

Gaster broader than the thorax but shorter, its anterior border straight and transverse, rather sharply angulate on each side. Circumanal cilia long and bristly. Legs long, the femora, tibiæ and metatarsi distinctly flattened, the anterior femora not enlarged.

Mandibles, scapes, legs, gaster and petiole, except the anterior surface of the node, smooth and shining; mandibles coarsely punctate and along the dental border finely striolate. Head, thorax, coxæ and anterior surface of petiolar node subopaque, very finely reticulate punctate.

Hairs yellowish, fine and short, absent on the body, except the clypeus, suberect and moderately numerous on the legs and mandibles, sparse on the anterior surface of the scapes. Head, thorax, coxæ and anterior surface of the petiolar node covered with dense, fine, appressed, golden pubescence, which does not completely conceal the underlying integument though it produces a silky lustre. Antennal funiculi with longer, less appressed pubescence.

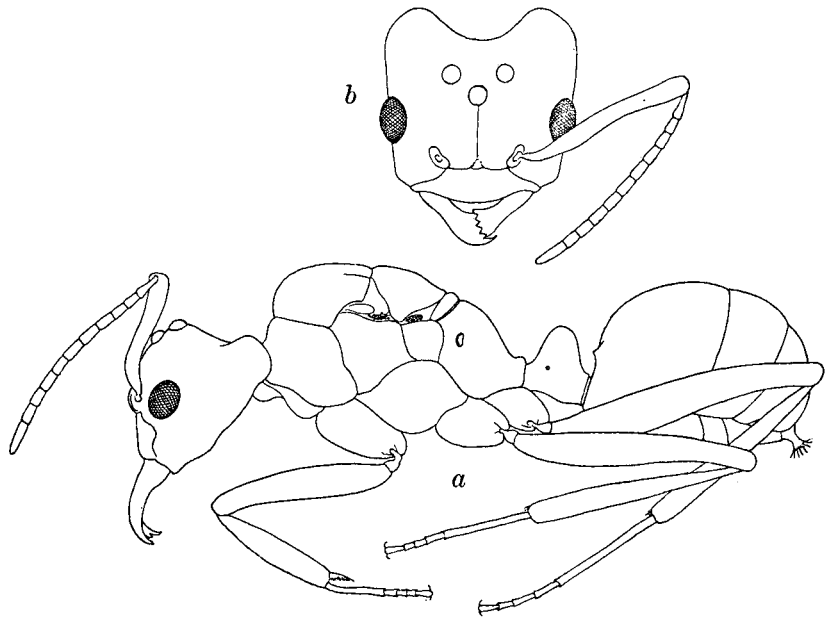


Fig. 2. *Bregmatomyrma carnosa*, new genus and species.
a, female (deâlated), in profile; b, head of same, dorsal view.

Deep blood-red; the head, thorax, coxæ and anterior surface of the petiolar node darker and more blackish, but the sutures, wing-insertions and upper portions of the mesopleuræ paler and more ferruginous.

Described from a single specimen taken by Dr. E. Mjöberg at Pajan, in Dutch East Borneo.

This extraordinary ant is evidently to be regarded as the representative of a new tribe of Formicinæ, which may be called the **Bregmatomyr-**