

of the ninth taken together, club longer than the remainder of the funiculus. Thorax in side view with high, convex promesonotum sloping evenly to the epinotum and without a mesoepinotal suture, humeri rounded, epinotal spines 0.22 mm. long, narrow and acute, episternal angles in the form of triangular teeth; thorax from above 0.59 mm. broad through the pronotum compared with a breadth of 0.45 mm. through the epinotal spiracles, the mesoepinotal area slightly impressed, epinotal and episternal spines divergent. Petiole pedunculate, with node evenly convex above and ventral surface feebly sinuate; postpetiole in side view slightly higher than the petiole, convex above, and with a feeble tooth anteroventrally; from above the petiolar node appears marginate anteriorly and is four-fifths as broad as the postpetiole. Gaster short, ovate. Legs moderately long and slender, middle and hind tibiae without spines, first tarsal segment about one-third longer than the remainder taken together.

Lucid, coarsely sculptured on trunk except gaster; head in front longitudinally rugulose, with fine punctations, sides vermiculate-punctate; thorax, epinotum, and dorsum of petiole vermiculate-punctate, with a tendency to reticulations; postpetiole much more finely sculptured and gaster and legs glabrous. Pilosity of long, curved hairs most abundant posteriorly; pubescence sparse or absent.

Piceous, with appendages and apex of gaster dark brown.

HOLOTYPE: One worker (no. 2129.2) taken February 25, 1948, 15 miles north of Beni in the Ituri Forest of Belgian Congo. The ant was among leaves and humus of the rain-forest floor.

OCYMYRMEX EMERY

Ocymyrmex EMERY, 1886, Bull. Soc. Ent. Italiana, vol. 18, p. 364.

A genus of long, spindly ants adapted to life in arid or semi-arid regions. The ants have a moderately large head broader than the narrow thorax and an attenuated petiole with rounded node. The gaster is pear shaped, and the legs are unusually long and slender. Long hairs extend from the clypeus over the mandibles. Similar long, curved hairs extend over the mouth parts from the gular region, in the form of a curved basket, as a psammophore, reducing evaporation from the mouth parts and perhaps keeping out sand. The ants move with great rapidity over the hot soil.