ment. The American forms, moreover, may be readily separated into two groups, one of which, including *A. mucronata* Roger, the type of the genus, and *goeldii* Forel, have tridentate claws and long epinotal spines, while the other, including the remaining species, *carinifrons* Mayr, *dentinodis* Mayr and *dolo* Roger, have, like the Australian forms, simple claws and a merely dentate epinotum. In my opinion, the latter group should be regarded as a distinct subgenus, for which I suggest the name **Anacanthoponera** subgen. nov., with *Ponera dolo* Roger as the type.

Few groups of ants resemble Acanthoponera in having an "antarctic" distribution. Perhaps the best example is the subgenus Notomyrmex of the genus Monomorium, which is represented by a number of species in Australia, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, a few in Patagonia and Chile and, according to Emery, also a few in Madagascar and East Africa. Mann's subgenus Fulakora, a group of species of the archaic genus Stigmatomma, with approximated frontal carinæ, may also be cited in this connection because it is represented in the East Indies, Solomon Islands, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile and Southern Brazil. The Chilean ants of the genus Lasiophanes, which are closely related to those of the genus Prolasius in New Zealand and of Melophorus in Australia afford another example. I might also cite the singular little hypogæic Ponerine ants of the genus Discothyrea, of which a few species occur in the East Indies, one in New Zealand, one of a closely allied genus, Prodiscothyrea, in Australia, a species recently discovered by Bruch in Argentina, one in Kamerun, one in Columbia and one which was described by Roger in 1863 from "North America", but which has never been taken since. Apart from its occurrence in Africa, the distribution of this genus is not unlike that of Iridomyrmex, though the latter is represented by many species in Australia and is absent from New Zealand, though occurring on Norfolk Island, in the Neotropical Region and as far north as our southern states. When we consult the fossil record, however, we find that the two genera last mentioned were represented by species of Bradyponera and Iridomyrmex respectively in the Baltic amber