

Hairs grayish or yellowish according to the light, long, erect or suberect, scattered on the body except on the gaster where they are abundant and noticeably longer; hairs shorter and more reclinate on the legs.

Body reddish brown or brown; the gaster black except for a large oval spot on each side; posterior border of petiole and postpetiole blackish, leg excluding the tarsus, darker than most of body, especially in certain lights.

Described from the holotype male. Donisthorpe's original description gave the type locality as "Hanmor Valley, Milne Bay, New Guinea, K. B. Krombein" which correctly cited should be Haumo River Valley, Milne Bay, New Guinea, K. V. Krombein. The male was collected on March 25, 1944.

The male of *projectens* as the name infers can readily be distinguished by its almost-flat mesonotum which projects strongly forward concealing the pronotum from above, its 13-segmented antenna, the scape of which is longer than the combined lengths of the first 3 funicular segments, unarmed thorax (that is, the lack of two pair of erect spines or tubercles), the long concave, basal surface of the epinotum, and the presence in the anterior wing of a closed cubital and discoidal cell and an elongate open radial cell.

I assume that Donisthorpe assigned this species to the subgenus *Deromyrma* because he thought the male possessed a 13-segmented antenna. I hesitate to do so even granting that the antennal count is correct because *projectens* lacks the unusually long antennal scape which in *dromedarius* is equal to the combined lengths of the first 9 or 10 funicular segments; it also lacks the prominent occipital neck of the latter species. Although *lustrans*, the new species described in this paper from the worker caste is from the same general type locality as *projectens*, I can detect nothing in the habitus of either sex to indicate that they are the same species. It is regrettable that neither of these species can be assigned to their proper subgenus at this time.

### References

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