

sides convex, its anteroventral edge with a transverse tubercle. Gaster small and short, much smaller than the postpetiole, the first segment convex above, semicircular, scarcely longer than broad, enveloping the remaining segments which are very small and together form a downwardly directed cone. Sting small. Legs rather long and stout; tarsal claws simple.

Opaque; mandibles somewhat shining, finely striate and coarsely punctate, the striæ and punctures more numerous near the apical border. Clypeus finely and indistinctly punctate-rugulose. Head between and behind the frontal carinæ coarsely and divergently longitudinally rugose, with coarse punctures, or foveolæ in the interrugal spaces; sides of head with the rows of foveolæ more distinct. Thorax, petiole, postpetiole and first gastric segment coarsely rugose and foveolate, the rugæ vermiculate and reticulate on the pronotum and petiole, longitudinal on the mesoëpinotum, including the epinotal declivity, mesopleuræ, postpetiole and first gastric segment, most sharply on the two latter regions. Terminal gastric segments smoother and somewhat shining; scapes and legs subopaque, densely punctate.

Hairs yellow, fine, uneven, rather abundant and rather short, erect or suberect on the body; the appendages covered with abundant, fine, rather appressed hairs with fewer, interspersed, long, erect hairs.

Deep castaneous brown; mandibles, scapes, tip of gaster and legs, excluding the coxæ, yellowish brown; apical borders of mandibles and median carina of head black.

Described from two specimens taken by Mr. A. M. Lea in the National Park, near Sydney, New South Wales.

This very distinct species is interesting because, unlike the other known Australasian species of the genus, it approaches the Neotropical *mucronata* in the armature of the petiole.

*Acanthoponera* (*Anacanthoponera*) *brownii* Forel

*Acanthoponera brownii* Forel, *Mitteil. Schweiz. Ent. Zeitschr.* 8, 1892, p. 330 ♀; Emery, *Gen. Insect. Ponerinæ* 1911, p. 36 ♀.  
*Acanthoponera brownii* Forel, *Trans. New Zealand Inst.* 37, 1904, p. 353 ♀.