amplitude of *Myrmecocystus*. The insect is undoubtedly able to walk about and in all probability does not hang from the roof of its galleries.

During the summer of 1907 Professor Forel kindly gave me a replete of *M. bagoti*, from which the accompanying figure was drawn (Fig. 27).

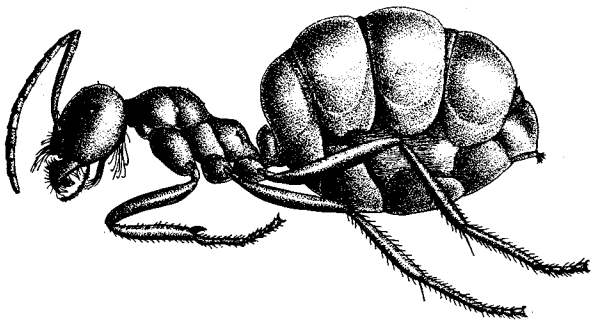

Fig. 27. *Melophorus bagoti* Lubbock, replete. × 5.

In this specimen the gastric sclerites are greatly enlarged. Apparently they were originally much smaller but along their borders the intersegmental membranes seem to have hardened and turned brown secondarily. The lines representing the original lateral borders of the sclerites are shown in the figure.

3. **Melophorus cowlei** (*Froggatt*).

Froggatt (1896) described this ant as a *Camponotus*, but his figures and description show very clearly that it is a typical *Melophorus*, closely related to *bagoti*. Comparison of Froggatt's figures with Lubbock's and with the replete of *bagoti* in my collection, shows that the head in this species is broader than long and somewhat narrower in front than behind, whereas that of *cowlei* is distinctly longer than broad. This species also has a narrower thorax and the petiole of a different shape, judging from Froggatt's rather inadequate description. The replete, which measures 17 mm. has the gaster distended to much the same extent as that of *bagoti*, but the sclerites seem to be shorter and the intersegmental membranes larger.

Froggatt described all three phases of *M. cowlei* from specimens taken at Illamurta in the James Range and Spencer Gorge in the McDonnell Range, in the very center of Australia. He says that this ant is known to the natives as the "Ittootoonee" and gives the following notes sent him by Baldwin Spencer: "I came across a single nest of the golden yellow species, which was a small one, consisting of branching passages close to the sur-