with two long, fine hairs projecting over the mandibles, inner surface of mandibles below the denticles with shorter hairs, entire surface generally with scattered hairs; pubescence confined to the legs distally and the funiculi.

Brownish yellow, appendages slightly darker.

HOLOTYPE: One worker taken March 1, 1948, at Niangara, Belgian Congo. It was just beneath the soil surface under a thin cover of dead leaves of mango and oil palm. The ant seemed completely helpless when exposed to the daylight and writhed about when placed on the ground or in my palm. It made no attempt to run away, curling and uncurling without stinging, though it had a long, stout sting. Obviously its habitat was exclusively hypogeic, as the lack of eyes also indicates.

This remarkable ant has its middle tibia much more spinose than the fore and hind tibia, while the fore tibia is much more massive and differently proportioned compared with the others. It is possible that these structures, together with the generally stout legs, including large, globose coxae, protect the legs from being severed at any point by the strong mandibles of soldier termites. They are adapted for locomotion through the tenuous galleries of termites, where the ants may encounter their prey. The pair of hairs on the anterior clypeal margin and the short, stout hairs below the denticles on the mandibles must serve a sensory purpose to inform the ant when it has moving prey to seize. The scattered hairs over the entire surface are also doubtless sensory in lieu of eyes.

From *C. constanciae* Arnold of Rhodesia the present species differs distinctly in larger size, in less angular thorax and epinotum, and in other ways. It appears to differ from *C. sellaris* Mayr of the Cameroons in larger size (*sellaris* is given as 5.3 mm., and Santschi remarks that his specimens are still smaller) and in other ways though comparison is difficult because Mayr's description consists primarily of a comparison with an Indo-Malayan species, *feae* Emery.

This Indo-Malayan species has been repeatedly taken from the nests of termites, including the fungus-grower *Microtermes pallidus* Haviland, *Termes* species, *Odontotermes javanicus* Holmgren, *Capritermes* species, *Nasutitermes* species; and as the variety *ceylonicus* Forel in nests of *Heterotermes ceylonicus* Holmgren.