

of all four spines would be straight. Ventral surface of petiole distinctly concave. Gaster broadly elliptical, convex above and below, first segment occupying nearly half of its surface. Legs very long and slender; tibiae cylindrical.

Mandibles lustrous, very finely and densely striated; remainder of body subopaque; head, thorax, and petiole very finely punctate-rugulose, the rugules distinctly longitudinal and regular on the posterior portion of the head and on the thoracic dorsum. Gaster and legs very densely shagreened, and covered with small, sparse, piligerous punctures. Hairs yellowish, erect, short, and sparse, almost absent on the upper-surface, except on the clypeus, mandibles, and gaster; very distinct, more abundant, shorter, and bristly on the scapes and legs; pubescence absent except on the venter, where it is yellowish, long, sparse, and appressed. Black; mandibles and apical halves of the funiculi brownish-red; legs, including the coxae, brownish-yellow, with the tarsi and basal half of the tibiae black.

Described from twenty-four workers taken in the Everard Range.

This species, though apparently related to *P. (C.) froggatti*, Forel, and *pyrrhus*, Forel, is readily distinguishable from these and all other known Australian members of the subgenus, by its regularly dentate (not crenate) clypeus, very long appendages, and the shape of the petiolar and epinotal spines. It appears also to be very distinct in its habits. Like the other species of *Campomyrma*, it lives in the ground, but Captain White's photographs show that instead of nesting under stones, like *P. femorata*, F. Smith, *micans*, Mayr., and *sydneyensis*, Mayr., of Eastern Australia, it builds a beautifully regular crater, the rounded, exposed surfaces of which it thatches with a layer of mulga leaves.

### 31. POLYRHACHIS (CAMPOMYRMA), sp.

A single dealated female specimen, measuring about 6.5 mm., from the MacDonnell Ranges, evidently belongs to a species allied to *laeae*, Forel, or *micans*, Mayr., but as the females of the great majority of Australian *Campomyrmas* are quite unknown I refrain from describing it at the present time.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

[Plates *lxx.* and *lxxi.* are from photographs taken by S. A. White.]

### PLATE LXIV.

Fig. 2.—Several ants' nests, constructed of clay, belonging to a new species, *Monomorium (Holcomyrmex) whitei*, Wheeler.