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MYSTRIMUM IN AUSTRALIA (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE).

On July 8, 1951, in the company of Mr. William Bateman, Forest Officer for the Northern Territory of Australia, I collected three workers of *Mystrium camillae* Emery at the Howard River, north of Howard Springs, Northern Territory. This locality, southeast of Darwin, bears vegetation of the type known as "tall open monsoon forest," made up of the co-dominant trees *Eucalyptus miniata* and *E. tetradonta*, with cycads and various tall grasses conspicuous in the understories. The ants were found beneath a dry log very close to a termite colony. They lay feigning death for at least thirty seconds before being put into alcohol.

The particular log from which the collection was made lay near, but not within, gallery forest of the type common along watercourses in the Darwin area. In such forest are found many species of Indomalayan trees growing close to the permanent moisture; these belong to such widespread genera as *Terminalia*, *Pandanus*, etc., and are intermingled with large specimens of the paperbark, *Melaleuca leucodendron*. (I am grateful to Mr. Bateman for the botanical information here greatly condensed.) This is the first time the genus *Mystrium* has been taken in the Australian region. *M. camillae* has been taken at several points in southeastern Asia, from Burma through the East Indies and the Philippines, and is the sole species found in this area. Several closely related species of the *M. mysticum* group occur on Madagascar.—WILLIAM L. BROWN, JR., Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.