

ments as would be expected in creatures with such long bodies and short legs. They did not "feign death" when roughly handled, though some of them, when held in the forceps, remained motionless in the attitude probably assumed when they are being deported by their sister workers. While creeping about the ants carried their very robust antennæ in a peculiar manner. The scape was held erect or inclined forwards, but hardly in a horizontal or lateral position as in other ants, while the funicle could be folded down onto the front surface of the scape a little obliquely to the side. The habits, so far as these could be inferred from the little I saw of the ants in a living condition, recalled those of *Stigmatomma pallipes* described in a former paper ('00). As the workers are quite blind it seems probable that the species leads a subterranean life, seeking its prey in the soil or under the dead leaves. This seems also to be indicated by the depth at which these small insects were found. The very robust antennæ and the beautifully developed stridulatory apparatus, which occupies the whole of the large membrane between the postpetiolar and first gastric segment, indicate that the senses of contact-odor and hearing are highly developed and may adequately compensate for the absence of visual organs.

On the 22d of May, Mr. C. T. Brues found a solitary worker of the same *Cerapachys* under a stone at Pease Park, about two miles from the locality in which the species was first taken. That the insect is extremely rare is shown by the fact that it had not been found before during three years of careful collecting in the vicinity of Austin.

CERAPACHYS (PARASYSCIA) AUGUSTÆ, sp. nov.

*Worker* (Fig. 1).—Length 2.5–3.5 mm. Head longer than broad, marginate and broadly excised behind and produced posteroinferiorly to form two acute, somewhat divergent angles, so that the head resembles in shape that of *Eciton schmitti* Emery. These posterior angles are continued downwards on either side as a fold which meets its fellow from the opposite side on the lower posterior surface of the head. Sides of head faintly and evenly convex; eyes entirely absent; lateral carinæ well-developed; frontal carinæ high, projecting, closely approximated, extending a short distance back between the antennal foveæ and ending on either side in a distinct tooth just in front of the rather pronounced frontal depression. Mandibles triangular, curved downwards at their tips, with