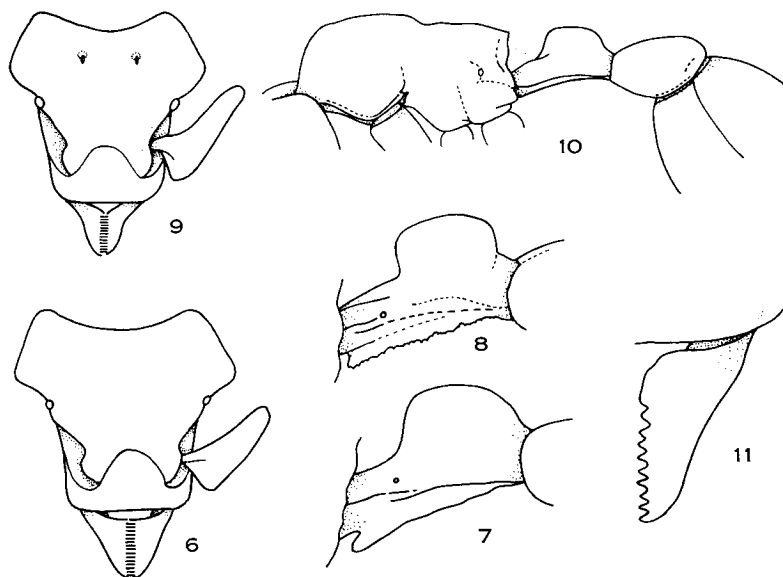


eastern side (six workers, in sticks and litter, deep gully liable to flooding), 20.xii.1962. GUADALCANAL: Kukum (four workers, in rotting log), 22.v.1963; Roroni (dealate female, base of moribund cocoa tree, in litter), 2.vii.1965. SAN CRISTOVAL: Warahita (one worker, tree stump), 29.vii.1965, and collected by Dr. or Mrs. P. J. M. Greenslade (Acc. Nos. 9567, 3281, 5501, 5317, 18777A), ANIC, BSI, MCZ. WESTERN SAMOA: UPOLU: Afiamalu (several colonies and strays from rotting wood and Berlese funnel samples, disturbed upland rain forest), 3.iv.1962, R. W. Taylor and W. Taylor (Acc. Nos. 218, 227, 274, 329, 252, 580, 2316, 2321), ANIC, MCZ.



Figs. 6-11.—Indo-Australian *Eurhopalothrix* species (workers). 6 and 7, *E. greensladei*, sp. nov., holotype: 6, head, frontal view; 7, petiole, lateral view; 8, *E. procera* (Emery), specimen from Guadalcanal: petiole, lateral view; 9 and 10, *E. isabellae* (Mann), holotype: 9, head, frontal view; 10, mesosoma, petiole, and postpetiole, lateral view; 11, *E. isabellae* (specimen from Vella Lavella), mandibular dentition.

All available specimens of *E. procera*, from all parts of its range, have the ventral petiolar profile finely but distinctly serrate, usually as shown in Figure 8, but somewhat weaker in Philippine and Micronesian samples. The serrations are developed on a narrowly Y-shaped system of fine carinae (the base of the Y anterior) which form part of the subpetiolar process. The other *procera*-group species do not possess this character, although it is vestigially represented in some *E. szentivanyi* specimens.

*E. procera* occurs along with *E. greensladei* on Guadalcanal. The following notes on the 10 Savo and Guadalcanal specimens are necessary for reference in diagnosing *E. greensladei*.

*Dimensions*.—TL, 4.0-4.5; HL, 0.93-1.00; HW, 1.00-1.08; CI, 106-110; ML, 0.26-0.30; MI, 28-30; SL, 0.57-0.62; SI, 55-57; greatest diameter of eye, 0.08-0.09; PW, 0.59-0.65; WL, 1.13-1.24; petiolar node width, 0.25-0.28;