

rounded above; *postpetiole* somewhat longer than broad, broader than node of petiole, broadest at apex, not very convex, sides gradually rounded to apex; *gaster* long, oval, smooth and shining, narrowed to apex, broadest a little behind anterior border. *Legs* long and narrow. *Wings* dusky, one discoidal cell, one small and one large cubital cell and closed radial cell present. *Long.* 3.5 mm.

Described from seven soldiers, seven workers and four males. Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea, viii.44, E. S. Ross Collection.

This new species is closely allied to *P. (P.) singularis* F. Smith, both possessing a transverse furrow on the head in the soldier. It differs, however, in many important particulars. The colour of *singularis* is entirely brown, whereas in *striatus* the head, thorax and gaster are black. The spines of the pronotum and epinotum are very distinctly longer and sharper

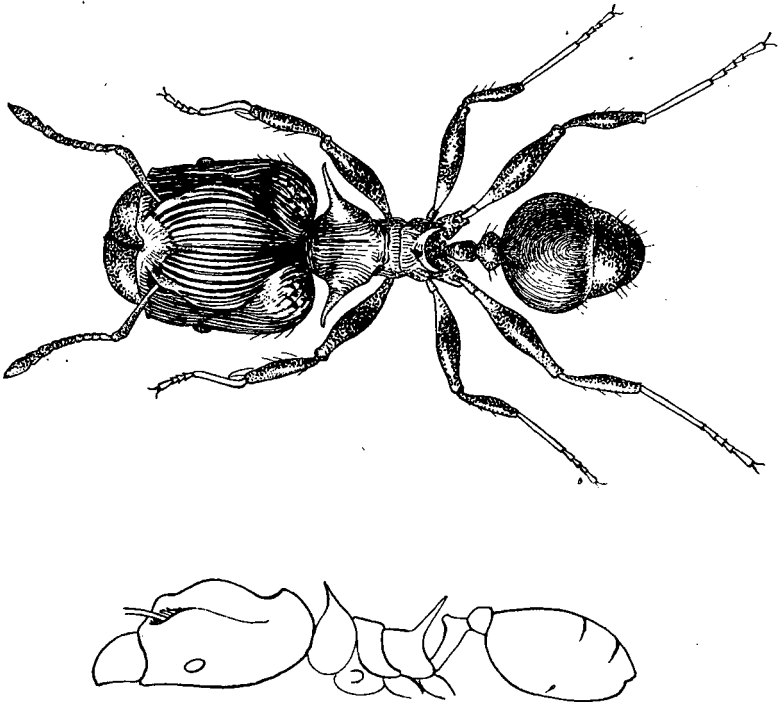


FIG. 1.—*Pheidole (Pheidolacanthinus) striatus* sp.n., soldier; above, dorsal view; below, profile.

in *striatus*. At the base of the clypeus a single, rather distinct, short, longitudinal carina is present in *singularis*; in *striatus* there are three smaller and less distinct ones. The transverse furrow in *singularis* is not so profound, and the lobes are not so well defined nor so turned up as in *striatus*. The network of raised ridges extends further along the furrow, and the ground sculpture of the same is more punctured and less shining in *singularis*. The node of petiole is distinctly excised in middle of upper surface in *singularis*, whereas in *striatus* it is very feebly so.

The distribution of *Pheidolacanthinus* extends from Malacca, through Malaya, Sumatra to New Guinea, Australia.

F. Smith described this subgenus of *Pheidole* in 1864 for the reception of a soldier from Salwatty, New Guinea, which he called *armatus*. He unfortunately gave the antennae as eleven-jointed, whereas in the type they are