

erect, bristle-like, feebly clavate hairs each on verticociput and pronotal humeri. Erect hairs completely lacking on first gastric tergite. Second and third gastric tergites each with a single transverse row of erect, feebly clavate bristles; similar but less clavate bristles moderately abundant at apex of gaster and on its venter, the most anterior lying at about mid-length of first sternite.

- (10) Colour dark reddish brown; mandibles, clypeus, antennae, legs and tip of gaster lighter.

Discussion

P. greensladei is probably cognate with *E. procera*. It is remarkably intermediate in structure between *procera* and the following species *E. isabellae*. Most of the characters listed above, which distinguish *greensladei* from *procera*, are present also in *isabellae*, frequently in a more exaggerated state. Furthermore, several extreme characters of *isabellae* (notably the aberrant mandibular form, the heavy mesosomal sculpturation, and the very reduced vestiture) are foreshadowed in *greensladei*.

EURHOPALOTHRIX ISABELLAE (Mann)

(Figs. 9–11)

Rhopalothrix isabellae Mann, 1919, p. 375, fig. 35, worker. Type locality: Ysabel I., Solomon Is.
Eurhopalothrix isabellae: Brown and Kempf, 1960, p. 225.

Several years ago I examined, measured, and figured the unique holotype of *E. isabellae* (USNM Collection), through the courtesy of Dr. Marion R. Smith. Several additional specimens have recently come to hand. They differ from the holotype in the details itemized below, and could represent a separate, very closely related species. However, considering the extreme variability of the related *E. procera*, I believe that they represent a geographical or other variant of *isabellae*. I have been unable to compare them directly with the holotype, but Dr. D. R. Smith (USNM) has generously done so. His notes and drawings assisted greatly in the preparation of this discussion.

Holotype worker (Figs. 9, 10)

Dimensions: HL, 0·85; HW, 0·89; CI, 105; SL, 0·55; SI, 62; greatest diameter of eye, 0·06; PW, 0·52; WL, 1·07; petiolar node width, 0·26. The following notes supplement Mann's original description:

- (1) Basal mandibular tooth a broad, low, blade-like structure, about twice as wide at base as the acutely triangular succeeding teeth (as in Fig. 11).
- (2) Dorsum of petiolar node distinctly longer than broad, its midline length almost 1·2 times the maximum width.
- (3) Head feebly shining, with somewhat effaced medium punctate-rugosity. Mes- and metepisternites, posterolateral parts of propodeum, and lateral areas of petiolar peduncle shining, moderately finely punctate. Propodeal declivity smooth and shining, divided transversely by a fine carina. Gastric sclerites moderately shining, almost entirely cribrately punctate (punctural diameters and interpunctural distances averaging about 0·01 mm).