

the group by means of dissection may be able to correlate this variation with other characters, and thereby be able to recognize more than one group or genus among the array of *Platythyrea* species.

Furthermore, the males of *Platythyrea* seem, from external examination only, to have very distinctive terminalia worthy of further study.

*Key to the genera of the tribe Platythyreini, based on the workers  
and probably applicable to the females*

1. Frontal carinae and clypeus fused and projecting anteriorly over the mandibles; antennae somewhat incrassate apically, inserted close together on the anterior part of the clypeo-carinal process. (Small, usually pale-colored forms, under 4 mm. in length. Ethiopian, Neotropical, Indo-Australian) . . . . . *Probolomyrmex* Mayr<sup>1</sup>  
*Escherichia* Forel
- Frontal carinae and clypeus not projecting anteriorly over mandibles; antennae inserted distinctly posterior to the clypeus and apart from one another, the insertions covered by the broad lobes of the frontal carinae, funiculus not or scarcely incrassate in most forms. (Larger, usually pigmented forms, mostly over 4 mm. in length) . . . . . 2
2. Distinct erect pilosity present and widely distributed (widespread in Australia) . . . . . *Eubothroponera* Clark
- Distinct erect pilosity limited to mouthparts and gastric apex. (Tropico-politan; occurring naturally or as tramp species in some warm temperate regions) . . . . . *Platythyrea* Roger

Below are listed the platythyreine genera as known to me at present, and also a citation of the genotypes and the principal references to the literature. The references are not intended to be complete, but are designed to give the interested worker a start toward the gathering of pertinent titles.

#### PLATYTHYREA Roger

1863, Berlin. Ent. Zeitschr., 7: 172. Genotype: *Pachycondyla punctata* Fred. Smith, 1858, soldier (*recte* worker), male; designated by Bingham, 1903.

Besides the characters cited in the key (above), it should be mentioned that this genus, and also *Eubothroponera*, are further marked by

<sup>1</sup> *Probolomyrmex* and *Escherichia* are supposed to differ in that the latter has small compound eyes and a discernible postmesonotal groove or line, but it is important to note that Forel himself, in the original description of *Escherichia*, compared the novelty with several proceratine genera, but made no mention of *Probolomyrmex*! Certain *Probolomyrmex* (*P. bolivianensis* Mann, *P. parvus* Weber) are known only from the female caste.