It may, therefore, be expected to take up its residence at no remote date in the hot-houses of the northern states. In all probability it has already established itself in numerous localities in tropical America, from which orchids and other plants are being constantly imported.

The worker *T. striatidens* (Fig. 39a and b) is very easily distinguished from that of any of our American ants by the shape of the head and thorax and the peculiar structure of the soft, dense, erect hairs covering the body. It measures only 2.5 mm. and is orange-brown or dark brown with the first gastric segment blackish and the mandibles, antennæ and legs brownish-yellow. The mandibles are striated, the head, thorax, petiole and postpetiole subopaque, punctate and reticulate-rugose, the rugæ on the upper surface of the head being longitudinal. The gaster is smooth and shining. The head is subrectangular,

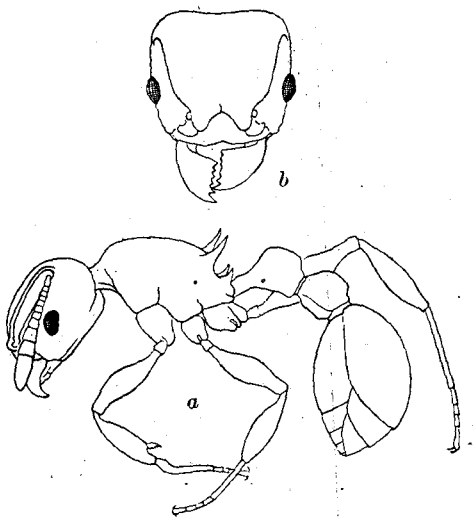

Fig. 39. *Triglyphothrix striatidens* Emery, *a* worker in profile; *b* head from above.

with the frontal carinæ continued backward nearly to the posterior corners and forming the inner borders of broad and moderately deep scrobes into which the folded antennæ fit above the eyes. The thorax is short, without promesonotal and mesoëpinotal sutures, with the episternal angles projecting upward as spines and the epinotal spines rather long, erect, pointed and very slightly recurved. The nodes of the pedicel are somewhat flattened above, the petiole is anteriorly pedunculate, its node a little longer than broad, the postpetiolar node is rounded, about as broad as long, shorter than the petiolar node. The body and legs are covered with soft, dense, erect hairs, many of which are trifid from their insertions and therefore suggested the generic name. The female is a little larger than the