

In 1911 Forel described the female of *Lobopelta iheringi* from specimens taken by Prof. H. von Ihering at São Paulo, Brazil.<sup>1</sup> He found this female to be somewhat larger than the worker (6 mm., the worker 5.3–5.5); the head broader, with more convex sides; larger eyes; shorter antennal scapes; the whole thorax broader and shorter; the epinotum much more convex; the gaster more voluminous. "This confirms," he says "the discoveries of Wroughton and Wheeler concerning the female of *Leptogenys* (*Lobopelta*), and at the same time also Wheeler's contention that there are definite differences in the structure of the thorax, petiole, and even of the head between the worker and the ergatomorphic female."

Arnold in 1915<sup>2</sup> described the female of *Lobopelta arnoldi* Forel. It is considerably larger than the worker (9 mm., worker 6.3 mm.) and differs in the "proportionally longer abdomen. It is also a duller insect, which is due to the denser pilosity, especially on the abdomen, which has a short pubescence intermingled with the pilosity. The mesonotum is also larger and longer than in the worker."

In 1914, while collecting in Queensland, I found two females of *Lobopelta fallax* Mayr subsp. *fortior* Forel and described and figured them in connection with an account of the similar females of *Onychomyrmex*.<sup>3</sup> They are larger than the workers, with broader head, larger eyes and a single median ocellus. The gaster is very voluminous when the ovaries are mature; the petiole is much more compressed anteroposteriorly and bent forward than in the worker; the thorax is more convex, with larger mesonotal and a small but distinct scutellar sclerite.

Mann, in 1919, in his valuable study of the ants of the Solomon Islands,<sup>4</sup> described the female of *Lobopelta diminuta* subsp. *santschii* Mann as differing from the worker merely in having the gaster more voluminous and the petiole slightly thinner in profile. In 1921 he observed similar but somewhat more pronounced differences in the female *L. letilæ* which he described from Fiji.<sup>5</sup> The petiole of this insect is much higher than long (in the worker as long as high) and more truncated anteriorly and there is a feeble mesoëpinotal suture.

<sup>1</sup>'Ameisen des Herrn Prof. v. Ihering aus Brasilien (São Paulo usw.) nebst einigen anderen aus Südamerika und Afrika,' 1911, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., pp. 285–312.

<sup>2</sup>'A Monograph of the Formicidæ of South Africa,' 1915, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., XIV, p. 99.

<sup>3</sup>'The Australian Ants of the Genus *Onychomyrmex*,' 1916, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LX, pp. 45–54, 2 pls.

<sup>4</sup>'The Ants of the British Solomon Islands,' 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXIII, pp. 273–391, 59 figs., 2 pls.

<sup>5</sup>'The Ants of the Fiji Islands,' 1921, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXIV, pp. 401–499, 38 figs.