

petiole hardly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as the petiole. The white hairs on the body are non-clavate, though those on the pedicel and gaster are somewhat thickened. Head, thorax and pedicel yellowish-red or dark-red, their upper surfaces more or less infuscated. Gaster black. Antennal scape black with basal half yellow; first joint of funiculus and club black, remaining joints yellow. Legs colored like those of the worker. Wings milky-white, veins yellow; stigma brown, conspicuous.

Male.—Length 1.5–2 mm.

Head as long as broad, exclusive of the mandibles; cheeks very short. Mandibles meeting with their tips. Clypeus convex, truncated in front. Antennæ slender; 13-jointed; scape nearly as long as the first five joints of the flagellum; first flagellar joint thickened, nearly as long as the three following joints together; joints 2–8 of the flagellum cylindrical, as long as broad; the four terminal joints forming a club, of which the three basal joints are subequal in length but increase somewhat in thickness distally; terminal joint much larger, distinctly longer than the two preceding joints. Epinotum with two very inconspicuous thickenings in the place of the spines. Petiole and post-petiole similar in shape to the corresponding segments of the worker, node of former very low.

Clypeus shining, with a few reticulate rugæ forming rather large meshes. Head, thorax and pedicel opaque, finely and evenly reticulate-rugose. Mesonotum sparsely foveolate-punctate and traversed by a narrow, smooth, longitudinal stripe. Pleuræ shining in part. Gaster smooth and shining.

Hairs white, sparse, non-clavate, most abundant on the thoracic dorsum, pedicel and gaster.

Black; pleuræ and pedicel more piceous. Mandibles, legs and antennæ white; the mandibles with brown edges, the antennæ with scape, second joint and club blackened; legs with the coxæ, middle of the femora and tibiæ and the last tarsal joint blackened.

Type locality: Austin, Tex.

Described from many specimens collected at different times from the abandoned *Holcaspis cinerosus* galls on the live-oaks (*Q. virginiana*). The young fertilized queen, on entering the gall to establish her colony, gnaws minute fragments from the ligneous wall, mixes these with some secretion (saliva?) and completely plugs up the round opening through which the *Holcaspis* escaped and she herself has entered. Later when the first batch of tiny workers appear, they perforate the center of the plug with a small opening like a pin-prick, and just large enough for egress and ingress. This opening is too small for