

The genus *Triglyphothrix* Forel is exclusively palæotropical and comprises some twenty described species, about evenly divided between tropical Africa and the Indomalayan region. *T. striatidens* was first described from Burma by Emery in 1889 as a subspecies of *T. obesa* Ern. André and was cited for some time under this name by both Emery and Forel. Later it was given specific rank. Bingham, who found it common and widely distributed in India, Ceylon and Burma, claimed that it "differs constantly both in Indian and Burmese specimens" from *obesa*, but the differences are not very striking and seem not to be constant.

The contention that *striatidens* originated in Southern Asia is, of course, based on its abundance in that region. Its tendency to spread into other tropical and subtropical portions of the Old World was first noticed by Emery, who in 1891 recorded it from Tunis and stated that Ern. André had recently received it from Sierra Leone. In 1901 Forel recorded it from the Bismarck Archipelago and in 1902 from Australia, where it was taken by Turner near Mackay, Queensland. Forel described this form as a distinct variety, *australis*, although it differs only slightly if at all from the typical Indian form. That it is still very rare or local in Australia is indicated by my inability to find it in Queensland or in the large collections of ants sent to me from this and other portions of the commonwealth. In 1909 I recorded the occurrence of *T. striatidens* in Formosa, where it was taken by Mr. Hans Sauter. In 1912 Stitz described from the Island of Ceram as *T. ceramensis*, which, to judge from the description, is hardly more than a variety of *striatidens*. In 1913 Forel cited *striatidens* from Sumatra, where it was taken by von Buttel-Reepen. I find in my collection a single typical worker taken at Kuching, Borneo, by Mr. J. Hewitt and a dealated female taken by Mr. D. T. Fullaway on the Island of Guam.

When common tropical ants begin to spread beyond their native environments, they are very apt to be introduced with plants into the hot-houses of temperate regions. As early as 1906 Bingham found *T. striatidens* in the propagating pits of the Kew Botanic Garden, in England, and in 1905 and 1908 Dornisthorpe recorded it as common in the Palm House of the same institution.

Forel was the first to notice that *striatidens* had been transported and had secured a foothold in the New World. As early as 1900 he received specimens of a small variety which he called *lavidens*, that had arrived at Hamburg from Mexico in a living condition with orchids, and more recently (1912) he announced the occurrence of the typical *striatidens* in Barbados. In 1902 and 1911 he stated that this ant was actively "becoming cosmopolitan." Mr. Barber's specimens show that it has now made its appearance in the Southern States.