

TABLE 4. Worker measurements: maximum and minimum based on all five *Proceratium google* specimens.

<i>Specimen</i> CASENT #		HL	HW	CI	SL	SI	WL	LS4	LT4	IGR
0100367	Holotype	1.21	1.02	84	0.80	79	1.34	0.20	0.85	0.23
0100370	Paratype	1.24	1.07	86	0.92	86	1.49	0.18	0.79	0.23
0100371	Paratype	1.24	1.04	84	0.86	83	1.46	0.20	0.77	0.26
0100368	Paratype	1.15	1.03	89	0.84	82	1.36	0.19	0.79	0.23
0100369	Paratype	1.20	1.05	87	0.83	79	1.41	0.17	0.79	0.22
	min	1.15	1.03	84	0.83	79	1.36	0.17	0.77	0.22
	max	1.24	1.05	89	0.86	83	1.46	0.20	0.79	0.26

concave notch near apex.

ETYMOLOGY.— Named in recognition of the support from the Google company. I hope that Google will continue applying its talent to serve data relevant to the biodiversity community, conservation planners, and the general public. By creating a “Zoogoo,” Google could help achieve free and democratic access to taxonomic and biodiversity data on species. *P. google* is also suspected to be a specialist egg predator of spiders, which is also why this ant is aptly named after Google—for the ability to hunt down obscure prey. The specific name is an arbitrary combination, to be treated as a noun in apposition.

WORKER DESCRIPTION.— Form of head, mandibles, and body as shown in Figures 14-17. In full-face view, posterior margin of head rounded, not concave; sides of head more or less straight medially; in profile, dorsal margin marginate. Mandible with 4 teeth. Palpal formula 4, 3. Antennae 12-segmented, scape does not reach posterior margin of head. Median clypeal lobe raised and notched medially. Eye a single, large, clear, convex facet that projects beyond the margin of the head in full-face view.

Mesosoma in dorsal view pear-shaped, broader across pronotum than across propodeum. Metanotal groove unmarked. Propodeal spines granulate-tuberculate; declivitous face of propodeum concave, ending basally with an upturned tooth. Petiole longer than wide; subpetiolar process forming an obtuse tooth at midlength. Tibial spur present on each leg. Claws on all legs slender, simple.

Abdominal segment IV tergum evenly rounded posteriorly, without concave impression near apex.

Head, mesosoma, petiole, and abdominal segment III with dense granulate-foveolate sculpture. In contrast, abdominal segment IV predominantly smooth and shiny but with sparse foveae. Declivitous face of propodeum shiny smooth.

Body covered with abundant pilosity consisting of fine, curved, tapered, yellow-white setae. Queen, male and larvae unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Known only from an isolated mountain in Northeastern Madagascar, Réserve Spéciale Anjanaharibe-Sud, 14°45'S, 049°27'E, collected at an elevation of 1565 m. Collections in nearby mountains such as Marojejy did not locate any specimens of this species.

CONSERVATION

Arthropods present several challenges to those dedicated to their conservation. First, they are small and inconspicuous, and thus often forgotten during the conservation planning process. Second, arthropods are overwhelmingly diverse and as a whole, barely known. Is it pragmatic to develop a conservation strategy for a fauna we scarcely know? Third, because arthropods show a