

*Aphaenogaster (Deromyrma?) dromedarius* Emery (?).

♂. Pale brownish-yellow, shining; scapes, femora and tibiae darker, funiculi and tarsi lighter, clothed with long, erect, scattered brown hairs, which are much more abundant on the scapes, femora and tibiae; those on the funiculi being finer, closer and paler.

*Head* long, narrowed in front and behind, ending in a very long neck; *mandibles* long, triangular, finely longitudinally striate, armed with three teeth at apex, the apical one long and pointed; *clypeus* large, convex, anterior border rounded with a rather pointed lobe at each side; finely longitudinally striate; *frontal area* distinctly defined, smooth and shining; *eyes* very large and convex; *ocelli* large and prominent; *antennae* long, 13-jointed; *scape* very long, equal to the first ten joints of the funiculus taken together; *funiculus* with short first joint, not half as long as the second, two-eleven sub-equal, last joint slightly longer, tapering to a point. *Thorax* about as broad as head; *pronotum* short, unarmed; *mesonotum* globose, projecting forwards over the pronotum in a rounded hump; *scutellum* globose and prominent; *metanotum* narrow; *epinotum* slightly narrowed in centre; *dorsal surface* long, shallowly incurved to the declivity, which is short and round. *Petiole* long, with two blunt projections near base, slightly thickened to apex, bearing a low rounded node; *post-petiole* slightly shorter and broader than petiole and with a higher rounded node; *gaster* pear-shaped, broadest behind middle, first segment very long. *Legs* long, tarsi as long as the tibiae. *Wings*: forewing 5 mm., pale brownish-yellow, *pterostigma* and *veins* darker, one *discoidal cell*, one long *cubital cell*, and one long open *radial cell* present. *Long.* 8.2 mm.

Described from two males taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman at Kakoda, Papua, 1,200 ft., at light, June, 1933.

I am strongly inclined to think that this insect will prove to be the ♂ of *A. (P.) dromedarius* Emery.

In 1911 Emery (l.c., p. 258) described what he took to be the ♂ of his *quadrispina* (in which I believe he was undoubtedly correct) with two small spines on the pronotum and two slightly longer ones on the scutum of the mesonotum. He did not, however, state how many joints there were to the antennae.

In 1914 Viehmeyer described the ♂ of *A. (P.) lorlai* Emery with two spines to the pronotum, two very small spines to the praescutum, and with twelve-jointed antennae, and on this account he founded the subgenus *Planimyrma* [Zool. Jahrb., 37: 604, 605 (1914)].

Should our insect be the ♂ of *dromedarius* Emery, that species will have to be placed in the subgenus *Deromyrma* Forel, with the pronotum unarmed in the ♀ and ♂, and the antennae thirteen-jointed in the latter.

Besides the insects described in this paper Miss Cheesman also took *dromedarius* Emery (typical workers) and *lorlai* Emery ♀♀ in Papua.

British Museum (Natural History),

Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

December 9th, 1937.