

Feebly shining; mandibles subopaque, sharply and densely striate; front of head over a squarish area bounded anteriorly by the frontal carinæ and as far back as the posterior fourth, very smooth and shining; remainder of head, thorax and petiole sharply and regularly reticulate-rugulose, the gula anteriorly and the cheeks with longitudinal rugæ. The latter spread out fan-wise around the antennal foveæ. There are rugæ also on the thoracic dorsum but they are irregular, loose and vermiculate; sides of epinotum with several longitudinal rugæ. Petiole more finely reticulate than the thorax. Postpetiole, gaster and legs shining but with rather uneven surface and with sparse piligerous punctures. Scapes and coxæ indistinctly shagreened, less shining than the legs.

Hairs yellowish, coarse, sparse, pointed, of very uneven length; long and erect on the dorsal surface, especially on the pronotum, clypeus and gaster; shorter and oblique on the legs and scapes.

Mandibles, head, thorax and coxæ deep reddish brown; petiole, postpetiole, gaster, legs and antennæ paler and more yellowish brown; first gastric segment, except anteriorly, dark brown.

Described from seven specimens taken by Dr. E. Mjöberg on Mt. Poi, at an altitude of 8000 ft., Sarawak, Borneo (type-locality), and eight specimens, taken by Dr. K. Dammerman at Doerian in the Riouw Archipelago, near Singapore. Four of the latter series are defective.

The genus *Amauromyrmex* is obviously related to *Pheidologeton* Mayr, but there is nothing to indicate that the worker is represented by any large media or soldier form in addition to the form above described. Moreover, no species of *Pheidologeton* is known to have spines on the pronotum. The affinities of the new genus to the two known species of *Erebomyrma* Wheeler from Texas and Peru, and especially to *Spelæomyrmex urichi* Wheeler from Trinidad, seem to be much closer, but *Spelæomyrmex* has the clypeus toothed and carinate, the basal joint of the antennal club only one-third as long as the terminal joint, the pronotum merely angulate at the humeri and the posterior tibiæ without spurs. In most other respects the resemblance is striking. *Amauromyrmex* also resembles *Lophomyrmex* Emery, especially in the structure of the pronotum, but the latter genus has a 3-jointed antennal club and distinct promesonotal and mesoëpinotal sutures. The small eyes and long, sparse, erect hairs seem to indicate that *Amauromyrmex* is hypogæic in habits like *Erebomyrma* and *Spelæomyrmex*.

BREGMATOMYRMA, new genus

FEMALE.—Robust, with thick, smooth integument. Head very high and convex in the middle, depressed at the posterior corners, which are rounded; the occiput deeply excised in the middle. Eyes very prominent but rather small, situated at the sides of the head and just in front of its middle. Ocelli large and prominent. Palpi very small and short. Mandibles well-developed, subtriangular, dentate, narrow at the bases which are inserted rather far apart near the anterior corners of the head. Clyp-