



FIGS 4-6—*Eurhopalothrix szentivanyi* Taylor, worker, 5 mi. S of Siaho, Papua New Guinea, standard views. HW 1.45 mm, PO 0.89 mm, WL 1.68 mm.

*Known distribution, variation*

Rain forest habitats; northern mainland Papua New Guinea, localities near Vanimo, Wau and Bulolo, Kokoda and Popondetta, elevations from near sea level to about 1200 m.

The Vanimo specimens closely resemble those from Morobe Province except that they almost totally lack propodeal spines. The declivitous face of the propodeum is framed laterally and dorsally by fine carinae, as in other specimens, but the lateral carinae are not dorsally pinose.

The Central Province specimens, one of which is the subject of Figs 4-6, could represent a distinct geographical race, or even a separate sibling species. They average slightly larger in size than other specimens, and are medium to dark castaneous, where other samples are dark reddish-brown, almost black. Workers almost completely lack dorsal mesonotal sculpturing, which is present as two lateral strips of dense large punctae in other forms. The scutum of females is less strongly punctate-rugose than in