

really belongs in the vicinity of *Myrmelachista*, particularly of the subgenus *Decamera* Roger. The species described by Menozzi (1935) as *Aphomomyrmex* (*Neaphomus*) *goetschi* from Chile also falls close into this group, according to his characterization and Wheeler's key of 1922. The genera of the tribe Myrmelachistini appear to be in confusion, partly due to the unsatisfactory nature of the antennal club as a stable group character. A female of *Myrmelachista* (*Decamera*) *paderewskii* Forel in the Museum of Comparative Zoology is almost as large as the *cooperi* female, but is much less aberrant in many ways. At present it appears best to consider Menozzi's *goetschi*, with *cooperi*, as members of an independent genus bearing the name *Neaphomus* Menozzi."

There is no doubt that *cooperi* must be removed from *Camponotus* and placed in another, and more appropriate, genus, and it seems advisable to do so without involving any new generic names at this time, even though the group chosen may be shown subsequently to be an artificial assemblage. However, I do not concur with Dr. Brown's treatment quoted above, which would produce certain nomenclatural changes, but feel that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the classification of the various species concerned, it is much safer to make as few shifts as possible, and to place the ant in question in the genus *Aphomomyrmex* into which group it falls with no difficulty according to Wheeler's key to the genera written in 1922. Wheeler expressly states that the females of this genus have 10-segmented antennae, and since no workers accompanied the specimen of *cooperi*, it is impossible to state what their antennal condition may be and we are forced to rely entirely upon the segment number of the female. Furthermore, while the genus *Myrmelachista* (subgenus *Decamera*) possesses 10-jointed antennae, the genus as a whole has a differentiated club, which is absent from the *cooperi* female, the joints of same showing a gradual increase in thickness toward the tips of the antennae. And finally, I am informed by Dr. Creighton that females of the genus *Myrmelachista* he has seen look much like those of *Iridomyrmex* in general appearance (despite the difference in subfamily allocation), which would make those species