

thirds of the distance from their bases to the occiput; they are not quite twice as broad at the apex as at the base. All funicular joints except the apical broader than long, 2 to 6 very gradually increasing in size, 7 to 10 more rapidly; the apical joint is rather longer than the preceding two taken together, but less than the preceding three.

Thorax twice as long as broad, feebly contracted at the sides between the meso- and epinotum, with an indication of a suture above. Pronotum a shade broader than epinotum. Declivity entirely marginate.

Petiole slightly broader than long, a shade broader behind, the sides convex; nearly three-quarters as broad as the postpetiole, which is broader than long and a little more than three-quarters as broad in front as behind, feebly convex above; the following segment shorter and broader, the next slightly shorter but as broad, the next as long but slightly narrower.

Mandibles shining, coarsely punctate only, no trace of striation. The whole of the upper surface of head, except the ocellar region, densely and coarsely punctate. There is a faint ground-striation in front, otherwise the surface is shining. The punctures are most abundant and largest on the anterior half. At the sides they become closely massed together and are connected by reticulations. On the occipital truncation the punctures are shallow. Each puncture on the upper surface of head has a microscopical central eminence bearing a hair.

Dorsum of thorax shining, sparsely punctate, the punctures smaller than those on the head. Down the centre there is a strip almost free of punctures except for a large one at the junction of meso- and epinotum. Sides with small sparse punctures and indications of a ground-reticulation. Declivity shining with a faint microscopical reticulation. Petiole punctured similarly to the head, also the postpetiole and following segments of gaster, the punctures becoming more superficial and smaller as the apex is approached. Legs and antennæ closely punctate, the funiculus very minutely so.

Darwin, N.T., Australia (*Hill*, no. 567).

Different from the described forms, but comes nearest to *froggatti*, For., from New South Wales, from which it principally differs in having no striation on the mandibles, a character which Wheeler uses in his valuable table on the genus (*Proc. Amer. Ac. Arts & Sci.* liii. 3, p. 224, 1918).

*Myrmecia chasei*, For., var. *ludlowi*, Craw.

♂ (not yet described). Length 14 mm.

Dark black-brown; the whole space between the posterior border of clypeus, the eyes and the anterior ocellus, the antennæ, the legs except the coxæ and the middle of the anterior femora, a