

mesonotum smaller and less convex, concavity between the mesonotum and scutellum less deep, scutellum less globose, epinotum broader posteriorly, petiolar node more angular, and body a lighter brown.

The male of *dromedarius* can be readily recognized by its unusually long, slender, 13-segmented antenna; occipital neck, lack of paired projections on the thorax, and the noticeable concavities between the mesonotum and scutellum and the scutellum and epinotum.

Donisthorpe 1938, p. 32 was the first person to describe the male. Although he provisionally assigned the male to *dromedarius* and the species to the subgenus *Deromyrma*, he did so with hesitancy because the males he studied were not associated with workers. I have had the good fortune to study a male associated with workers and can definitely state that Donisthorpe was correct in his conjecture. In the same article in which he described the male, Donisthorpe also gave a good illustration of this caste.

Localities from which specimens have been studied are:

*NEW GUINEA*—Bubia near Lae, 9-?-49, N. L. H. Krauss, 1 worker.—Finsch Harbor, no date, L. Wagner, 3 workers.—Boana to Bandong, Bunbok Valley, 800-1300 m., 5-25-55, E. O. Wilson, No. 1123, 5 workers.—Njau-limon, S. Mt. Bougainville, 300 feet, 11-?-36, L. E. Cheesman, 5 workers. British:—Vicinity Nadzab, 7-?-44, P. J. Darlington, 2 workers. Dutch:—Mt. Nomo, S. Mt. Bougainville, 600-1500 m., 11-?-36, L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1936-271, 7 workers. Ants collected by E. O. Wilson on Huon Peninsula, N. E. New Guinea:—Lower Busu River, lowland rain forest, 5-12-55, No. 1010, 1 worker.—*ibidem*, 5-10-55, No. 991, 4 workers, 1 pterergate.—*ibidem*, 5-8-55, No. 923, 2 workers.—*ibidem*, 5-15-55, No. 1041, 1 worker.—Zingzingu, Mongi watershed, 1100 m., 4-(9-10)-55, No. 759, 2 workers, 1 male.—Sattelberg vicinity, Mongi Mape watershed, 660 m., 4-4-55, No. 722, 3 workers.—Sattelberg to Maroru, Mongi Mape watershed, 800-900 m., 4-4-55, No. 725, 2 workers.—valley of the Kua River, vicinity of Zengaru, Mongi watershed, 800 m., 4-14-55, No. 796, 1 worker.—Wamuki, Mongi watershed, 800 m., 4-(19-20)-55, No. 853, 1 worker.—Joangeng, Mongi watershed, 1000-1300 m., 4-(7-8)-55, No. 754, 2 workers.—Nganduo, Mongi Mape watershed, 1000 m., 4-(5-6)-55, No. 733, 2 workers. Papua:—Dobodura, 3-7-?-44, P. J. Darlington, 2 workers.—*ibidem*, 11-?-43, G. M. Kohls, 2 workers.—Kokoda, 1200 m., 5-?-33, L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1933-577, 2 workers.

Dr. E. O. Wilson, who made a number of observations on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea, found *dromedarius* distributed from sea level to approximately 4,800 feet. He stated that above 3,000 ft., the species appears to be replaced by *loriai*, the two species apparently having nearly mutually exclusive ranges. *A. dromedarius* may nest within rotting logs, in the soil beneath objects, or freely in the soil. Wilson thought that the species chose rotting logs in the lowlands and the open soil near the upper limits of its elevational range. Workers are diurnal, foraging exclusively on the ground where they probably seek insects or other small arthropods for food. There was no evidence that the ants tended honeydew-excreting insects or gathered seeds for food. Since most of Wilson's collections were of stray workers there is little information to indicate the size of the colonies. The largest colony he found contained a dealated female and 35 workers but this probably represents an unusually small colony. His observations would seem to indicate that the biology of *drome-*