

mesoëpinotal constriction. Epinotum small, as long as broad, a little more than two thirds as broad as the pronotum, with two small, slender, erect, pointed spines, about as long as broad at their bases, and directed upward and outward but not backward. The surface between them is concave and sloping, without a distinct angle between the epinotal base and declivity, bordered laterally by sharp ridges which run into the bases of the spines posteriorly. Petiole less than one and one half times as long as broad, slightly broader behind than in front, with rather straight sides. The node is entire and rather blunt at the summit, and in profile has a long, concave anterior, and short, abrupt posterior, slope. Postpetiole nearly one and one half times as broad as the petiole, and about one and one half times as broad as long, with bluntly angular sides. Gaster much smaller than the head, broadly elliptical, somewhat flattened. Legs rather long, femora somewhat incrassated.

Smooth and shining, covered with sparse, piligerous punctures, which are most distinct on the head. Posterior border of clypeus, antennal foveæ and space between the frontal carinæ, finely and sharply longitudinally rugose. Mesonotum behind, epinotum and petiole, more opaque and finely punctate, rugulose-punctate on the sides.

Hairs fulvous, erect, rather long, uneven, pointed, moderately abundant, covering the whole body, the legs and antennæ, longest on the thorax, pedicel and gaster. Pubescence absent.

Brownish ferruginous; head paler and more reddish; mandibles, clypeus, frontal area, gaster and a very faint cloud on the middle of the head, reddish castaneous; legs more yellowish; antennal scapes not darker than the funiculi.

Described from a single specimen taken by Mr. C. L. Scott at Brownsville, Texas. I have also seen two soldiers of this species from San Diego, Texas, in the Pergande Collection of the U. S. National Museum.

This species is easily distinguished from *Ph. absurda* Forel of Central America by its somewhat smaller size, by the shape of the head (compare fig. 1, *b* and *c*) and pronotum. In *absurda* the upper surface of the pronotum, when seen from the front, is not straight and transverse but convex and rounded. This form also has blunt but distinct teeth on the mentum, the gula is more convex, the petiolar node is distinctly sharper and more compressed antero-posteriorly, the sides of the postpetiole are more rounded, the epinotal spines are longer, blunter and more erect, that is, less deflected laterally, the antennal scapes are black, and the body, and especially the gaster, are much paler and more yellowish. None of these differences is, perhaps, great enough to prevent one from