

cheeks as long as the eyes. Eyes and ocelli rather small. Mandibles edentate. Clypeus convex but ecarinate, with rounded, entire anterior border. Antennæ slender; scapes extending fully one-half their length beyond the posterior margin of the head; first funicular joint but little incrassated at the apex, as long as the second. Thorax long and robust, broader than the head; base of epinotum convex, nearly as long as the declivity, which is abrupt and somewhat flattened. Petiole low in profile, thick at the base, narrowed towards the summit, with a moderately sharp border; seen from behind it is transverse and deeply excised in the middle. Gaster and legs of the usual shape, the latter slender, with large pulvilli.

Body shining, finely and densely shagreened. Mesonotum with a few scattered foveolæ.

Pilosity and pubescence similar to those of the worker, but the hairs are shorter and the pubescence is more delicate and somewhat denser, at least on the gaster.

Body and appendages deep black; bases of genital valves piceous; pulvilli white. Wings like those of the female, but slightly paler.

Described from numerous specimens of all four phases taken January 1, 1911, from five colonies, which I found nesting in the ground under large stones among the chaparral at an altitude of about 1,000 feet at the mouth of San Ysidro Canyon in the Santa Ynez Mountains near Santa Barbara, California.

*C. anthrax* closely resembles the typical *C. fallax* Nyl. of Europe and our North American var. *nearcticus* Emery, but is readily distinguished by its deeper black color, the larger, more shining and laterally more convex head of the soldier, the peculiar sculpture and pubescence of its gaster and the 6-toothed, instead of 4-5-toothed mandibles. The head of the worker major is, indeed, much like that of *C. sayi* Emery and the gaster in sculpture and pilosity resembles that of certain forms of *C. herculeanus*, e. g., the var. *whymperi* Forel. The new species differs, moreover, from the other members of the *fallax* group in habits, since it nests in the ground and not in dead wood.