

more than its greatest diameter from the base of the mandible.

Female.

The female of *dromedarius* is unknown, but should be similar to the worker in having a 12-segmented antenna, a pronounced occipital neck, and also a single closed cubital and discoidal cell in the anterior wing.

Male.

Head including mandibles but not the occipital neck, subelliptical, head behind the eyes prolonged posteriorly to form an occipital neck as with the worker. Antenna similar to that of worker but differing in being 13-segmented with a scape approximately as long as the combined lengths of the first 9 or 10 funicular segments; the funiculus filiform and without a perceptible club and with the last funicular segment not as long as the combined lengths of the 2 preceding segments. Ocelli distinct but not unusually large. Eye unusually large, 0.55 mm. in its greatest diameter. Prothorax and mesothorax each without a pair of spines or protuberances. Anterior wing with a single closed cubital and discoidal cell.

Only a single species, *dromedarius* (Emery), is known to occur in New Guinea.

Aphaenogaster, subgenus *Planimyрма* Viehmeyer

Aphaenogaster, subgenus *Planimyрма* Viehmeyer, 1914, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., 37: 604.

Type: *Stenamma (Ischnomyrmex) lorlai* Emery. By monotypy and original desig.

Distribution— New Guinea.

Worker.

Body slender, antennae and legs unusually long. Head including mandibles but not the occipital neck, subelliptical; prolonged posteriorly to form a funnel-like occipital neck. Antenna 12-segmented; scape curved, with a distinct enlargement near its apex, approximately as long as the combined lengths of the first 8 or 9 funicular segments; funiculus with all segments distinctly longer than broad, the second segment the shortest, the last 4 segments the longest and together forming a scarcely perceptible club. Mandible subtriangular, the masticatory border bearing 2-4 rather large apical teeth followed by a row of smaller and less regular teeth. Frontal carina somewhat elevated. Eye not large but convex and moderately protuberant. From above the pronotum is subpyriform, narrowest anteriorly, near its midlength there is borne on each side a large, long, acutely tipped spine, the apex of which is directed anterolaterally and often also dorsally. Mesothorax gradually widening posteriorly to its junction with the metathorax, remainder of thorax almost equally broad throughout. Postpetiole from above much larger than the petiole, subpyriform, distinctly longer than broad, narrowest anteriorly. Most of head, much of thorax, the petiole, postpetiole, and gaster smooth and shiny. Mandible and frontal carina longitudinally striated, the clypeus transversely striated. Region around base of antenna longitudinally rugulose, the occipital neck obliquely rugulose on the sides. Body hairs moderately abundant, largely erect, of variable length, grayish or light yellowish depending upon the light. Pilosity on legs and scapes rather abundant, long but largely reclinate; funiculi with short hairs, that of the last 4 segments unusually short and closely appressed. Body pubescence absent or obsolescent.