

of the head, and the spatulate ones of the scapes and clypeus, as shown in the figures. Slender, erect spatulate-to-clavate hairs in rows of 4 or 6 on gastric dorsum, totalling about 32. Ground pilosity reduced to minute stubby hairs, chiefly on promesonotum and nodes, and sparse, short reclinate hairs on gastric dorsum and legs. Tibiae and tarsi with longer reclinate hairs, some of them spatulate. Gula with fine reclinate hairs. Color medium ferruginous; head feebly infuscated dorsally; appendages more yellowish.

Holotype [British Museum (Natural History)] and six paratype workers [deposited with holotype and in Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College] taken in northern Nigeria near Zungeru on the Kaduna Road, 19 December, 1956, from "base of dead tree" by W. A. Sands of the Termite Research Unit (Collection No. S 780). The paratypes are quite similar to the holotype, and range from the same size down to the smallest specimen: TL 2.0, HL 0.46, HW 0.55 (CI 120), ML 0.22 (MI 48), WL 0.49 mm. Cephalic index range for the entire type series is 119-125. There is slight variation in the size and shape of the small teeth or denticles in the apical complex. Female and male unknown.

E. laticeps can be separated from its two congeners by means of the following key:

1. Tooth at apparent (dorsal) apex of mandible small, about equal to or slightly longer than the other largest teeth of the apical group; promesonotum without conspicuous hairs of any kind (Nigeria) *laticeps* Brown
- Tooth at apparent (dorsal) apex of mandible long, straight and spiniform, about 2 or 3 or more times as long as the largest of the other teeth in the apical group; promesonotum with numerous large orbicular scale-like hairs like those of the dorsum of the head 2.
2. Funiculus with 5 separate segments; mandible with two pre-apical teeth (Japan: Kyushu, Honshu) *hexamerus* Brown
- Funiculus with only 3 separate segments; mandible with 4 pre-apical teeth (Mediterranean lands n. to Hungary) *argiolus* Emery

The finding of a species of *Epitritus* south of the Sahara marks the genus as a zoogeographical curiosity of more than usual interest. Of the two previously known species, *E. argiolus* is widespread in southern Europe and North Africa, while *E. hexamerus* has been taken twice in Japan. Evidently, *Epitritus* is a relict-distributed group that was once more widely distributed in the tropical and warm temperate