

thirds formed by the first segment. Wings milky or yellowish hyaline, with very pale and indistinct veins and stigma. Radial cell sometimes open, sometimes closed. There is a single cubital cell. Transverse vein meeting cubital vein at its bifurcation; internal cubital often indistinct. Discal cell closed. The pilosity of the female is usually less pronounced than that of the worker, though of the same character; the sculpturing is rougher.

*Male*.—Of the same size as the worker, or but little larger, and usually darker in color. Head short and as broad or broader than the thorax. Mandibles variable, narrow, truncate and toothless, or dentate or denticulate. Clypeus somewhat convex. Antennæ 12-13-jointed; scape short, funiculus very long, slightly thickened at its distal end to form, in many cases, an indistinct 4-jointed club. Eyes and ocelli large and prominent. Mayrian furrows of mesonotum very distinct. Epinotum not prolonged backward, with two small swellings, rarely with two short teeth, in the place of the worker armature. Petiole more slender and with lower node than in the worker. Postpetiole nodiform or subcampanulate. Gaster rather slender, elongate elliptical, often slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Legs slender. Wings as in the female. Hairs on the body and appendages usually much less conspicuous than in the worker, not clavate.

I subjoin a table for the identification of the workers of the various *Leptothorax* species known to occur in America north of Mexico. As the females of only half and the males of less than half of our species are known, it is hardly worth while to construct tables for the identification of the winged sexes.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The following species have been described from Mexico and Central America, and in all probability comprise but a very small portion of the species actually occurring in these countries:

1. *Leptothorax Stolli* Forel, Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sci. Nat. (2), XX, p. 352, 1894. ♂ & ♀; Dalla Torre, Cat. Hymenopt., VII, 1893, p. 127; Forel, Biol. Centr. Am., III, 1899, p. 54. ♀. Guatemala, summit of crater of the Volcan de Agua (13,000 feet!); living under stones.
2. *L. echinatinodis* Forel, Compt. Rend. Soc. Ent. Belg., XXX, 1886, p. xlviii. ♂ & ♀; Biol. Centr. Am., III, 1899, p. 55. Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Lives in hollow twigs. The typical form has not been found in North America, but only the following subspecies and possibly its variety:  
Subsp. *aculeatinodis* Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., XXVIII, 1896, p. 60. ♂. Costa Rica, Jimenez. Also Brazil.  
Var. *pungentinodis* Emery, Bull. Mus. Zool. Torino, XI, 1896, p. 2. ♀. Mexico, Atoyac en Vera Cruz; Panama.
3. *L. Pittieri* Forel, Biol. Centr. Am., III, 1899, p. 56. ♂. Costa Rica.
4. *L. Tristani* Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., XXVIII, 1896, p. 61. ♂ & ♀. Forel, Biol. Centr. Am., III, 1899, p. 56. Jimenez, Costa Rica.