

FEBRUARY 6, 1935

VOL. XV, PP. 1-9

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**NEW ENGLAND ZOÖLOGICAL CLUB**

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TWO NEW GENERA OF MYRMICINE ANTS FROM  
PAPUA AND THE PHILIPPINES

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ANCYRIDRIS<sup>1</sup> gen. nov.

*Worker*: Monomorphic (?), with hard, thick, smooth integument. Mandibles subtriangular, with distinct and rather long masticatory border bearing a graduated series of about 10 teeth. Palpi short, maxillary pair 4-, labial pair 3-jointed. Head broadly subelliptical, eyes well developed, in front of the middle of its sides; ocelli absent. Clypeus very short laterally, with subobsolete posterior suture, its median portion produced backward triangularly between the frontal carinae, its anterior border with a large, median triangular tooth. Frontal carinae rather closely approximated, feebly lobular in front, straight and subparallel behind; frontal area absent; frontal groove interrupted, subobsolete. Antennae long, 12-jointed; first funicular joint somewhat enlarged, second longer than the third, the tip enlarged, forming an indistinct three- to four-

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<sup>1</sup> From *ἄγκυρος*, an anchor, and *ἰδρίς*, the "knowing or provident one," Hesiod's name (*Works and Days*, verse 778, in the text adopted in the Loeb Classical Library) for an ant, probably *Messor barbarus* or *structor*. I would suggest that 'idris' might be used to advantage as a combining form in some future generic names of ants, instead of 'myrmex' and 'myrma' which have been somewhat overworked.