

only four species have been included *Platyptilia ochrodactyla* (*bertrami*) *Stenoptilia* (*Minaeseoptilus*) *bipunctidactyla*, *S. (M.) pterodactyla* and *Oidaematophorus (Pterophorus) monodactylus*, of which he has sent me both the grey and brown forms.

This shows what can be done by systematically collecting even in a garden—provided that garden is in such a favourable locality as the Essex marshes.

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### Some New Australian Ants.

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The following paper contains descriptions of new species of *Ponerinae*, *Myrmicinae*, *Dolichoderinae*, and *Camponotinae*, captured by Prof. E. B. Poulton, Mr. G. F. Hill, and others in 1914-16. Those taken by Professor Poulton include the true female of *Euponera lutea*, Mayr, entirely different from the ant described as such by Mayr, who qualifies his determination by the words "*probabiliter ad hanc speciem pertinens.*" Either Mayr's ♀ (an ant continually occurring in collections without accompanying ♂s), should be referred to another species, or the new ♀ (taken with the ♂s in the nest) must be considered as a B form.

Sub-fam.: Ponerinae.

*Euponera (Brachyponera) lutea*, Mayr. ♀.  
(Hitherto undescribed.)

L. 7mm.

Rather lighter castaneous brown than the ♂, which it very much resembles; the upper surface of thorax darker than the rest of the body. (Mayr's ♀ is almost entirely black.)

Mandibles triangular, proportionately longer than in the ♂, terminated by a large tooth, which is preceded by two smaller blunt teeth; the rest of the terminal border irregular, but not properly dentate.

Head as broad as long, narrowing somewhat behind, where the occipital border is nearly straight; clypeus flatter than in the ♂, with a shallow longitudinal groove, the anterior border feebly convex; frontal carinae as in the ♂; eyes large (larger in proportion than in Mayr's ♀), placed close to the anterior border of head; ocelli large (also larger than in Mayr's ♀).

Thorax longer and narrower proportionately than in Mayr's ♀, narrowing very slightly behind the wings; anterior border of pronotum less convex, and angles more shouldered; scutum of mesonotum longer than broad; there is hardly any angle between the two surfaces of epinotum, and the fall of the declivity is much less abrupt than in Mayr's ♀. Scale seen from above, twice as broad as long, convex in front, straight behind; seen in profile, slightly inclined forward at the top, and convex behind from the half-way line to the apex, which is much narrower than at the base; it is as high as the first segment of gaster. It thus approximates to the form of the scale in the ♂, and is quite unlike the extremely thin scale of Mayr's ♀. Gaster similar to that of the ♂, and more pointed than in Mayr's ♀.

Mandibles smooth and shining, with scattered punctures. Upper surface of head closely and very finely punctured, the punctures cover the frontal carinae, but do not extend to the sides of the head, nor to the space between the frontal carinae and eyes; clypeus opaque but not sculptured; under surface of head smooth and shining. Back of thorax much more shining than the head, and with fine punctures, which are much less numerous than on the head; sides of thorax and declivity of epinotum mostly smooth; scale smooth, gaster shining and with exceedingly fine puncturation.

Antennae and legs with a fine yellow pubescence; head, and particularly the gaster, with a longer yellow pubescence. Antennae without erect hairs; tibiae with