

ENTOMOLOGICAL REPORTS.
FORMICIDAE.

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The collection is a small one, and certainly not representative of the area traversed. Most of the specimens obtained belong to widely distributed species. The collection contains examples of two new species. One of these is of particular interest, being the first specimen of a genus, *Epitritus*, not previously recorded from Australia. This genus is found in New Guinea.

Family FORMICIDAE.

Sub-family PONERINAE.

AMBLYOPONE AUSTRALIS, Erichson.

Arch. f. Naturgh. 8, p. 260, 1842: Wheeler, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Science, 62, I., p. 7, f.I., 1927.

Two workers from Dunkeld and two from the Grampians. This species is widely distributed throughout Southern Australia and Tasmania.

MYRMECIA SIMILLIMA, Smith.

Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus. 6, p. 144, 1858.

Three workers from the Grampians.

A common species in New South Wales. It does not appear to be abundant in Victoria.

MYRMECIA DESERTORUM, Wheeler.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 39, p. 805, 1915.

Nine workers and two females from Clear Lake district.

Widely distributed throughout the central portion of Australia. It has been recorded as both *vindex* and *nigriceps* from the material collected by various scientific expeditions to Central Australia.

MYRMECIA (PROMYRMECIA) PILOSULA, Smith.

Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus. 6, p. 146, 1858.

Eight workers and one female from the Grampians, and three workers from Mt. Arapiles.

A very abundant and widely distributed species. It is found in all the States. Commonly known as the "black jumper."

ACANTHOPONERA IMBELLIS, Emery.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 39, p. 346, 1895.

Four workers from Mt. Sturgeon.