

forest and along the edge of clearings." His general remarks indicate that the ants are diurnal foragers. His observations on one nest (Wilson No. 738) are of more than ordinary interest— "Nesting in soil. Single 4 inch wide entrance leading vertically into wet clayey soil, the entrance surrounded by a 6 inch high turret of excavated soil in the form of relatively large pellets. When the nest was disturbed, some of the workers came out of the nest and made feeble attempts to bite the tips of the forceps offered them. When I ran my hand down the entrance shaft I could insert it about the level of my wrist. In so doing I found out the probable significance of the multiple spines that project from the body of this species. The sensation was rather the same received when you put your hand accidentally into the foliage of a spiny bush. The armament of the workers probably in this way discourage incursions of larger animals into their entrance shafts."

***Aphaenogaster (Planimyрма) quadrispina* Emery**

Aphaenogaster (Ischnomyrmex) quadrispina Emery, 1911, Nova Guinea Zool. 9: 251-252, 258, worker, (male?). Type loc.: Etna Bay, New Guinea. Types in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa.

Aphaenogaster (Planimyрма) quadrispina, Viehmeyer, 1914, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 5: 518, male.

Worker.

Length 8.4 mm. Head length 2.2 mm., greatest width 1.5 mm., cheeks weakly converging anteriorly, occipital neck 0.45 mm. in length. Eye 0.35 mm. in its greatest diameter. Pronotum in profile convex, with a shorter and more abrupt anterior slope than a posterior slope; slope from the top of the pronotum to the mesoepinotal suture rather long and with an almost unbroken outline. Epinotum strongly ascending posteriorly, bearing at its apex a pair of prominent, closely placed acute spines, whose apices are directed more dorsally and posteriorly than laterally; the spines smaller, shorter, and more acute than those of the prothorax. Thorax narrowed somewhat posterior to the midlength of the mesothorax. In profile petiole pedunculate bearing posteriorly a node whose anterior surface meets the dorsal surface in a rather distinct angle.

Region around base of antenna longitudinally rugulose, the side of the occipital neck obliquely rugulose. Prothorax almost completely devoid of sculpture except for a few almost indiscernible rugulae on the sides; mesothorax and epinotum with fairly coarse longitudinal-to-oblique rugulae on the side and in addition also inter-rugal punctulations.

Body dark reddish brown, the appendages scarcely paler.

The above description is drawn from a single cotype worker. Among the limited material studied I can find no other individual which can be assigned to *quadrispina* with any degree of certainty. *Quadrispina* is so close to *loriai* in most respects that its validity may well be questioned; certainly the proportions of the head and the color of the body in *loriai* are subject to much variation and *quadrispina* may well be within the limits of this variation. The exact relationship of these ants can only be determined by an abundance of future material.

The characters which Emery gave for distinguishing the worker of *quadrispina*