

darius is similar to that of our North American *Aphaenogaster* (*Attomyrma*).

***Aphaenogaster* (*Planimyрма*) *loriai* (Emery)**

Stenammas (*Ischnomyrmex*) *loriai* Emery, 1897, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat., Genova 18 (38): 563-564, pl. 1, figs. 9, 10, worker, female. Type loc.: Morocco, 1300 m., S. E. New Guinea. Types in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa.

Aphaenogaster (*Planimyрма*) *loriai*, Viehmeyer, 1914, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., 37: 601-606, figs. A (a, b, c), B, female, male.

Aphaenogaster (*Planimyрма*) *loriai*, Viehmeyer, 1914, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 5: 516-517, male.

Aphaenogaster (*Planimyрма*) *loriai* var. *atra* Stitz, 1938, Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berl., p. 101, worker, (male?). Type loc.: Etappenberg, Dutch New Guinea. Type in Zoological Museum University of Berlin. *New synonymy*.

Planimyрма *loriai*, Donisthorpe, 1940, Ent. Month. Mag., 76: 254, pl. V, fig. 4, worker (Note on mimicry).

Aphaenogaster (*Planimyрма*) *loriai*, Donisthorpe, 1947 (1946), Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 13: 581, worker.

Worker. (Pl. 16, fig. 1)

Length 9.1-10.3 mm. Head length 2.3-2.7 mm., greatest width 1.35-1.65 mm., cheeks subparallel, occipital neck 0.45-0.8 mm. in length. Greatest diameter of eye 0.3-0.65 mm. Thorax narrowest near the anterior end of the mesothorax slightly posterior to a pair of small but distinct spiracles. Pronotum in profile convex, with a shorter and more abrupt anterior than a posterior slope. Slope from the top of the pronotum to the mesoepinotal suture long and unbroken except for a short distance anterior to the suture. Epinotum with a horizontal or else posteriorly ascending base which terminates at the base of the closely placed but diverging pair of spines, each spine directed more vertically or posteriorly than laterally; the spine smaller, shorter, and often more slender than that of the prothorax. Petiole in profile pedunculate, with a node posteriorly whose slightly convex dorsal surface meets its anterior surface in a rather distinct but somewhat rounded angle. Gaster from above subelliptical, narrowest at the apex.

Mesothorax largely longitudinally rugulose. Rugulae on the epinotum less regular, longitudinal in some places, and oblique or transverse in others. Interrugal punctulations on mesothorax and epinotum.

Body of the typical form with a distinct bicolored appearance. Head largely reddish brown or blackish, thorax blackish or black, petiole, postpetiole and gaster yellowish; thoracic spines reddish brown or yellowish depending upon the light.

The above description is based on a number of cotypes of *loriai* and also on individuals from the localities listed below. I have not seen the type of the var. *atra* Stitz but am synonymizing this form on the basis that at best it represents only a very slight color variant.

The worker of *loriai* is characterized by a high degree of variation. Such variation includes the length of the body, relative body proportions, especially the size and shape of the head and the length of the occipital neck, the depth and direction of the sculpturing, or even the placement of the sculpturing on certain parts of the thorax, the development of the thoracic spines, and the color of the body. The