In addition to the localities mentioned already, I have seen *M. desertorum* specimens from SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Todmorden, type locality (S. A. White); Renmark, in mallee (J. G. Myers). WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Jigalong (J. Hickmer); Geraldton; Yandil (W. M. Wheeler); Corrigan (collector?); Kukerin (A. Douglas). NORTHERN TERRITORY: Ellery's Creek in the MacDonnell Ranges (S. A. White). In the north, the nest is usually excavated, with or without a small mound, under or near eucalypts. Foraging, at least in the warmer months, is strictly nocturnal.

MYRMECIA PULCHRA Clark

Myrmecia pulchra Clark, 1929, Vict. Naturalist **46**: 119, figs., worker, female.
Myrmecia fallax Clark, 1952, Formic. Australia, Melbourne, **1**: 79–80, fig. 57, worker. NEW SYNONYMY.
Myrmecia murina Clark, 1952, *Ibid.*, pp. 80–82, figs. 58–60, worker, female, male. NEW SYNONYMY.
? *Myrmecia crassinoda* Clark, 1934, Mem. Nat. Mus., Melbourne, **8**: 50, pl. 4, fig. 2, worker, female. NEW SYNONYMY WITH DOUBT.

M. pulchra, with *M. esuriens* Fabricius and perhaps one or two other species, is intermediate between the larger and smaller branches of *Myrmecia,* and combines characters of both. In the Museum of Comparative Zoology are cotypes of *M. pulchra,* and also manuscript cotypes of *M. murina* and *M. fallax,* with Clark's type labels, the last two bearing different names than those now applied; these were sent years ago to Wheeler. These agree well, allowing for the usual discrepancies and contradictions, with Clark's descriptions. Other scanty series accumulated from various sources show all degrees of intergradation linking these three forms, with intranidal variation in some cases completely bridging the *pulchra-fallax* gap. The available type of *fallax* bears a small, diffuse brownish spot mesally along the posterior border of the pronotum, but this grades through to "typical" *murina* specimens with the pronotum entirely black. Except for the color differences, which are striking enough in the extreme forms, I can see nothing of any value that can be used to separate any forms from this continuously intergradient series in which the nest series overlap broadly. The black forms (*murina*) come mostly from eastern Victoria and the Alps, while the forms with some red on the alitrunk and nodes are more characteristic of western Victoria and the Lofty Ranges of South Australia. However, the possibility that distinct eastern and