapes and quite as long on the extensor surfaces of the appendages as on the body. Pubescence long and appressed on the body, most distinct on the gaster and postpetiole, finer and denser on the legs and antennal scapes.

Head, thorax and petiole dark brown or piceous above; mandibles, clypeus, antennæ, pleuræ, legs, sides of petiole and the whole of the postpetiole and gaster richer brownish red.

*Female.* (Figs. 5 and 6.) Length 5.5 mm.

Differing from the worker only in the shape and size of the abdomen, the postpetiole and first gastric segment being larger and the latter as broad as the petiole and fully as broad as long. These segments are of the same dark brown color as the head and thorax, whereas the remaining gastric segments are paler brownish red, like the legs, antennæ and mandibles.

Described from a single female and two workers taken October 28, 1914, under a large rotten log in the moist tropical "scrub" at Kuranda in Northern Queensland. These specimens with a few nearly full-grown larvæ apparently comprised the whole colony. The larva (Figs. 7 and 8) is rather slender, pure white and covered with delicate white hairs, which are short and rather dense, especially on the dorsal surface, and interspersed with fewer, longer and more flexuous hairs. The head is rounded, sparsely hairy and bears a pair of well-developed, tridentate mandibles.

*Paranomopone* has all the ear-marks of being a very ancient, possibly Mesozoic genus, which still survives as a very rare relict in tropical Queensland. It is difficult to assign it to a definite position in any of the existing tribes of the subfamily Ponerinæ as enumerated and defined by Emery in the "Genera Insectorum." In the structure of the thorax and abdomen there is considerable resemblance to the peculiar Haytian genus *Emeryella* Forel among