

dark yellow-brown, with no sign of metallic sheen, and in the following points :—

The head is shorter and broader behind. The node of the petiole is distinctly less pointed in front (when seen from above). The sculpture of the gaster is distinct; the first segment is coarsely and evenly semicircularly striate, the striæ forming a narrow arch in the centre near the apex of the segment. The segment has no punctures, but there is a slight emargination or notch in the apical border, which is present in all the specimens examined. The second segment is similarly striate, with a similar arching of the striæ, but the striæ are much finer than in the first segment. (In var. *varians* the second segment is much more finely and transversely striate, with no arching, and is punctured in addition.)

All the thirty-five specimens examined conform to the above description.

Perth, W. Australia (Clark, no. 31).

Type in W. C. C. coll.

Though hesitating to add to the varieties of such a variable species as *metallica*, I have thought it best to do so, as neither Prof. Emery nor myself could make these two forms agree with any of the published varieties.

Odontomachus coriarius, Mayr, var. *OBSCURA*, NOV.

(Fig. 1*.)

♂. Length 11·5 mm. (without mandibles); mandibles 2·0 mm.

Differs from typical *coriarius* as follows :—

coriarius. (Fig. 2.)

(Specimen from Godeffroy Mus.)

Scapes do not quite reach occiput.

Occipital groove deep and broad.

Striation of head very even and distinct under $\times 10$ magnification.

Pronotum evenly transversely striate.

Base of first segment of gaster longitudinally reticulate-striate; whole of second segment reticulate with several points.

var. *obscura*.

Scapes pass occiput by about half their breadth.

Occipital groove less deep and narrower.

Striation of head very fine, not distinct under $\times 10$.

Striation in centre of pronotum oval, with the long diameter of the oval across the segment. The whole of thorax more finely sculptured than in *coriarius*.

First and second segments only very superficially reticulate.

* The names used in reference to the three teeth are:—*apical* tooth for the terminal, *subapical* for the smaller one following it, and *preapical* for the large broad tooth forming the innermost of the three.