

(*C. tenuis*). Antennae short and stout, the funiculus ending in a sharply defined 4-jointed club. Eyes vestigial or absent. Otherwise like *Ponera*.

“FEMALE: Winged; eyes and ocelli developed.

“MALE: Unknown.

“TYPE OF THE GENUS: *Cryptopone testacea* Motschulsky.

“GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES: Ceylon, Nicobar, New Guinea.”

More recently Forel (1912) has described a species, *butteli*, from Sumatra and Java, and Mann (1919) another, *mayri*, with a variety *fuscior*, from the Solomon Islands. This variety I regard as a distinct species and in the present paper add another species, which belongs to the genus *Cryptopone* as defined by Emery in 1911, from Borneo.

It will be seen that Emery's revised diagnosis of *Cryptopone* in the 'Genera Insectorum' is very indefinite compared with his original diagnosis of 1893, and it is easy to trace this to his inclusion of the two species, *tenuis* and *mocsaryi*, the workers of which differ greatly in the structure of their mandibles from the three other species, *testacea*, *fusciceps*, and *nicobarensis*. While I have not seen specimens of any of these five species, those that I have examined show the same dualism of characters, so that I suggest a division of the genus *Cryptopone*, as conceived by Emery in 1911, into two genera, *Cryptopone*, with *testacea* Motschulsky as the genotype, and *Pseudocryptopone*, new genus, for which I select as the genotype *Cryptopone tenuis* Emery. The worker and female of the former genus are characterized mainly by possessing narrow mandibles with five (in *nicobarensis* and *sarawakana*, new species, with six) strong teeth, and in having the middle tibiae very short and conspicuously bristly on their extensor surfaces, while the worker is also distinguished by having the epinotum in profile somewhat lower than the promesonotum, and strongly compressed above and anteriorly so that its base in dorsal view is very distinctly narrowed at the middle of the mesoëpinotal suture, which is always well-developed. In *Pseudocryptopone*, on the other hand, the mandibles of the worker and female are broad and triangular as in *Ponera*, with very distinct internal and masticatory border and the latter toothless on its basal half and furnished with three (or in *mocsaryi* with four) small teeth on its apical half. The middle tibiae are very short as in *Cryptopone*, but their extensor surfaces are not furnished with bristles. In the worker the epinotum is as high as and not much narrower than the promesonotum, parallel-sided above, and not conspicuously compressed anteriorly. The mesoëpinotal suture is usually obsolete.