

apex, followed by a shorter sharp tooth close to it, a blunt shorter tooth before middle, followed by two short denticles, then a sharper tooth, and a small denticle before base; *clypeus* convex, anterior border rounded and narrowly margined, with three longitudinal carinae reaching to base and a shorter one between central one and those on each side; *frontal area* rather deep and shining, not well defined, with a short central raised ridge; *frontal carinae* extending beyond posterior border of eyes, divergent, and some six raised ridges present between the carinae; and transverse ridges form a network between the raised ridges, the posterior part of the head and sides are broken up by a network of the same, the ground-surface, or intervals between, being shining, but distinctly punctured; the *scrobes* are broad, and shallow, with transverse ridges, the intervals between shining but finely punctured; *antennae* long, *scape* extending beyond posterior angles of head by about $\frac{1}{4}$ of its length, *funiculus* gradually thickened to apex, all the joints longer than broad, last joint not quite as long as the two preceding taken together; *eyes* round, projecting, situated at about centre of sides of head. *Thorax* covered with a network of raised ridges, the intervals shining but distinctly punctured; *epinotal spines* long, narrow, divergent, sharply pointed. *Petiole* with a long peduncle, *node* high, bluntly pointed above; *post-petiole* rounded, narrow anteriorly, broadest before base, where it is considerably broader than petiole; *gaster* long oval, smooth and shining. *Legs* long. *Long.* 5 mm.

This species is larger, and differs in sculpture, etc., from all the other species described from this region. Described from 23 workers, JAPAN ISL.: Mt. Eiori, 2000 ft., x.1938, from a nest situated behind the rhizome of a species of *Lecanopteris* (Miss L. E. Cheesman).

Type in British Museum (N.H.).

Xiphomyrmex gambogaeus Donis. var. **flavus** var. n.

♀. Differs from the typical form in being nearly entirely of a yellow colour; the funiculi, and the posterior pairs of femora and tibiae slightly fuscous. It is slightly smaller (4.7 mm.), the peduncle slightly shorter, and the epinotal spines slightly thicker and shorter. These are probably individual differences.

Type in British Museum (N.H.).

Described from a worker, JAPAN ISL.: Mt. Baduri, 1000 ft., viii.1938, in mossy forest (Miss L. E. Cheesman).

Dacetini Forel.

Orectognathus longispinosus sp. n.

♀. Head (except anterior part and posterior angles of lobes which are brownish-yellow), thorax, base of epinotal spines, petiole and post-petiole black; antennae, apex of spines, legs, and gaster brownish-yellow; mandibles, last joint of antennae and base of scapes pale yellow, teeth reddish-yellow; smooth and shining, covered with very small scattered punctures.

Head triangular, deeply excised posteriorly, forming two large lobes bluntly pointed at posterior angles, the undersides of which are distinctly carinate forming a sharp tooth at apex, these side pieces being covered with large round shallow punctures; the underside of the head between these sharp teeth is deeply scooped out; *clypeus* large, transverse, anterior border straight except in centre where it is slightly sinuate, anterior angles and sides rounded, side lobes higher than central portion, which is flat and closely and finely punctured, posterior border rounded; *frontal carinae* short, raised, bluntly rounded, strongly sinuate at base; *frontal area* not defined; *frontal furrow* wanting; *mandibles* long, thin, subparallel, sinuate on inside anteriorly and posteriorly, armed with three curved pointed