

Head slightly longer than broad, sides feebly convex, posterior border straight, with rounded corners. Front and genal carinae short, each ending in a short tooth in front. Clypeus border narrow, bearing a row of projecting hairs. Mandibles triangular, with oblique apical borders and small basal teeth, terminating in long, curved apical teeth. Antennae short, scape reaching posterior fourth of head. First point of funiculus longer than broad, 2 to 7 broader than long, the last joint longer than the two preceding together. Thorax in profile with a transverse furrowlike depression separating mesonotum from propodium. Base of propodium slightly convex forming a right angle at declivity, which is slightly marginate along sides.

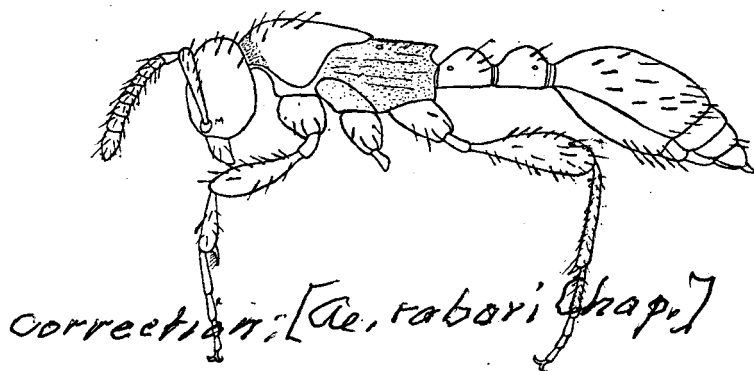


FIG. 1. *Aenictus* (*Aenictus*) *philippinensis* sp. nov.; worker.

Petiole longer than broad, slanting upward to rounded dorsal surface, concave behind, ventral surface straight. Node of postpetiole more uniformly rounded above, shorter than petiole, with posterior surface convex, antero-ventral surface extending forward beneath petiole, forming a toothlike projection. Gaster elliptical, legs short with apical half of femora and tibia somewhat swollen. Mandibles finely and longitudinally striate; head, thorax, and node petiole finely and densely punctate. Coxa, femora, tibia, postpetiole, and gaster smooth and shining. Pilosity consisting of short erect hairs on funiculus, tibia, tarsi, with long erect hairs scattered on front of mandibles, thorax, femora, nodes, tergite and sternite of gaster. Mandibles dark red, antennae, head, thorax, and petiolar nodes yellowish red.

Ecological notes: This species was first collected on April 27, 1931, by Dr. Fidel del Rosario, from a foray on the Cuernos de Negros at 1,500 feet altitude. The specimens taken at this time are somewhat darker than those I took on July 29, 1942,