

Whole body covered with long, suberect, golden yellow hairs, which on the head, thorax and abdomen, arise from the umbilicate centers of the foveolæ. Hairs on the terminal antennal joint very short and dense, contrasting with the longer hairs on the scape and short joints of the funicle.

Color red, edges of mandibles, clypeus, anterior border and posterior angles of head, the funicle with the exception of the terminal joint, the articulations of the thorax, legs and abdomen and the tip of the latter blackish. Legs and terminal antennal joint slightly more yellowish than the remainder of the body.

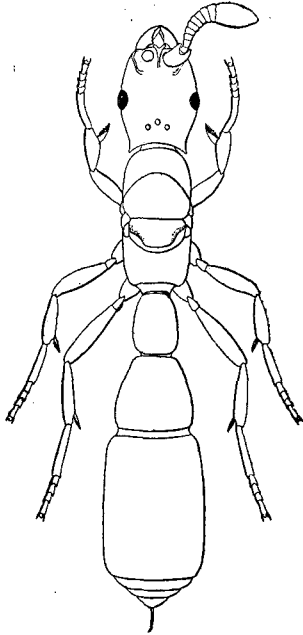


FIG. 2. *Cerapachys (Parasyscia) augusta* n. sp. Apterous female.

*Female* (Fig. 2).—Length 3.75 mm.

Eyes moderately large, convex, situated in the middle of the lateral surface of the head, which is shaped like that of the worker. Ocelli well developed, not lying at the corners of an equilateral, but of an isosceles triangle with a long base. Prothorax large, scutum of mesonotum well developed, dorsally flattened, without parapsidal sutures; tegulæ large, elliptical; no paraptera between the scutum and the well-developed, flattened scutellum, metanotum narrow but distinct; epinotum large, shaped like that of the worker. On the pleural surface the mesothoracic epimerite and episternum are distinct but these elements in the metapleuræ are more obscurely separated. There is nothing to show that the thorax has ever borne wings. Petiole longer than broad, postpetiole almost twice as broad as the petiole, its posterior border nearly coëxtensive with the edge of the first gastric

segment, which is both broader and longer than this segment in the worker. Terminal gastric segments and sting in all respects like those of the worker.

The sutures of the thoracic dorsum are blackened; otherwise the female is like the worker in coloration, sculpture and pilosity.

As *Cerapachys augusta* has 11-jointed antennæ it must be placed in Emery's subgenus *Parasyscia*. Emery ('01<sup>a</sup> and '01<sup>b</sup>) has recently published a revision of the ants of the subgenus *Cerapachys* and the allied genera which he groups together as Cerapachyinae, a supertribal division comprising the following tribes, genera and subgenera.

*Tribe 1. Acanthostichii*—with the single South American genus *Acanthostichus* Mayr.