

with their heads, produce a sound, which the natives are said to attribute to the plant.¹⁾

The species of *Myrmoplatys* and *Myrmopalpella* are, therefore closely related to and very probably derived from *Camponotus*, and peculiarly adapted to living in the flattened cavities of a single genus of myrmecophytes. The adaptation seems to be manifested structurally in the conspicuous flattening of the head in both the female and worker *Myrmoplatys* and the female of *Myrmopalpella*. Since these ants belong to a biocoenose which centers about a well-known genus of jungle-palms, it should not be difficult for collectors in Sumatra and Malacca to obtain fresh material of all the castes of the species of *Myrmoplatys*. When this material is forthcoming myrmecologists will be able to give a much more satisfactory diagnosis of the genus and of its very interesting species.

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¹⁾ The following note on this sound is from Beccari's „Wanderings in the Great Forest of Borneo” (1904, p. 407): „Amongst the *Korthalsias* one species surprised me when I first met with it near my house on Mat-tang (Borneo), because I could not at first account for a peculiar noise which I made out to be coming from one of these plants. It was a sonorous rustling sound, which I afterwards found was produced by the passage of a colony of ants inhabiting the vesicular organs and inflations of the *Korthalsia*, which, being by nature rigid and dry, produced in a certain measure the effects of the resonators of a stringed musical instrument.”