

longitudinally; the wings as in the female; the abdomen subovate, slightly emarginate at the base and pointed at the apex. (Fig. 7, ♀; 7a, ♂. Pl. XI.)

Hab.—Weenen District, Natal.

This species was discovered by Mr. John Monkhouse Hutchinson, inhabiting the thorns of a species of acacia. Some of the specimens of the workers have the legs more or less ferruginous.

2. *Meranoplus vestigator*.

Worker.—Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines. Head, thorax and legs brown-black; abdomen black. Head subglobose, shining, and with a few irregular carinae; antennae reddish-brown, palest at the apex. Thorax short, not longer than the head, longitudinally rugose-striate; the anterior margin arched, the lateral angles acute and subdentate; narrowed posteriorly; the metathorax with two long acute spines; the legs pale at the base of the femora; the tarsi pale rufo-testaceous. Abdomen heart-shaped, smooth, shining, and with scattered erect setae; the first node of the peduncle wedge-shaped, the second subglobose, both rugose. (Fig. 8, ♂. Pl. XI.)

Hab.—Matabello, Eastern Archipelago.

Type in the British Museum.

3. *Meranoplus attenuatus*.

Female.—Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Black and shining; the head rather strongly punctured; the ocelli distinct, placed in a triangle on the vertex; the apical joint of the antennae rufo-testaceous. Thorax oblong, longitudinally roughly striated; the metathorax deeply emarginate, forming two lateral stout teeth; wings wanting; femora much attenuated at the base, and swollen in the middle; the anterior tibiae and tarsi, and the apical joints of the two posterior pairs, rufo-testaceous. Abdomen oblong-ovate, striated at the base, the apex with scattered pale hairs; the first node of the peduncle with large punctures, and much narrower than the second, which is longitudinally striated. (Fig. 9, ♀. Pl. XI.)

Hab.—Pará.

Type in British Museum.

4. *Meranoplus puncticeps*.

Worker.—Length 2 lines. Black and shining; the