

Pilosity.—Very similar to that of the previously described species.

Color.—Reddish brown, the head and antennae darker, mandibles black; gaster lighter, yellow-brown toward the tip.

Holotype.—Worker; collected 12 miles from Perinet, Madagascar, on June 28, 1935, by Harold Kirby (?). As with the preceding species, they were recorded under a field number, T-4503, and presumably were associated with termites. Deposited in the author's collection.

Paratype.—One worker bearing the same collection data as the holotype.

In Wheeler's key, this species goes to couplet 5 because of the scarcely projecting median lobe of the clypeus, and thence to *tillyardi* because the petiole is broadly excised behind and the body is longitudinally striate. Though *emersoni* in morphology resembles *tillyardi* most closely, it can be distinguished from that species by lacking the small, blunt clypeal teeth, by the presence of 7 mandibular teeth instead of 5, a postpetiole which is virtually as broad as the petiole (more transverse and less elliptical) and which has one stout, curved spine (instead of two transverse processes), and by its larger size (8.33 mm. vs. 5.5–6 mm.).

From *bakeri* it is easily separated by having 7 instead of 4 mandibular teeth, by the longitudinal striation of the head and thorax (*bakeri* is very smooth and shining except for dense sculpture in the scrobes), the very broad petiole (petiole longer than broad and narrower than the postpetiole in *bakeri*), and by its larger size (worker of *emersoni* 8.33 mm.; female of *bakeri* 6.4 mm.).

Metapone gracilis differs from *emersoni* by its 5-toothed mandibular dentition, but especially by its petiole which is about $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as broad, somewhat longer than high, and the anterior face of the node which is straight and perpendicular.

From *jacobsoni*, the new species can be recognized by its shorter and stouter head ($1\frac{1}{4}$ longer than broad rather than $1\frac{1}{2}$), 7 instead of 5 mandibular teeth, and by its very broad petiolar node (twice as wide as long in contrast to $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as wide).

To distinguish it from *johni*, it is necessary only to compare the form and proportions of the petiole and postpetiole, both of which are strongly transverse and twice as wide as long in contrast to the petiole of *johni* which is trapezoidal, and the postpetiole which is transversely oval and about 1.6 times as wide as long; it also lacks the prominent ventral spine.

Finally, the two new species can be readily differentiated by the form of the anterior clypeal margin, the shape of the scapes, the epinotum, and particularly the petiole and postpetiole which are strikingly unlike in these ants.

It will be noticed that *madagascarica* and *emersoni* belong to that division of the genus in which the anterior clypeal lobe is short, only slightly produced over the mandibular bases, and either somewhat truncate or else bidentate. The preceding comparisons have all