having a complete and apparently functionally flexible suture separating the pro- and mesonotum, and also by having a large and a smaller spur on each one of the two posterior pairs of tibiae.

Emery's survey of the world species (1911, Gen. Ins., Fasc. 118, pp. 28–30) is comprehensive for its time, but is now far out of date due to the addition of many forms since it was written. Wheeler's "Ants of the Belgian Congo" (1922, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **45**: 57–60, 758–761, 1007) gives references to African and Malagasy species.

EUBOTHROPONERA Clark

1930, Proc. R. Soc. Victoria, Melbourne, (n.s.) **43**: 8–9. *Genotype: Eubothroponera dentinodis* Clark, 1930, worker; original designation, *nec E. tasmaniensis* (Forel) designated by Clark in 1934.

With the original generic description, Clark characterized and figured three species (pp. 9–11, fig. 1): *E. dentinodis* Clark (p. 9, fig. 1, nos. 6, 6a); *E. micans* Clark (p. 10, fig. 1, nos. 7, 7a); *E. bicolor* Clark (p. 11, fig. 1, nos. 8, 8a); he also included in the genus Forel's *Pachycondyla* (*Bothroponera*) *tasmaniensis* (p. 11), and gave a "key" (p. 9) to the three Western Australian species newly described.

In 1934 (Mem. Nat. Mus., Melbourne, No. 8, pp. 32–34, pl. 2, figs. 15–17) Clark redescribed the worker of *E. tasmaniensis* (Forel) (p. 32, fig. 15) from Tasmania and described the new species *E. reticulata* (p. 33, fig. 16) from New South Wales and *E. septentrionalis* (p. 34, fig. 17) from Queensland.

A seventh and last species was added by Clark when he described *E. brunnipes* (1938, Proc. R. Soc. Victoria, Melbourne, **50**: 361–362, fig. 3) from Reevesby Island, Sir Joseph Banks Group, South Australia (biology, *loc. cit.*, p. 356).

The above, I think, includes all the recognized species of *Eubothroponera*, each reported only from the worker caste. The species are quite uniform in structure, and it is felt that Clark has failed in some instances to properly differentiate them; consequently, a review of the genus is necessary.