

globus var. *sauteri* Forel, 1912, worker, dealate female, Pilam, Formosa.

Australian

antarctica Emery, 1895, worker, North Island, New Zealand. Emery, 1897, worker, pl. 2, fig. 8, Hunua Mountains, New Zealand.

Moore, 1938, biology and distribution.

bidens Clark, 1927-1928, worker, pl. 1, figs. 30, 31, Victoria, Australia.

clavicornis Emery, 1897, worker, pl. 15, figs. 39, 40, German, New Guinea.

Mann, 1919, alate female, fig. 6, Fulakora, Ysabel, British Solomon Islands.

crassicornis Clark, 1926-1927, worker, pl. 6, figs. 4, 4a, worker, Manjimup, Western Australia.

leæ Clark, 1934, dealate female, pl. 2, fig. 11, Mt. Lofty, Southern Australia.

remingtoni Brown, 1948, worker, figs. 1A, 1B, 7 Mi S. E. La Foa, New Caledonia.

turtoni Clark, 1934, worker, dealate female, pl. 4, figs. 5, 6, Otway Range, Australia.

The worker of our North American *Discothyrea* is readily distinguishable from that of other North American ponerine genera in the possession of a 9-segmented antenna³, the funiculus of which is strongly thickened (clavate) toward the apex and the last funicular segment remarkably enlarged, oval and approximately as long as the combined lengths of the preceding funicular segments; the semi-circular, disk-like clypeus extended above the mandibles; extremely minute or almost obsolescent eye; dorsum of thorax without sutures; gaster strongly curved anteroventrally with the apical segments protruding from the venter rather than the apex of the large, second gastric segment; erect hairs lacking from most of the body except usually

³Some species of *Discothyrea* are known to have only a 7-segmented antenna, the reduction in segments probably being due to fusion. One should be cautious, therefore, in accepting a given number of segments as being invariable for a species. It is not impossible that individuals in a colony may have a variable number of segments composing the antenna.