

is about half as wide and has subparallel sides. (2) The prothorax is sparsely spinulose while the curious structure on its ventral surface has its base densely and coarsely spinulose. (3) The two extremely long hairs at the posterior end are lacking in all specimens."

Emery, as is well known, regarded the Leptanillinae as constituting a special tribe of the Dorylinae, but Dr. G. C. Wheeler and I have raised the group to subfamily rank. Unquestionably, Emery, in his paper of 1904, based his opinion very largely on the singular characters of the female, which he regarded as a true dichthadiigyne and compared with the female of *Aenictus*. Strangely enough, Emery seems not to have noticed the peculiar falcate shape of the female mandibles, so unlike those of the worker, a character which, taken together with the absence of wings and the single segment of the pedicel, makes the resemblance to the females of the Dorylinae even greater than he supposed. But the males of the Leptanillinae and the larvæ, as described and figured by G. C. Wheeler, are so very unlike those of the Dorylinae that we are bound to regard the striking similarities of the females as due to convergence. Emery's original interpretation of the thoracic segmentation of the female *Leptanilla* was incorrect, because he regarded the portion of the thorax anterior to the pronounced transverse dorsal suture as the mesonotum, the portion posterior to the suture as the combined metanotum and epinotum. In a foot-note to his section on the Leptanillinae in the "Genera Insectorum" (1910), he recognized his error and adopted the interpretation which I have also reached, namely, that the presutural portion is the pronotum, the postsutural the combined meso- and epinotum.

The occurrence of indigenous species of *Leptanilla* on islands like Corsica, Sardinia, Java and Australia is significant. Since the females are apterous and obviously too small and delicate to endure distant transportation in flotsam and jetsam, we must suppose that they have occupied their present habitats since the islands mentioned were connected with the mainland. The Leptanillinae, therefore, must be very ancient, like many other components of the microgenton (*Kœnenia*, *Pauropus*, *Scolopendrella*, *Camptodea*, *Iapyx*, etc.) *L. swani* is particularly interesting in