

Mandibles shining, very coarsely punctate. Remainder of body, including the appendages, opaque; head, thorax, and petiole densely and beautifully coarsely punctate, the punctures being somewhat smaller on the upper-surface of the head and somewhat larger on the mesopleurae. Gaster and legs very minutely and densely punctate. Hairs whitish, erect, blunt, but not very stiff, rather long but not abundant, most conspicuous on the front, epinotum, and first gastric segment. Legs and scapes with more numerous, more pointed, shorter, and suberect hairs. Deep castaneous-red, mandibles and legs paler, upper-surface of head and thorax somewhat darker, gaster black, with narrow, sordid, yellowish margins to the segments.

This beautiful species, described from two specimens, was taken at Flat Rock Hole in the Musgrave Ranges. I have placed it in the subgenus *Myrmosphincta* with many misgivings. It would seem to belong more properly in *Orthonotomyrmex*, near *mayri*, Forel, on account of the peculiar structure of the thorax and petiole, but this subgenus, though confined to the Old World, is not known to be represented in Papua or Australia.

27. CAMPONOTUS (MYRMOSPINCTA [?]) LEAE, n. sp.

Pl. lxvi., fig. 9.

*Worker minor*.—Length, 4.5 mm.

Head, including the mandibles, subelliptical, longer than broad, with straight, subparallel sides, slightly broader behind through the eyes than at the mandibular insertions. Behind the eyes, which are very convex and hemispherical, the head narrows rapidly to a short occipital border, so that it has no posterior corners. Mandibles with straight external and oblique apical borders, the latter armed with at least five coarse teeth. Clypeus convex, strongly carinate, its anterior border slightly impressed in the middle. Frontal area triangular, distinct, impressed; frontal groove replaced by a rather strong raised line or ridge; frontal carinae not widely diverging behind. Antennae long, scapes extending nearly half their length beyond the posterior border of the head; all the funicular joints decidedly longer than broad. Thorax long and slender; seen from above the pronotum is as broad as long, a little narrower than the head, with rounded, sloping humeri; the mesonotum and epinotum narrower, with subparallel sides, the mesonotum as long as the epinotum, but the suture obsolete between them; promesonotal suture well developed. In profile the upper-surface of the mesonotum is straight and slopes gradually to the base of the epinotum, where the thorax is feebly but distinctly constricted. In profile the base of the