

Regions in the Southern Hemisphere. Therefore, discovery of the genus in Japan in the Northern Hemisphere is of extreme interest. The Genus *Lordomyrma* has hitherto been represented by the following species.

<i>L. caledonica</i> ANDRÉ, 1889	New Caledonia (Noumea)
<i>L. leae</i> WHEELER, 1919	Lordo Howe Island
<i>L. punctiventris</i> WHEELER, 1919	Queensland (Kuranda)
<i>L. niger</i> DINISTHORPE, 1941	Waigeu Island
<i>L. furcifera</i> EMERY, 1897	New Guinea (Berlinhafen)
<i>L. cryptocera</i> EMERY, 1897	New Guinea (Berlinhafen)
<i>L. crawleyi</i> MENOZZI, 1923	New Guinea
<i>L. infundibuli</i> DONISTHORPE, 1940	New Guinea (Jutefa Bay)
<i>L. bensoni</i> DONISTHORPE, 1949	New Guinea (Maffin Bay)

As seen from above, it is most probable or certain that the genus may have originated in the Papuan and Australasian Regions, or though not absolutely certain, in New Guinea in the early Tertiary period. In this period the Angara Continent seems to have had a direct or an indirect connection with New Guinea and Australia through the Philippines and the Indo-Malayan Islands. I may not be mistaken in assuming that the migration of the ancestors of *Lordomyrma* from New Guinea territory to northern parts took place in these early days. This genus may belong to the first category of the relict genera of insects proposed by Doctor K. ANDER (1942). The discovery of this Papuan and Australasian relict genus in Japan may indicate that other species of *Lordomyrma* may eventually be found in South China, Indo-China, Siam, and some of the islands which are situated between the Asiatic mainland and New Guinea.

***Lordomyrma nobilis* sp. nov**

Worker, length about 3.2 mm.

Head, seen in front, distinctly longer than broad, exclusive of mandibles, approximately one and one-tenth times as long as broad, slightly narrower in front than behind, with feebly rounded sides, nearly straight posterior border and broadly rounded posterior corners; seen from above, posterior margin somewhat deeply excised to receive the neck. Frontal carinae distant from each other, the anterior portions almost parallel, each carina continued posteriorly as the mesal border of the prominent antennal scrobe. No frontal area or groove. Antennal scrobe very broad, almost attaining the postero-lateral portions of the vertex of the head, confluent anteriorly with antennal fovea, scrobe anteriorly divided by a short, weak, median longitudinal carinula into separate depressions for the scape and funiculus as in *L. cryptocera* EMERY. Clypeus in the middle high and convex between the antennal carinae, with two finely raised lines on each side, anterior border broadly rounded and entire, feebly sinuate on the sides. Eye situated anterior to the middle of the sides of the head, with about