

I have not seen specimens of this ant, which has not been taken since the type collection. Emery's short description gives the length as "1½-1½" (*sic!*) mm., and his figure portrays the head as in the neighborhood of cephalic index 90 and mandibulo-cephalic index about 30 or 31. The mandibles are very slender and rather straight, with two long equal or subequal spiniform teeth forming an apical fork, plus a single short spiniform tooth at about the apical third of the inner border. By far the most striking character, and one which separates *eurycera* from all other ants I have seen or seen figures of, is the amazingly extreme incrassation of the antennal scapes. These members form nearly equilateral triangles of an apparently lamellar nature, the total surface area of each exceeding the area of the entire clypeal disc! Of the thorax, Emery says, "Thorax suturis impressis, pronoto medio depressione longitudinale." And of other features, ". . . epinoti dentibus acutis. Petioli segmentum 1 nodo subrotundo, 2 transversim ovale, postice et lateribus margine spongioso."

And, "fusco-testacea . . . creberrime punctulata, opaca, gaster nitida, basi striatula; squamulis minutissimis, parce conspersa . . . clypeo antice arcuato." Only the worker caste is known.

*Range*.—Known only from *type locality*: "E silva Lemien, prope Berlinhafen . . ." (L. Biró), in what was formerly German New Guinea.

*Biology*.—Nothing known.

The types of *Epitritus argiolus*, *Quadristruma emmae* and *Q. eurycera* presumably rest in the collection of the late Prof. Carlo Emery either at Bologna or Genoa.

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