

near back of head; *antennæ* 12-jointed, *scape* long, reaching beyond posterior border of head by about half its length; *funiculus* with first joint long, second short, shorter than all the other joints; *maxillary palpi* 6-jointed, long, with very short first joint; *labial palpi* 4-jointed. *Thorax* narrowed to base, margined; *pronotum* flat, with a sharp-pointed tooth at anterior angles; *pro-mesonotal suture* very distinct, bordered anteriorly; *mesonotum* flat, with a small projecting tubercle on each side before declivity; with anterior angles and sides rounded; *meso-epinotal suture* finer and less marked, but distinct; *epinotum* with *base* flat, somewhat sloping downwards; *declivity* longer than base, almost straight, forming an abrupt angle with it. *Petiole* armed with two long, slightly curved, upstanding spines; *gaster* short oval, cloacal orifice in the shape of a slit, but formed as in *Technomyrmex*, not as in *Dolichoderus*.

Long. 6.4 mm.

Subgenotype, *Ireneia omyrmex*, sp. n., in Brit. Mus. Coll.

Described by a worker taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman at Mt. Nomo, south of Mt. Bougainville, 600-1500 ft., Dutch New Guinea, in February 1936.

This insect is very like a *Polyrhachis*, and indeed might well be taken for a species of *Polyrhachis* (*Myrma*) except for the cloacal orifice.

In the 'Genera Insectorum' Emery separated the then recognized subgenera of *Dolichoderus* as follows:—

“ OUVRIÈRES.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mesonotum plus long que large | 1. Subgenus <i>Dolicho-</i> |
| Mesonotum au plus aussi long que large . . | 2. [<i>derus</i> Lund. |
| 2. Ecaille du pétiole terminée au sommet par un angle ou une épine impaire; pronotum presque toujours biépineux ou bianguleux. | [Roger. |
| Ecaille du pétiole jamais terminée par un angle ou une épine impaire; pronotum rarement biépineux | 2. Subgenus <i>Monacis</i> |
| | [<i>clinea</i> Mayr.” |
| | 3. Subgenus <i>Hypo-</i> |

The only subgenus our insect could fit into would be *Hypoclinea* Mayr, but Emery points out further that the petiole is generally in the form of a blunt scale, generally truncate or bidentate at the summit. That does not include two long spines; nor will the form of the cloacal orifice do for *Hypoclinea*.

Wheeler, in 1935, separated a number of species from *Hypoclinea* to form four new subgenera—*Monoceratoclinea*,