

ticles. Basal lamella present, separated from basal condyle by a deep notch, perpendicular to shaft, broad and flat, subtruncate or rounded at apex, normally hidden beneath clypeus when mandible is closed. Inner borders of mandibles armed with a row of small teeth or denticles on the apical half or two-thirds, arranged as follows: a *preapical* series of 3-8 denticles, immediately proximad of apical fork; a single larger submedian tooth; proximad of this, a short *medial* series of indistinct denticles, beyond which the shaft is unarmed to the basal lamella (Fig. 5). Labrum with a broad basal part and greatly elongate, parallel tapered lobes, extending half or more the exposed length of the closed mandibles. At their apices, the labral lobes each bear 2-3 short trigger hairs; one or two additional pairs of fine hairs on their upper surfaces before the tips. When the man-

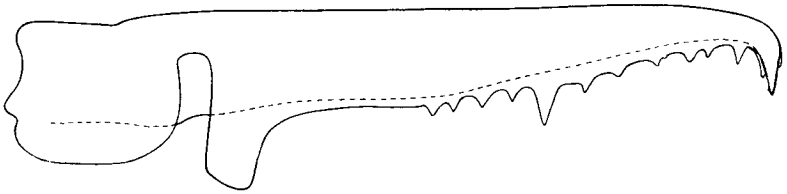


Fig. 5. *Neostruma zeteki* n. sp., greatly magnified dorsal view of left mandible as dissected out of the head.

dibles are closed, the labrum is tilted ventrad, but when they are open, it is raised to point straight forward between them. Apparently the same "springtrap" arrangement holds in this genus as in *Strumigenys*. Palpi segmented 1, 1, as in *Strumigenys*.

Head rather elongate, depressed, with moderately expanded occipital lobes, narrowed anterior portion, and moderately well-developed elliptical compound eyes set well forward of midlength, but only partly or not at all visible from above. There is a tendency, best seen in *brevicornis*, *zeteki* and especially *metopia*, for the head to be impressed or concave in front of the vertex. Antennae 6-segmented, as in *Strumigenys*, but scape shortened and incrassate, with curved (and sometimes lobulate) anterior margin.