

I have studied *Monomorium* is the most instructive in this connection, because at least two of its species exhibit a normal and hitherto unsuspected condition of subaptery in the female. Some years ago Forel⁴ described a *Monomorium rothsteini* from worker specimens received from Queensland, Australia, and later distinguished two varieties of it, *humilius*,¹⁰ from Tennant Creek, Central Australia and *leda*,¹¹ from northern Queensland. During December, 1914, I observed many colonies of *rothsteini* in various localities in Queensland. The workers of this species store their subterranean nests with small grass-seeds and are therefore harvesters, like the species of *Holcomyrmex*, now regarded as a subgenus of *Monomorium*. Among a lot of ants recently received from the Museum of South Australia I find a large series of cotypes of the var. *humilius* comprising 14 specimens of the female, which was unknown to Forel. This phase measures 7-7.5 mm. and has long, well-developed wings (6.8-7 mm.). In the same collection I find three series of a closely allied species; which I shall describe in another place as *M. subapterum* sp. nov. Two of the series, representing the typical form of the species, comprise numerous workers, 10 males and 10 females (5 deälated) taken by Mr. W. D. Dodd on the Harding River in North West Australia and one female and several workers taken by the same collector at Derby in the same region. The remaining series represents a color variety of *subapterum*, which I shall call *bogischi* var. nov., comprising several workers and four females (three deälated) from Point Wakefield, South Australia (G. P. Bogisch). The winged females in all three series measure 6.5-7 mm. and agree in having very small wings, measuring only 3 mm., and a distinctly smaller thorax than *rothsteini*. There are other specific differences which need not be discussed at the present time. Figs. 1 and 2, drawn to the same scale, show the differences in wing and thoracic structure between the females of the two species, corresponding to what may be called the macronotal, winged and mesonotal, subapterous types respectively (1 and 2, p. 114). The males of *M. rothsteini* and *subapterum* show no differences in the size and development of the wings, which in both are large and of the usual structure. There can be no doubt that the deälated females of two of the series of *subapterum* originally bore small wings like the nondeälated individuals. The fore wings have a singular truncated apical border, as if they had been trimmed with scissors, and this appearance is accentuated by the fact that the membranes are as thick at the border as at the base. It is certain, however, that the wings have not been reduced to their present form by the mandibles of the ants. The venation is abortive, only the submarginal vein being distinct, although the fore wings show faint