

dentition and in body sculpture however, leave no doubt of the distinctness of these forms.

M. madagascariensis is to be distinguished from *gracilis*, a species which Wheeler described in 1935, again on the basis of the females. It has larger size (9.1 vs. 7 mm.), the ocelli are all nearly the same size, the anterior one being only slightly larger than the laterals in contrast to that of *gracilis*, antennal scapes almost 3 times as long as broad (not 4 times), and the petiolar node has a concave anterior surface, the dorsal surface weakly convex and from above subquadrate, being only minutely wider than long (1 and $\frac{1}{3}$ times longer than broad in *gracilis*).

From *jacobsoni*, it differs in larger size (9.1 vs. 6.4 mm.; only the female of *jacobsoni* has been described), head $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as broad instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$, clypeal suture visible, eyes almost in the exact middle of the head, epinotum more than one-half as wide at the rear as at the front, petiolar node $1\frac{1}{4}$ times wider than long (*jacobsoni* about $1\frac{1}{3}$ longer than wide), anterior wall of petiole concave, peduncle less than one-half as long as the node, postpetiole a little wider than long (not fully quadrate), and postpetiole with curved, transverse striae rather than shagreened. In many respects the two ants are very similar, to judge from Crawley's description, but the above differences appear to hold and should serve to distinguish them.

From *johani* it may be told by the shape of the antennal scapes which are broadest in the middle, whereas in *johani* they are predunculate at the base, broadening apically (or as Karawajew puts it, "ham-shaped"—schinkenartige Form). This situation obtains also in *M. greeni*. Mandibles have 5 teeth instead of 4, the clypeus is bidentate rather than truncate and feebly concave, and the petiole is less convex dorsally and lacks a tooth posteriorly following the ventral lamella, but the node has sharper and more tooth-like posterior corners. The postpetiole displays a pointed transverse process instead of three, rounded transverse ridges.

***Metapone emersoni* sp. nov.**

WORKER: Length, 8.33 mm.; head length (excluding mandibles), 1.58 mm.; head width, 1.25 mm.; head index 0.79; thorax length, 2.33 mm.

This species has many similarities to *M. madagascariensis*, but as these traits are common to the genus *Metapone* and are given in detail in the foregoing description, they will not be repeated here. The most important features of this ant are as follows. Head about $1\frac{1}{4}$ times longer than broad, tapering slightly from the rear to the mandibular insertions, very convex both longitudinally and transversely, occipital border only weakly and broadly excised. Clypeus separated from the frons by a definite suture, subquadrate, though narrowing slightly at the anterior end, its median lobe projecting as a very short, anterior process, transversely truncated in front but not bidentate, with blunt but distinct anterolateral angles and notably concave lateral edges. The median lobe stands quite high above the lateral lobes, and is bordered by anterior extensions of the frontal