

diameter of the ocellus. Frontal area not especially well defined, somewhat subtriangular. Antenna similar to that of the worker; apex of the scape exceeding the posterior border of the head by approximately one-fifth the length of the scape. Mandible moderately large, subtriangular, the masticatory border with 3 large apical teeth followed by a number of smaller and more irregular teeth. Thorax 3.0-3.1 mm. in length from the anterior border of the mesonotum to the posterior border of the scutellum, widest slightly anterior to the base of each anterior wing, where it measures 2.1-2.2 mm. Mesonotum with parapsidal sutures but the Mayrian furrows absent or obsolescent. Thorax in profile massive, 2.7-2.9 mm. at its greatest height and 3.7-3.8 mm. in its greatest length. Epinotal spine short, 0.2-0.25 mm. in length, and apparently as broad basally as long. Base of epinotum in profile forming a sharp and almost straight incline which meets the epinotal declivity at the epinotal spine; epinotal declivity shorter than the base, subvertical, slightly concave. Petiole in profile with a short scale-like node, the dorsal surface of which is almost horizontal or else slightly inclined, ventral surface of petiole without a tooth or spine. Node of postpetiole also short but higher, and also perhaps more convex dorsally than the node of the petiole, ventral surface of the postpetiole with a small but distinct protuberance. Gaster voluminous, larger than the thorax.

Mandible longitudinally and clypeus finely and transversely striated, most of head longitudinally rugulose except sometimes the posterior part, much of the side of the thorax finely and longitudinally striato-punctate, dorsal surface of the epinotum transversely sculptured.

Hairs moderately abundant, apparently absent on the side of the thorax, slender, suberect to erect, yellowish or grayish depending upon the light; more abundant, shorter and more reclinate on the leg and scape.

Body a rich light brown or brown, mesonotum with a median longitudinal dark stripe and a similar dark longitudinal stripe on each side, appendages scarcely lighter than the body.

The description of the female is based on the two New Guinea individuals listed below.

Wheeler 1916, p. 220 gives the length of the female as varying from 9.6-11 mm. The two individuals studied are almost identical except for some slight differences in body proportions.

The female should not be confused with that of any other New Guinea *Aphaenogaster*. The distinctions between it and *loriai* are given in the preceding key. The female is distinguished from that of the Australian *longiceps* by her more rectangular head, smaller body, shorter appendages, etc.

#### *Male.*

Length 4.6-4.8 mm. Head oval, with rounded posterior border and long gradually rounded somewhat posteriorly converging occipital lobes, extreme posterior border of head terminating in a short flange or occipital rim; length of head 0.67-0.75 mm., greatest width 0.67-0.70 mm. Scape 0.4-0.5 mm. in length. The first and last 4 funicular segments enlarged, but the last 4 segments together not forming a well-defined club. Ocelli fairly large and distinct, the lateral ocellus approximately twice its greatest diameter from the inner border of the eye. Frontal area not strongly defined, subtriangular. Eye large, convex, rather strongly protuberant, its