

- Quadristruma emmae**<sup>2</sup> (Emery) (Figure 1: c, d.)
1890. *Epitritus emmae* Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., xxii, p. 70, Pl. 8, fig. 6, worker.
1897. *Epitritus emmae* Emery, Term. Füzetek, xx, p. 581, worker.
1908. *Epitritus emmae* Wheeler, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., xxiv, p. 149, female.
1909. *Epitritus clypeatus* Szabó, Arch. Zool. (Budapest), I (7), p. 1, fig. 1, worker.
1913. *Epitritus clypeatus* var. *malesiana* Forel, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., xxxvi, pp. 83-84, worker, female.
1916. *Epitritus wheeleri* Donisthorpe, Ent. Record, xxviii, p. 121, worker.

This species has been described so many times, and figured as well, that a formal description would be superfluous. Only the worker and female are known, the female being slightly the larger of the two forms, with the usual thoracic differences and a slightly larger gaster. Otherwise, the female is quite similar in proportions of the head and mandibles.

Szabó was led to describe *clypeatus* because of differences he found in New Guinea specimens which had previously been determined as *emmae* by Emery. Szabó compared these specimens with Emery's 1890 figure of *emmae* and pronounced his new species as distinct from it on the basis of supposed differences in length of clypeus, form of antennal scape, and general size. Forel and Donisthorpe then described *malesiana* (Sumatra) and *wheeleri* (Hawaii) as forms intermediate between *emmae* and *clypeatus* in these very same characters! Although I have not seen the type of *emmae*, I believe that it is identical with *clypeatus* for the following reasons:

(1) Emery originally identified the specimens used as the types for *clypeatus* as his *emmae*, they differing only slightly in size from the St. Thomas specimens.

(2) Plates 7 and 8 of Emery's 1890 paper contain figures of several other dacetine species which I know to be seriously in

<sup>2</sup> After sending this paper off to press, I received two series of *Quadristruma emmae* from Dr. J. W. Chapman of the Silliman Institute. One lot was labelled simply "Philippines, Domingo Empeso," while the other was taken by Dr. Chapman at Dumaguete, Negros, Philippine Islands. Dr. Chapman also says that he has taken an "*Epitritus*" on another occasion in a graveyard at Dumaguete. So far as I can tell, there are no previous records from the Philippines.