

ants, however, by its more convex promesonotum and more numerous and less evenly distributed mandibular teeth (4 in all *Erebo-myрма* and 5 in the Old World species of the closely related genus *Oligomyrmex*).

***Iridomyrmex mapesi*, new species**

(Figs. 4, 5)

*Diagnosis (worker)*. An Eocene species tentatively assigned to *Iridomyrmex* on the basis of the overall habitus, antennal form, and structure of the mandibles, which fall within the limits of the living and fossil species placed within that genus. The preservation of the single type is not good enough to make a detailed comparison with all of the previously recognized forms of *Iridomyrmex*, but the following minimal characterization is possible. The worker of *mapesi* is larger and possesses fewer mandibular teeth than the living New World species and *I. hispaniolae* and *I. humiloides* of the Miocene Dominican amber. In these traits *mapesi* falls within the range of some of the contemporary members of the Indo-Australian *calvus*, *cordatus*, and *rufoniger* groups. Hence, in a purely technical sense it is not possible to separate *mapesi* from all other known ants, but on the combined basis of its age, geographical location, and morphology this form can be safely treated as a distinct species.

*Holotype worker*. Head Width 1.06 mm, Head Length 1.1 mm (measurable only to the nearest 0.1 mm), Eye Length 0.11 mm, Pronotal Width 0.62 mm. Other visible details as illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. Deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The species is named in honor of Royal H. Mapes, the discoverer of the Arkansas amber, who also collected the type specimen.

*I. mapesi* is the oldest verifiable record of the subfamily Doli-choderinae. The following note may be of additional, ecological significance: a small segment of leafy liverwort (Hepaticae) is embedded close to the head of the *I. mapesi* worker. According to Alice F. and Rolla M. Tryon, who kindly identified the fragment, the presence of these plants indicates a mesic habitat, presumably either swampland or mesic forest.

***Protrechina*, new genus**

*Diagnosis (worker)*. A small Eocene formicine close to *Para-trechina* in habitus, differing from that genus in its lack of a circlet