

lia. The collection comprises two dozen workers, a female and a number of full-grown larvæ, which prove to belong to an undescribed species of *Leptanilla*. They therefore considerably extend the known geographical range of the genus. Owing to the fact that the *Leptanillinæ* are true members of Silvestri's "microgenton" and that their workers and females are very rarely seen, because they come to the surface of the soil only under unusual conditions, such as excessive rainfall, it is too early to regard the various species at present known as covering the entire range of the genus. We should expect careful collecting with the Berlese funnel to bring additional forms to light in South Africa, Madagascar, Asia Minor and India, or even, perhaps, in the warmer parts of the New World.

***Leptanilla swani* sp. nov.**

Worker. (Fig. 1, a-d.) Length 1.3-1.5 mm. Pale yellow; legs scarcely paler than the body; teeth and borders of the mandibles reddish.

Head flattened above, oblong, fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, as broad in front as behind, with subparallel sides, rounded posterior corners and feebly concave posterior border. Mandibles narrow, with very oblique 4-toothed apical borders, the terminal tooth curved and acute, the second minute, the two remaining teeth stout and rather blunt, the most basal directed at right angles to the apical border or even slightly backward. Clypeus without distinct posterior suture, its anterior border slightly but distinctly produced in the middle as a broadly rounded lobe, excised at the sides. Antennæ moderately stout; scapes reaching nearly to the middle of the head; basal funicular joint nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, ovoidal, with constricted base; joints 2-6 distinctly broader than long; the second basally constricted, the seventh distinctly longer, 8-10 as broad as long, the terminal joint as long as the two preceding joints together. Thorax much narrower than the head including the mandibles, flattened dorsally and not deeply notched in profile at the promesonotal suture; pronotum subovoidal, somewhat broader than the mesepinotum, which is longer than the pronotum, with feebly rounded, subparallel sides. Petiole much narrower than the epinotum,