

dibles with two large apical and numerous smaller basal teeth. Clypeus flattened, its anterior border slightly reflected and in the middle sinuately excised. Frontal area triangular, rather indistinct. Frontal carinae large, with rounded external borders, their surface scarcely concave in the middle, continued behind as a pair of straight, diverging ridges to the posterior corners of the head. Vertex with two shorter, parallel ridges. There is also a short oblique ridge running mesially along each inner orbit half way to the ridge continued back from the frontal carina. Antennae long; scapes reaching somewhat more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  their length beyond the posterior corners of the head, slender at the base, thickened distally and again more attenuate at the apex. Pronotum with a slender, lapped-shaped inferior and a stout, pointed superior spine on each side, without an anteromedian paired or unpaired tubercle. Mesonotum on each side in front with a stout, blunt protuberance and behind with three small protuberances, two of which are hardly more than tubercles. Mesoepinotal constriction pronounced. Epinotum with subequal

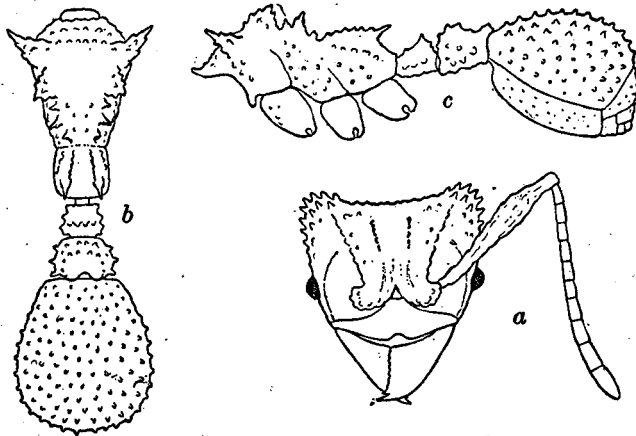


Fig. 1. *Trachymyrmex arizonensis* Wheeler. Worker; a, head; b, thorax and abdomen seen from above; c, same seen in profile.

base and declivity, the latter sloping, the former flattened and bearing a pair of longitudinal ridges which diverge slightly behind and terminate in the spines. These are acute and rather slender, a little longer than broad at their bases, directed outward and backward and but very slightly upward. Petiole with a narrow and very short peduncle; its node with a bitubercular summit, seen from above as long as broad, rounded behind, with parallel sides; in profile it is acutely angular, with straight anterior and posterior declivities, the former a little longer than the latter. Postpetiole nearly twice as broad as the petiole, broader behind than in front; its posterior border with a rounded lobe on each side and a rounded excision in the middle. Its upper surface is distinctly concave behind, so that in profile it is highest in front, with a short, straight anterior and a somewhat longer, concave posterior slope. Gaster oval, slightly broadest behind the middle, its first segment with only