

steep, flat and subcircular, shorter than the base, laterally sharply marginate. Petiole decidedly broader than the epinotum, from above semicircular, evenly convex in front, straight behind, scale in profile higher than long, straight and perpendicular anteriorly and posteriorly, the superior surface somewhat more rounded, especially posteriorly, and sloping backward and downward; ventral lamella prominent, with strong median tooth and circular anterior fenestra. Postpetiole broader than long, strongly truncated anteriorly and somewhat concave at the high insertion of the petiole. Gaster short, its first segment very similar to the postpetiole, remaining segments small and very short; sting long and stout. Legs rather long, femora and tibiae stout.

Mandibles very smooth and shining, scarcely punctate; head opaque, covered with dense, rather fine, pubigerous punctures; clypeus more shining; thorax, postpetiole and first gastric segment distinctly shining, punctate, but the punctures on the thorax finer than on the head, those on the postpetiole and gaster coarser and on all these regions decidedly sparser than on the head; declivity of epinotum and petiole very smooth and shining, the latter with a few small, scattered punctures. Antennae and legs subopaque, finely and densely punctulate, appearing somewhat scabrous.

Pilosity and pubescence whitish, the pubescence short and rather abundant on the head and appendages, not strongly appressed; on the petiolar corners, postpetiole and gaster lengthening to form rather long, oblique or reclinate hairs.

Thorax, petiole and postpetiole castaneous brown; head and gaster darker, more blackish; mandibles, clypeus, frontal carinae, antennae, legs and terminal gastric segments brownish yellow.

Described from four specimens taken by Dr. F. X. Williams, at an altitude of 4000 feet on the Cuernos Mts., near Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, Philippines.

This species is closely related to Emery's two Papuan species of which I append the translated descriptions. *S. oreas* can be distinguished from *selenophora* by its smaller size, different mandibular dentition and differently shaped petiole and epinotum; from *clavicornis* by its somewhat paler coloration, developed pilosity, more shining thorax and abdomen, longer antennal scapes, distinct mesoëpinotal suture and very different epinotum.

***Selenopone selenophora* (Emery)**

Ponera selenophora EMERY, 1900, Termeszt. Füzetek, XXIII, p. 317, Pl. VIII, figs. 4-6, ♀; 1911, Ponerinae, in 'Genera Insect.', p. 92, ♀.

"WORKER.—Fuscous black; mandibles, antennae, legs and anus red, head and thorax opaque, epinotum and abdomen shining, with abundant yellow pubescence, sparsely pilose, hairs longer toward the tip of the abdomen. Head without the mandibles slightly longer than broad, its sides moderately arcuate, occiput broadly, arcuately, not deeply excavated, densely punctate, the punctures pubigerous, the spaces between them and their centers opaque. Mandibles shining, sparsely punctate, 8-9-toothed, the anterior teeth larger, acute. Clypeus