varians, *?harderi*, *nigrocincta*, *pulchra*, *tarsata*, and others. The nocturnal-crepuscular species lack brilliant metallic pubescence (so far as I am aware) and are generally colored in dullish reds, browns or yellows; the color in *desertorum*, with its usually dark brownish head and gaster and often rather light yellow alitrunk, while appearing rather strikingly contrasted, is nevertheless not at all like any of the red-and-black arid-country day foragers, and the yellowish coloration of the alitrunk may reflect a degree of metabolic conservation affecting the pigment, for this species is certainly very markedly nocturnal as I have seen it at widely separated localities in South and Western Australia. Species figuring strongly as nocturnal foragers in my notes, in addition to the *forficata* complex, are: the "red phase" of *simillima* (perhaps more crepuscular), *brevinoda* (= *gigas*), *nigriceps*, *pyriformis*, *mjöbergi*, *vindex* or closely related species, Esperance district of Western Australia, and *analis* (crepuscular).

I believe that the bright colors of the day-foraging forms are of the warning type (as in diurnal Mutillidae); the (a) type of coloration may also function as an inter-individual recognition pattern, though this is purely speculative and has not been borne out by tests made on *piloscula* by Haskins (*in litt.*), wherein the color pattern of mandibles, antennae and fore tarsi were modified by adding pigments, etc. Such a recognition pattern might operate best in the case of foraging individuals among flowers and foliage where the prey is stalked. The warning coloration hypothesis, however, seems very likely to hold for the day-foraging species even though observations on predators that might be affected are scarcely begun.

In a recent comprehensive paper, Haskins and Haskins (1951) add a great deal of new material to the biological knowledge of several *Myrmecia* species, and their work should be consulted by anyone interested in formicid biology. Unfortunately, the "Background" section of this paper contains some misstatements of fact (often following earlier statements of Clark), particularly concerning the geographical and ecological distribution of the genus, and the authors appear to support Clark's "excellent general habit notes" in spite of the fact that Clark's notes are often strongly in error and are neither extensive nor very general, considering his excellent opportunities for making a detailed study. It has also been determined that some of the Haskins' observations suffer from taxonomic confusion of closely related species, particularly as regards the smaller-sized workers and their foraging activities. I have found that, in nature at least, the