

longer than the two preceding joints of the club. Thorax moderately long, its dorsal and pleural surfaces flattened; humeral angles prominent and rather sharp; no constriction between the meso- and epinotum. Epinotal spines very short, not longer than broad at their bases, turned upward. Pedicel rather robust; petiole oblong when seen from above, almost twice as long as broad; sides of the nodal portion nearly parallel, peduncle narrower; in profile the anterior slope is distinctly concave, the posterior strongly convex, the apex of the node rounded; anterior ventral surface with a prominent tooth, directed forward and downward. Postpetiole but little broader than the petiole; nearly as long as broad, subglobose, strongly arched dorsally, its anterior about as broad as its posterior border, the anterior angles rounded, hardly distinct. Gaster of the usual configuration, with small but prominent basal angles. Legs robust.

Mandibles and clypeus longitudinally rugose, the former finely and indistinctly, the latter more coarsely and distinctly. Head opaque, except the crown and occiput which are more or less shining or lustrous, covered with foveolate punctures, in addition to which the front and crown are finely longitudinally rugose, the cheeks and sides reticulate-rugose, the lower surface more indistinctly reticulate. Thorax, petiole and postpetiole opaque, or slightly lustrous, densely and evenly foveolate-punctate. Gaster smooth and shining.

Hairs on the body yellowish-white; erect and clavate on the head, thorax and abdomen; longest on the gaster; on the antennæ and legs the hairs are minute, tapering and appressed.

Head, thorax and pedicel deep reddish-brown, gaster almost or quite black; mandibles, antennæ and legs red, club of antennæ and often also the femora infuscated.

*Female* (deälated).—Length 3.5–4 mm.

Like the worker in coloration, except that the anterior and lateral portion of the mesonotum, the epinotum and dorsal surfaces of the petiolar and postpetiolar nodes may be distinctly infuscated. Whole upper surface of head longitudinally rugose, the rugæ diverging to the corners of the head in the postocellar region. Mesonotum and scutellum traversed by numerous parallel longitudinal rugæ, which are finer than those on the head; pronotum finely reticulate, median portion of scutellum smooth and shining; pleuræ reticulate-punctate, rather rough, the rugæ somewhat longitudinal in direction. Epinotal spines very small and tooth-like, rather blunt; the region between and below them densely foveolate-punctate. Petiole with less convex