

neath which the external margin of the mandibles is barely visible; ocelli prominent; eyes convex, situated in front of middle of head; frontal carinae fused and produced as a vertical, rounded, nearly right-angled lobe; mandibles short, stout, convex; antennal scapes short, stout, clavate, slightly bowed out, attaining a level just behind the posterior margin of the eyes, funicular segments 2-11 gradually increasing in size and forming an indistinctly four-segmented club. Thorax from above broadest through the pronotum which is convex anteriorly, the epinotum with feebly convex sides and sharply emarginate posteriorly; thorax in side view with pronotum rising sharply to a small convexity forming an angle with the general broadly convex dorsal surface, epinotum with short, feebly convex basal surface forming a rounded, obtuse angle with the angulately concave declivous surface. Petiole not pedunculate in front and forming a peduncle behind the node formed in part by the articulation with the gaster, from above with node convex in front and marginately concave behind, in side view with node rising in an even convexity to the posterior surface and making an acute angle with it, descending posteriorly in a concavity, ventral surface with a large angulate lobe which is straight anteriorly and posteriorly. Gaster from above with first segment smaller than the second and constricted from it, narrowed to the truncate anterior margin; segments following the second not visible from above, sting not exerted in the specimen. Legs moderately long and slender.

Sub-lucid, finely and densely punctate with a coriaceous appearance. Pilosity consisting of a dense, pale yellow, appressed pubescence evenly covering the body.

Body a dull, pale brown with infuscated sutures, legs more yellowish brown.

HOLOTYPE: One worker taken February 17, 1948, just within Uganda at Busnia on the Kenya-Uganda border. The ant was among humus and leaves, at the base of a tree with a few bushes forming an island in a banana plantation.

This species differs markedly from the only African species recorded, *filiformis* Mayr of south and west Africa. It is much smaller, has the clypeus less extended over the mandibles, the epinotum more angulate, and the petiolar node thinner.