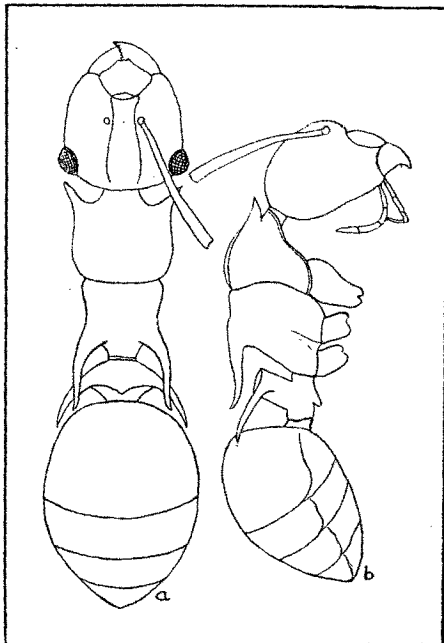


centre of the concavity; this appears as the termination of the feeble carina. The clypeus is microscopically reticulate, and has, near the base of each frontal carina, a small piligerous puncture. Frontal carinae almost parallel, swerving slightly behind, extending to the occipital border. Antennae long and slender, scapes extending beyond the occipital border by fully one half their length; first joint of the funiculus twice as long as the second, the third slightly longer than the second, the others subequal to the apical. Thorax fully one and a half times longer than broad through the pronotum. The pronotum is one-fifth broader than long, strongly margined on the sides, armed with two broad sharp spines in front; they are twice as long as broad at their base, concave above, convex below; the points directed slightly outward and downward; the anterior border is not margined. There is a strong constriction between the pronotum and the mesonotum; the latter about twice as broad as long, strongly margined on the sides. On the dorsal surface there are no traces of a suture between the mesonotum and the epinotum, but in profile there is a faint



Polyrhachis (Hedomyrma) barretti,
n.sp.

indication of such at the base of the epinotal spines. Epinotum very short, rounded into the declivity, the latter longer than the dorsal surface and mesonotum combined; armed with two long spines; they are longer than the epinotum and mesonotum together, they are abruptly bent outward at the base, then continued almost parallel to their points, which are sharply pointed; in profile the spines are almost horizontal, slightly upturned at the points. Node twice as broad as long, the anterior border straight, or feebly convex, the posterior border convex, strongly produced in the centre as a blunt stumpy tooth, the sides each armed with a long slender spine similar to those of the epinotum, they are more wide spread and enclose the gaster at the points; in profile the node is two and a half times higher than long, the anterior and posterior faces parallel, the superior face convex; there is a broad tooth on the ventral surface in front under the anterior face. Gaster oval, longer than broad. Legs long and slender.

HAB.—N. Queensland, Daintree River (C. Barrett).

This species comes near *dameli*, Mayr, but can be readily distinguished by its deep black and shining head, thorax and node, and by the much longer spines.