

When we consider the foregoing and numerous other peculiarities of *megalonyx*, which are emphasized in Dr. Stärcke's careful figures and descriptions, we are inclined to inquire whether *Myrmopalpella* may not deserve to rank as an independent genus. There is some difficulty in answering this question, however, because two other groups, the genus *Bregmatomyrma*, which I established in 1929, and especially the subgenus *Myrmoplatys* Forel (1916) of *Camponotus*, show unmistakable resemblances to *Myrmopalpella*.

*Bregmatomyrma* was based on a single dealated female specimen (*B. carnosa* Wheeler) taken by Dr. E. Mjöberg at Pajan, in Dutch East Borneo. At first sight its head, with the very convex vertex, depressed, lobular posterior corners, large ocelli, short-jointed antennal funiculi and node-like petiole is strongly reminiscent of the head of the female *megalonyx*, but the very short frontal carinae, anteriorly inserted antennal scapes, basally narrowed mandibles, very short, subglobose gaster, with its acute anterior corners, and the very different pilosity show that we are dealing with a distinct genus. The palpi, however, are very short as in *Myrmopalpella*, the labial pair certainly only 3-jointed. The maxillary palpi, too, seem to have the same number of joints, but are concealed under the anterior borders of the gula and closed mandibles so that they cannot be investigated without risk of damaging the type specimen. I erected a special tribe of Formicinae for *Bregmatomyrma* and was inclined to place it near *Pseudolasius*, but we shall have to await the discovery of the worker and male before its true taxonomic position can be determined.

*Myrmoplatys*, which is more interesting in connection with *megalonyx*, comprises four described species: *beccarii* Emery (1887) from Sumatra, *contractus* Mayr (1872) from Borneo and Mentawai Island, with two varieties, *buttesi* Forel (1902) and *scortechinii* Emery (1887), both from Malacca, *hospes* Emery (1884) from Sumatra, with the subspecies *adulta* Viehmeyer (1916) from Singapore, and *korthalsiae* Emery (1887) from Sumatra and Mentawai Island, with the subspecies *concilians* Forel (1915) from Simalur Island. These forms are all inadequately known from worker specimens only, except *concilians*, of which Forel described what he took to be a female. Unfortunately, I have not seen specimens of any of them, but possess three winged females of an undescribed form allied to *korthalsiae* taken at lights by Karny near Wai Lima in southern Sumatra. The workers of *Myrmoplatys* resemble those of *Myrmopalpella* in the deeply excised head, structure of the mandibles, flattened clypeus, short antennal scapes and short-jointed funiculi, rather medially placed eyes, insertion of the scapes near the middle of the frontal carinae and, in three of the species, in the