

*Female.* Length nearly 4 mm.

Thorax more opaque, more distinctly rugose, and of a darker brown color than in the worker.

*Male* (Fig. 3). Length 2.75–3 mm.

Coloration brownish yellow like that of the worker; head, thoracic dorsum, abdomen, and the middle portions of the femora and tibiæ somewhat darker. Wings colorless, with very pale veins and stigmata. Hairs almost completely absent on the head and thorax, short and inconspicuous on the legs, long on the abdomen, but nowhere truncated at their tips.

Mandibles striated, hairy, very small, not distinctly dentate, and far from meeting each other with their blades. Clypeus even in the middle with a few delicate longitudinal rugæ. Head above longitudinally reticulate-rugose; rugæ radiating backwards and laterally from the posterior ocelli as centers. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape scarcely as long as the three first joints of the flagellum taken together; first joint of flagellum very short, the others of uniform thickness but increasing gradually in length towards the tip. Thorax rather smooth, indistinctly punctate; parapsidal and other sutures very distinct; metanotum with two very short rugose projections in the place of the spines. Dorsal projection of the petiole rounded, its posterior slope slightly concave, the anterior convex. Postpetiole hemispherical; abdomen very glabrous, somewhat less flattened than that of the worker.

*Leptothorax emersoni* is to be assigned to the small group of North-American species comprising *L. muscorum* Nyl. (also recorded from Europe), *L. canadensis* Provencher, with its variety *yankee* Emery, *L. hirticornis* Emery, and *L. provencheri* Emery. The workers of all these forms have 11-jointed antennæ and a distinct meso-metanotal constriction. That the new species is perfectly distinct from all of these is

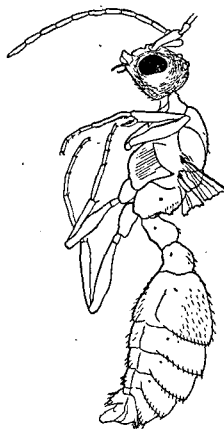


FIG. 3. — *Leptothorax emersoni* n. sp. Male.