

butteli Forel and *sarawakana*, new species, and are very similar to the males of *Ponera* and *Euponera*. The same is probably true of the unknown males of *Pseudocryptopone* and *Selenopone*. The females of *Cryptopone*, *Ponera* and *Pseudocryptopone* and the males of the two former genera have distinctly hairy eyes. Perhaps a study of the male genitalia in the four genera would yield valuable taxonomic characters, but for this purpose we shall have to await the accumulation of more material than is to be found in any existing collection.

The known geographical range of species assigned to *Cryptopone*, *Pseudocryptopone*, and *Selenopone* in the following pages comprises a zone of islands extending from Ceylon to Hawaii and from the Philippines to New Guinea and the Solomons. The only species that has been taken on the Asiatic continent is *C. testacea*, which Forel records from Malacca, at the tip of the Malay Peninsula.

In their habits the species of *Cryptopone* and *Pseudocryptopone* are evidently very much like the species of *Ponera*, though, perhaps, more hypogaecic. This is indicated by the even greater reduction of the eyes or their complete absence in the workers. According to Mann, the colonies of *C. mayri* and *fuscior* are small and nest under stones. Forel records *C. testacea* as nesting in a termitarium of *Capritermes nemorosus* Silvestri and *C. butteli* as nesting under tussocks of grass. The sexual forms of this species were taken by H. H. Karny at lights in the house. The two Hawaiian species, *Ps. zwaluwenburgi*, new species, and *swezeyi* new species, were taken by Van Zwaluwenburg in the soil of sugar-cane fields.

CRYPTOPONE Emery (emended)

WORKER.—Stature small. Head subrectangular, slightly longer than broad and very slightly narrower in front than behind. Eyes absent in most of the species; when present, vestigial and minute, situated at the anterior fifth of the head. Mandibles narrow, without distinct internal and masticatory borders, furnished with five or six stout, subequal teeth. Clypeus short, narrowly convex and subcarinate in the middle, depressed on the sides, its anterior border straight or feebly rounded. Antennae rather stout; funiculi with joints 2-6 short and transverse, joint 7 slightly longer, and joints 8-11 forming a 4-jointed club, which is decidedly longer and thicker than the remainder of the funiculus. Thorax with both promesonotal and mesoepinotal sutures very distinct. Promesonotum large, broadly elliptical, slightly depressed dorsally, much broader than the epinotum, from which it is sharply marked off. Base of the epinotum in profile distinctly lower than the promesonotum, laterally compressed in front, with its dorsal surface elongate-ovate and narrowing more or less acutely to its junction with the mesonotum. Petiole nodiform, subcuboidal or sub-squamiform, with longitudinal, more or less fenestrate ventral lamina, and inserted on the postpetiole at a point nearly one-third the distance from the ventral to the