significant, but as an ensemble they are strongly indicative. The pilosity, however, is of special interest by itself. It deviates from pilosity of other *Pheidole* species in the same way that thick, appressed, and sinuous hairs distinguish the parasitic species *Formica ciliata* and *Lasius crinitus* from their many nonparasitic congeners.

The phylogenetic origin of *P. lanuginosa* cannot be deduced from existing data. The queens are very different in many respects from those of the host species, *P. indica.* Three *indica* queens examined from southern China are much larger (head widths 1.4-1.6 mm). As in the case of most other nonparasitic *Pheidole* species, they also share many of the traits of the conspecific major worker caste: heavy, dark reddish exoskeleton; predominantly erect and suberect pilosity with no hairs curved or hooked; dense, rugoreticulate sculpturing over most of the head, alitrunk, petiole, and postpetiole; relatively short scapes, failing to attain the occipital border; and 5 well-developed hypostomal teeth. Emery's Rule, that social parasites tend to be derived from the host species or a closely related form. cannot be discounted in this case. The relatively large differences between *lanuginosa* and *indica* might still easily be the result of reduction during the transition to a parasitic way of life. Even the genal costulae of the *lanuginosa* queen can be regarded as consistent with the heavier genal rugae of the *indica* queen.

A potentially important character that I have recently identified in *Pheidole* males is the form of the mandible, which varies dramatically from species to species. The *lanuginosa* male has the trait tentatively interpreted to be the primitive state: a broad masticatory blade with an apical, subapical, and three smaller, more posterior teeth of similar size distributed evenly along the border. An *indica* male examined from Shikoku, Japan, has a similar but perhaps somewhat more advanced mandibular form, in which the subapical tooth is missing and the two central teeth are fused.

Pheidole parasitica **Wilson, new species**

Diagnosis (queen). A small species displaying the following advanced features apparently associated with inquilinism: head capsule nearly perfectly circular in frontal view, reduced in size relative to remainder of body; mandibles greatly reduced in size and structure, so that the masticatory border is 0.1 mm long and retains only the apical tooth; antennal scapes elongate, much longer than the head width and in repose exceeding the occipital corner by more than twice their length; antenna 12-segmented but lacking a distinct club; propodeum unarmed and dorsoventrally flattened, its entire basal and declivitous surfaces forming a single oblique plane; petiolar node reduced, merging almost imperceptibly into the peduncle; postpetiole trapezoidal from above, its broad posterior face applied fully over the first gastric segment; and the entire body surface, with the exception of several carinulae between the eye and antennal fossae and on the lateral propodeal surface, smooth and moderately shining.

P. parasitica somewhat resembles *P. acutidens* of Argentina and *P. kohli* of Zaire, clearly through evolutionary convergence, but it is less extreme in several key traits: its mandibles are less reduced, so that their tips still cross in repose; the number of