18

21. Cryptocerus angulosus F. Smith.

(Plate XI, Figs. 1-3.)

Cryptocerus jucundus F. Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1876, p. 606, pl. xi, Fig. 2, $\mbox{\normalfont\triangle}$.

Cryptocerus angulosus Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., XXII, 1890, p. 39, tav. ix, fig. 9, $\mode{\diamondsuit}$.

Soldier. (Pl. XI, Figs. 1 and 2.) Length: 4.6-5 mm.

Head surmounted by a disk, which is as long as broad, with straight, parallel sides and rounded anterior and posterior corners. The floor of the disk is convex in the middle and anteriorly, and very concave on the sides, with a thin, reflected and irregularly crenate border. Its anterior border is semicircularly excised in the middle, and encloses the mandibles, each of which has a long, acute apical, and a few indistinct basal teeth. Posterior corners of head projecting below and beyond the disk, rather acute, turned upwards and irregularly crenate. Thorax as broad as long, about twice as broad in front as behind. Promesonotal and mesoëpinotal sutures very distinct, the former subsemicircular, the latter but slightly curved. Pronotum with sharp, flattened anterior angles and a strong transverse, irregularly crenate, posterior crest, narrowly interrupted in the middle. Mesonotum somewhat more than half as broad as the pronotum, produced on each side into a short, sharp angle. Epinotum nearly as broad as the mesonotum, with thin, flat lateral borders, except in front where it is suddenly narrowed and produced into a small rounded lobe on each side. The lateral borders converge posteriorly and have . blunt posterior angles. Petiole and postpetiole alike in shape and both with well-developed, recurved lateral spines, these on the petiole being, however, distinctly narrower, more acute and less flattened than those on the postpetiole. Grasor less than twice as long as broad, flattened, bluntly pointed behind, cordate in front, with thin, slightly upturned anterior borders. Legs robust.

Subopaque; upper surface of head shining. Head and thorax foveolate, the former more coarsely and much more sparsely, especially on the concave portions of the disk. Petiole, postpetiole, gaster and legs finely and densely foveolate-punctate.

Hairs glistening white, very short, scale-like and appressed, one to each of the foveolæ on the head and thorax; much smaller and denser on the remainder of the body. Edge of cephalic disc with a fringe of short, erect, clavate hairs.

Black; upper surface of head, pronotum, tibiæ, terminal tarsal joints, scapes and basal funicular joints of antennæ, brownish yellow. Lateral borders of epinotum, spines of postpetiole and all but a large lozenge-shaped area on the disc of the first gastric segment, sordid white, as are also the posterior borders of the remaining gastric segments.

Worker. (Pl. XI, Fig. 3.) Length: 3.5-4 mm.

Head not surmounted by a disk, longer than broad, narrower in front than behind, with sides straight and gradually converging in front, and with rounded, thin anterior lobes and distinct posterior angles. Anterior border with a semi-circular excision for the mandibles. Thorax nearly 1½ times as long as broad, flattened above, without a pronotal crest; promesonotal suture obsolete, meso-epinotal suture very indistinct. Pro- and epinotum each somewhat broader than

[March, 1907.]