

sculpturing on the prothorax is usually weaker than on the mesothorax and epinotum and is commonly confined to the sides where it may be either weak or coarse; occasionally both the sides and the dorsum of the prothorax may be sculptured. When the dorsum is sculptured, the rugulae do not always necessarily take a longitudinal trend. The head although usually lighter is often as dark as the thorax. The petiole, postpetiole, and gaster may frequently be reddish brown.

The characters which distinguish the worker are its large size, slender elongate, funnel-like occipital neck, the pair of large, long prothoracic spines in addition to the usual pair of spines of the epinotum, and the bicolored body.

The worker of *loriai* is not only a pretty but a most unusual-looking ant because of its slender body, unusually long appendages, long funnel-like occipital neck and thorax bearing two pairs of spines, as well as the bicolored appearance of its body. Donisthorpe 1940, p. 254 briefly mentioned a polyrhachine ant, *Florencea kirkae* Donisth., which he believed to mimic *Aphaenogaster loriai* and the ponerine, *Odontomachus obsolescens* Donisth. On Plate V all of these ants were shown in their natural colors and one must admit there is a striking general similarity among them.

#### *Female.*

Length 10.2 mm. Head similar to that of the worker; length 2.4 mm., greatest width 1.65 mm., length of occipital neck 0.5 mm. Eye larger than that of worker, greatest width 0.45 mm. Ocelli small but distinct, the anterior ocellus the largest, each lateral ocellus placed farther from the inner border of the eye than a space equivalent to the greatest diameter of the eye. Thorax slender, narrower than the greatest width of the head; from above, widest at the pronotal spines where it measures 1.2 mm., narrowest at the constriction on each side between the scutellum and metanotum, its width here 0.9 mm. Prothorax bearing on each side somewhat anterolateral to the mesonotum, a prominent but stout spine, the apex of which is directed anterolaterally and is recurved. Middle of the anterior border of the scutum with a tuberculate protuberance posterior to the spines; extending posteriorly from the protuberance is a longitudinal carina which follows the median plane of the scutum for a considerable length. Epinotum bearing a pair of large, broad spines which are directed more posteriorly than laterally or vertically. The base of each spine with an external angular protuberance apparently formed by a spiracle. The dorsum of the thorax in profile is highest at the anterior border of the mesonotum and lowest at the base of the epinotal spines; the mesonotum, scutellum and metanotum are all higher than the base of the epinotum. Wings lacking on the individual studied. Legs unusually long and slender. Petiole stouter and less pedunculate than that of the worker; in profile the node appears angularly convex; viewed from above and behind the postpetiole is voluminous, subcampanulate, narrowest anteriorly. Gaster massive, viewed from above, oblong in shape.

Sculpturing of head similar to that of worker. Scutum, postpetiole, and gaster smooth and shiny. Side of thorax with coarse longitudinal rugulae; base of epinotum mostly transversely rugulose; posterior surface of petiole rugulose-punctate.

Antenna, head, thorax, petiole, and postpetiole dark reddish-brown but not black, the gaster and legs noticeably lighter.