

angular in profile than were the specimens of *minimum* studied, suggesting a transition in this respect to *carbonarium* and its subspecies *ebeninum*.

The nodes of the petiole and postpetiole are higher in relation to their antero-posterior thickness than are those of *minimum*, this conformation causing the postpetiole to be much greater in bulk relative to the petiole than is the postpetiole of *minimum* referred to its petiole. The altered height antero-posterior thickness ratio is achieved by a marked front to rear compression, presenting evidence of a relationship with *carbonarium* and *ebeninum*. The ventral keel of the petiole tends to be both narrow and straight. The gaster is larger and more bulky in profile than in the worker *minimum*, is evenly rounded and oval in profile.

The head is smooth and shining with scattered punctures, except for the few striae running upward fanwise from the mandibular insertions and a few that are oriented longitudinally on the frontal carinae. A few short longitudinal striae also sit astride the upper rounded fossa of the frontal area. The lower halves of the sides of the thorax bear faint striae which continue around the base of the epinotal declivity and are more or less horizontal to the axis of the insect. The gaster is smooth and shining.

The hairs are, on the average, longer than those found on *minimum*, whitish in color. These are scattered rather sparsely over the dorsum and sides of the body, where they are most numerous on the gaster, which latter also bears a few hairs on the venter. There is a noticeable development of gular ammochetae. Pubescence very scarce.

The color in most specimens is a deep brown overlaid on the dorsum of the body and the facial aspect of the head with a greenish metallescence. In the best lights, the green color appears to be strongest on the vertex of the head, the dorsum of the thorax, and especially so on the gaster. The mouthparts and appendages are of a lighter brown color, the greenish reflections being evident on the antennae and often on the legs. The green coloration is nowhere as definite as that of the female,