

from New Guinea and Borneo, respectively. The former is a smaller and less robust insect; the colour of the head and thorax being chiefly metallic blue, with violet reflections; the gaster black. The head is more strongly striate and the entire thorax is striate.

The latter is a larger insect (12 mm.), and the colour is dark metallic blue. The striæ of the head are much stronger and the whole thorax is striate.

Subfamily FORMICINÆ.

Tribe CAMPONOTINI.

Polyrhachis (Myrma) bryanti, sp. n.

♀.—Black, palpi yellow, tibiæ, base of femora, tip of antennæ, claws and spurs reddish; clothed with fine grey pubescence, and scattered, sparse, outstanding yellow hairs.

Head, seen from above, oval, longer than broad, posterior angles rounded, posterior border slightly sinuate on each side and projecting in middle; finely longitudinally striate, cheeks and temples somewhat rugose; *mandibles* triangular, smooth and shining with some rather deep punctures towards apex, masticatory border armed with three rather strong pointed teeth; *clypeus* large, transverse, convex, carinate in middle, anterior border very slightly sinuate in centre; *frontal carinæ* with sharp raised edges, parallel behind, space between narrow; *eyes* large, round-oval, prominent; *antennæ* long; *scape* extending beyond posterior angles of head by about half its length; *funiculus* with all joints longer than broad, slightly thickened to apex, last joint pointed, not quite as long as the two preceding taken together. *Thorax* longer than broad, narrowed to base, dorsal surface slightly convex, margined at sides, very finely and faintly longitudinally striate; *pronotum* armed with two moderate, sharply-pointed spines, directed forwards and slightly outwards; *pro-mesonotal suture* narrow but distinct, deeply excised at sides; *mesonotum* transverse, anterior angles bluntly rounded, sides rounded to base, where the thorax is again somewhat deeply excised; *meso-epinotal suture* entirely wanting; *epinotum* transverse, not as broad as mesonotum, narrowed to base, angle between dorsal surface and declivity marked by a