

Antennae long, the scape much shorter than the second joint of funiculus, all the joints of which, except the second, are much longer than broad.

Head longer than broad, widest behind the eyes, the occipital border feebly concave.

Thorax; Mayrian furrows deeply impressed; the declivity of epinotum longer than the base, with a faint raised border surrounding it; a slight angle separates the two surfaces.

Petiole, from above, is longer than wide; in profile, it is surmounted behind with a rounded node, and beneath anteriorly bears a pointed process.

Gaster elongate, with a distinct constriction between the first and second segments.

Mandibles densely and finely striate, with a few elongate punctures. Clypeus longitudinally rugose, with a fundamental fine reticulation. Mesonotum coarsely reticulate between the Mayrian furrows; this reticulation extends beyond the furrows and merges into a fine longitudinal striation.

Scutellum, longitudinally rugose-striate; base of epinotum coarsely rugose transversely, the declivity more finely so. Node transversely rugose.

First segment of gaster finely striate transversely on the anterior portion, the centre of the base (in one specimen) having longitudinal striae (absent in the other specimen); the remaining segments microscopically striate transversely.

The whole body with plentiful long reddish erect hairs, the tibiae with erect hairs. Anterior legs and gaster with a fine grey pubescence.

Two specimens (Nest R.) taken in nest with ♀s, Aug. 23rd, 1914, Blue Mountains, N.S.W., near Mt. Victoria, by Prof. Poulton.

(8) *Rhytidoponera* (*C.*), sp. nov. (To be described later.) ♀.

July 31st, 1914, near Perth, W. Australia (E. B. Poulton).

(9) *Rhytidoponera* (*C.*), sp. nov. (To be described later.) ♀ ♂.

August 23rd, 1914, Blue Mts., N.S.W. (Nest R.) (E.B.P.)

#### Sub-fam.: MYRMICINÆ.

(10) *Meranoplus minor*, sp. nov. ♂

L. 2·7-2·8mm.

Castaneous; gaster palest, clubs of antennæ, vertex and nodes, darkest. Terminal border of mandibles edged with dark brown.

Mandibles quadridentate. Frontal area triangular, in some specimens very indistinct. Clypeus bidentate, not deeply emarginate between the teeth.

Head square, upper surface regularly convex, sides parallel, occiput hardly concave; scapes swollen towards the apex; posterior halves of frontal carinæ parallel, anterior halves curving inwards and forming a blunt projection on each side of the clypeus; the scrobes extend about an eye's width beyond the eyes.

Pro-mesonotum wider than long, terminated in front by two flat triangular teeth, each lateral border has a broad shallow excision in front, and two deep circular ones behind, the posterior angles terminating in two long blunt teeth which curve inwards; the sides are in addition furnished with flat transparent plates, subparallel, which cover the excisions. The posterior border of mesonotum, which is broadly concave, has a wide and shallow excision in the centre, which is also covered with a membranous plate. Epinotum vertical, with two straight spines in the middle of the sides, the spines are directed outwards, and are shorter than the interval between their bases.

The first node of the pedicel wedge-shaped, its superior border horizontal; second node, seen from above, feebly convex in front, and strongly so, almost angular behind; in profile regularly convex from below to the apex, and concave behind, forming a slight overhanging lip.

Gaster broad and pointed, emarginate at base.

Mandibles striate; clypeus superficially coriaceous, with two or three broken longitudinal ridges. The upper surface of head with longitudinal parallel ridges,