

of antennal structure. The mandibles of *cirrosus* are more linear and falcate; the propodeum bears weak, obtuse, vestigial spines; the petiole is relatively a little longer and broadly inflated beneath anteriorly; the ventral processes of the gonoforceps are less pronounced; and the digiti more falcate than hooked, with their apices barely expanded. Dimensions of the sole paratype male *cirrosus* are: HL 0.65; HW (across eyes) 0.68; scutum width 0.64; WL 1.18; palpal formula (dissected) *maxillary* 2 : *labial* 2; wings as in female (Fig.1); color medium dark brown (the specimen slightly callow).

Relationships. – See above under *D. cirrosus*. *Concinnus* and *cirrosus* seem to be closely related, and could be derived from more conservative stock resembling *D. cibdelus* and *D. wilsoni*.

Bionomics. – Nesting and foraging habits apparently as in *D. cirrosus*. Nests or stray workers have been collected from rotting wood fragments, small trunk logs, and a huge rotten log at Quoin Hill, c. 10 m long and 2 m in diameter (acc. 68.530). Sympatric at Semengo with *D. cirrosus*, *D. solivagus* and *D. wilsoni*, and in Sabah with the first two. Colonies at Quoin Hill on 16–19 June contained larvae in two cohorts (some very small, others nearing maturity), pupae at all stages, including workers, females and males, and adult alate females, males and workers, some of them callow. Eggs were not observed.

***Dacatinops darlingtoni* new species (Figs. 22–24)**

Type locality. – PAPUA NEW GUINEA : NORTHERN PROVINCE : near Kokoda (8°52' S., 147°45' E.).

Material examined. – Known only from the holotype, taken in a berlesate of rain forest leaf mould at elevation c. 500 m (R.W. Taylor, 1.vi.1972, ANIC berlesate 385). Several *Dacatinops cibdelus* workers were in the same sample.

Holotype deposition. – In ANIC (type No. 7546). The specimen has been gold-palladium coated for scanning electron microscopy.

Worker. – General features as in accompanying figures and key couplets 1b, 5b and 6a above. Dimensions as in Table 1. Habitus like *D. cibdelus* Brown and Wilson and *D. ignotus* Taylor, n. sp. (compare Figs. 22–24 with 13–15, and 25–27). The following features distinguish *D. darlingtoni*:

1. Larger than *cibdelus* (HL 0.70 mm, HW 0.61 mm, *vs* 0.54–0.64 and 0.50–0.59 mm); the antennal scapes proportionately long (SI 72 *vs.* 64–66).
2. Anterior clypeal margin medially emarginate, lacking a translucent apron.
3. Posterior parts of antennal foveae in frontal view obscured by anterior scrobes.