

for them. In *E. reticulata* Clark and *E. tasmaniensis* (Forel), a full count was made under good conditions, and in these species the formula was maxillary palpi 6, labial palpi 4 segments. The basal segment, especially in the maxillary palpus, is short, fairly broad, and the segment most likely to be overlooked. Comparing the proportions of the visible segments of the palpi of the less favorably situated specimens with those upon which a direct count could be made, I feel quite safe in assuming that the six species I have seen all possess a 6, 4 formula in the worker.

Now this formula is the primitive one in *Platythyrea*, as I can confirm (*vide infra*), and since all other characters save one combine to link the two genera, they must at least be placed in the same tribe. In fact, the characters separating them are relatively minor ones, though constant and consistent in combination in the series before me. The body in *Eubothroponera* is smaller and generally more compact (less slender and elongate), and the characteristic sculpture of *Platythyrea* is less well developed in *Eubothroponera*, but still basically the same on head and alitrunk. The pilosity must be used to separate the two genera until a study can be made including all castes of a large number of species belonging to both (see key, below).

In examining the palpi of some representative species of *Platythyrea* for this work, it was confirmed, as has been long known, that certain of them have a palpal formula of 6, 4. What is not so generally known, or perhaps even unknown until now, is that certain species of the Old World tropics possess lesser numbers of segments. The New World species *P. angusta* Forel and *P. strenua* Wheeler and Mann have elongate palpi, with the 6, 4 segmentation; the basal segment, particularly of the maxillary palpi, is very short, and the total similarity of the palpi to those of *Eubothroponera* is very striking. Among the Old World forms, *P. cribrinodis* (Gerstaecker) very definitely has short palpi, formula 3, 2. In *P. schultzei* Forel, the maxillary palpi have 2 clearly visible segments each, and there may possibly be a third small basal one, though no third segment could be seen in the single specimen examined; the labial palpi are definitely 2-segmented. Other species, such as *P. sagei* Forel, were not advantageously placed for a definite palpal count, but had short palpi with formulae almost certainly under those of *angusta* for both pairs. Also seen in one doubtfully determined species from the Old World were palpi with definite counts of 6 and 4, but very short in overall proportions. It seems that *Platythyrea* species vary considerably from one to the next in palpal characters, and anyone possessing the material needed for a thorough survey of