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704, 1862; Jour. Mus. Godeffroy, 12, p. 79, 1876; Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., 26, p. 234, 1894.

Worker. Monomorphic. Head convex above. Maxillary palpi six, the labial palpi four segmented. Antennae with twelve segments. Clypeus convex, indented in the middle. Thorax variable, usually without spines, but in some species the epinotum is spined; in others both the epinotum and pronotum are spined. Node scale-like, inclined forward, convex or concave above, never spined.

Males and females too little known to be defined.

The following table will assist in determining the species:-

	The following table will assist in determining the species:—
1.	Pronotum and epinotum furnished with spines 6-9.
2.	Epinotum only furnished with spines
3.	Thorax not furnished with spines
4.	Epinotum overhanging the declivity
5.	Epinotum not, or very slightly overhanging the declivity 23—25.
_	Ephototic field of the grant of
6.	Black. Spines of the pronotum as long as those of the epinotum.
_	Node thin, concave above
7.	Black. Legs and spines red. Spines of the pronotum almost as long
	as those of the epinotum. Node straight on top doriae Emery.
8.	Mandibles, antennae, spines and legs reddish. Spines of the pronotum
	slender, directed more outward and downward, one-third shorter than
	those of the epinotum
9.	Spines of the pronotum projecting laterally at a right angle, directed
•	slightly upward. Top of the epinotal declivity striate
	extensispinosa Forel.
10.	Legs red, tarsi and mandibles brown. Spines of the epinotum widely
10.	separated at the base
	As in scabridus Rog., but the antennae red. The spines more
11.	As in scaptaus Rog., but the antennae led. The spines more
	slender
12.	Mandibles and legs red. Spines of the epinotum meeting at the base,
	slender and erect
13.	As in ypsilon For., but entirely black, the spines longer and more
	slender var. nigra Crawley. As in ypsilon For., but the tibia, tarsi and anterior borders of the
14.	As in ypsilon For., but the tibia, tarsi and anterior borders of the
	mandibles red. Spines short and thick var. rufotibialis n. var.
15.	Black. Head as long as broad. Spines of the epinotum long and
	slender, almost parallel
16.	Black. Mandibles and antennae reddish. Epinotal declivity finely
	transverse striate. Node thick, coarsely rugose. Pronotum flattened
	above scrobiculatus Mayr.
17.	Black. Mandibles, antennae and legs brown. Pronotum concave
11.	above in front. Node smooth and shining occidentalis n.sp.
18.	Red. Antennae, node and gaster black, mandibles and legs brown.
10.	Pronotum concave longitudinally in the middle. Node smooth
	rionotum concave longitudinary in the madde. Note birdonic nen
	As in nigricornis n.sp., but the head and antennae brown, legs reddish
19.	As in nigricornis fi.sp., but the flead and affective brown, legs reduish
	brown. Sculpture much finer formosus n.sp. Brownish red. Pronotum depressed above, smooth and shining.
<b>20</b> .	Brownish red. Pronotum depressed above, smooth and siming.
	Epinotum only slightly overhanging the declivity clusor Forel.
21.	Red. Gaster yellowish red. Epinotum overhanging the declivity by
	fully half its length. Node thin reflexus n.sp.
<b>22</b> .	Brownish. Node thick, much broader than the epinotum
	turneri Forel (1).
23.	Head and gaster black, thorax red, legs brown. Finely reticulate and
	shining. Pronotum smooth, depressed in front australis Andre.
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