

broader in front than behind, broadest just before insertion of fore-wing; *pronotum* transverse and narrow anteriorly, broader at sides; *scutum* of *mesonotum* convex and prominent, rounded in front and at sides; *mayrian furrows* indistinct, marked by a few shallow punctures, the space between being also shallowly punctured; *parapsidal furrows* also somewhat indistinct; *prae-scutellum* transverse, very narrow in middle; *scutellum* convex, prominent; *metanotum* transverse, very narrow, with sharp raised edges at sides; *epinotum* with dorsal surface concave in middle, shorter than declivity, angle between dorsal surface well marked, declivity straight, flat. *Petiole* long, with two short blunt teeth, or projections, situated one on each side before node, which is round, but rather flat; *post petiole* rounded above and at sides, not or scarcely broader than node of petiole, a small tooth or projection is present beneath as in the ♀; *gaster* long oval, broadest at apex of first segment, which takes up over half the dorsal surface of the gaster. *Genitalia* exerted in one of the specimens; the *stipites* are rather broad and bluntly pointed, the *volsellae* possess a broad lobe at the base on the outer side (dorsal view), the inner side consisting of long sharply pointed very thin sickle-shaped hooks; the *sagittae* are rather narrow slightly curved appendages, which, however, are not so thin nor so sharply pointed as the hooks of the volsellae.

*Legs* long and slender. *Wings* dusky and hairy; fore-wing with lower margin of apical half somewhat broadly lobate, pterostigma and veins brown, one fairly large cubital cell is present, no discoidal cell, and the fairly long, radial cell is open. *Long.* 4 mm.

*Larva.* Dirty yellowish-white (in spirit specimens), of the gourd-shaped type with a crooked neck. The head is prolonged into a beak (the mandibles, etc.); the whole body clothed with short outstanding hairs of different lengths and structure. (*N.B.*—The dark spot in the figure where the eye might be supposed to be is, of course, not an eye at all, as ant larvae never possess eyes.)

Described from a number of workers and two males, Cocotte Mt., Mauritius (*R. Mamet*). Type and ♂ type in British Museum (Natural History). Mr. Mamet took 30 workers, two males, larvae, and pupae from a colony nesting under a flat stone on 27th December 1941 (No. 26); and again in similar circumstances 40 workers, larvae, and pupae, on 6th February 1943 (No. 6). He remarks: "A curious species which when disturbed simulates death."

My best thanks are due to Mr. R. W. Lloyd for kindly providing the drawings.