traces of the basal portions of some of the other veins. Brues[12] distinguishes three classes of vestigial wings among insects: those having essentially a pupal character, those essentially normal, except for their smaller size and less complex venation and those consisting of little more than a hollow bag, without venation. The wings of *M. subapterum* evidently belong to the second class.

In six specimens of a pale variety of *Monomorium rubriceps* Mayr (*cinctum* var. nov.) taken by Mr. Albert Koebele in Victoria, Australia, I find the following graduated series of forms connecting the subapterous female with the typical worker. One specimen (fig. 3*a* and *b*), measuring 6.5 mm. has the ocelli well-developed, the thorax rather small but with distinct mesonotum, scutellum, metanotum, paraptera and

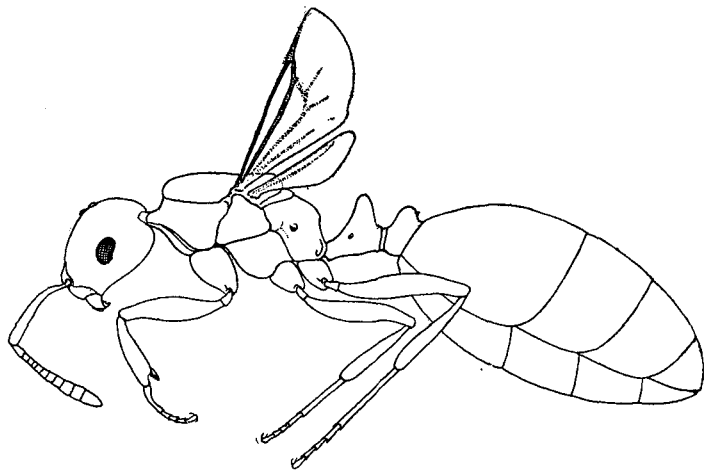

FIG. 2

Subapterous, mesonotal female of *Monomorium subapterum* sp. nov., lateral view.

tegulae, with stumps of wings and on the right side one nearly entire posterior wing. The latter is evidently vestigial, though its tip is lacking. The remaining vestigial wings have evidently been lost by deälation. This specimen is therefore a partially deälated female in a more advanced stage of subaptery than the female of *M. subapterum*. A second specimen (fig. 3*c*) is slightly smaller and has a similar thoracic structure, except that the tegulæ and paraptera are lacking and the thorax has never borne wings. A third and fourth specimen (fig. 3*d*) measure 4.5–5 mm. and have small ocelli and the thorax is still more reduced and worker-like, but the mesonotum, though small and flat, is distinct and there is a visible promesonotal suture and a metanotal sclerite. The two remaining specimens, 3.5–4 mm. long (fig. 3*e*), are normal