

mandibulo-cephalic index 17. Resembling and very close to *Sm. talpa* (Weber), of which *Strumigenys* (*Cephaloxys*) *venatrix* L. and R. Wesson is a synonym. The chief difference is one of clypeal pilosity, and this is very striking even at first glance. Sides of free clypeal border each with four prominent well-spaced, inverted spoon-shaped hairs, broader than the corresponding hairs of *talpa* and curved strongly away from the midline, the apices of some directed more or less posteriorly. Four reduced hairs at the center of the anterior portion of the free border also are directed somewhat laterally. Disc of clypeus granulose-punctulate, opaque, with inconspicuous but rather abundant and evenly distributed small, posteriorly inclined finely subspatulate hairs. Gastric costulae extending more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the basal tergite, considerably longer and more distinct than in most *talpa* workers I have seen. Color medium ferruginous, first gastric segment a bit darker and more brownish. In all other characters this species resembles *talpa* very closely.

Holotype, a unique, deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University; collected with the aid of a Berlese funnel from leaf mould at Fayetteville, North Carolina. This species is named for the collector, Dr. David L. Wray, who has added very substantially to the knowledge of the Nearctic ant fauna through his zealous efforts to make known the microgenton of North Carolina.

Smithistruma (Smithistruma) flitalpa new species (Plate III, fig. 4.)

HOLOTYPE WORKER.—Total length (TL) 2.06 mm., head length (HL) 0.54 mm., length of alitrunk (WL) 0.52 mm., cephalic index (CI) 66, mandibulo-cephalic index (MI) 17. Similar to *talpa*, but perhaps a little more slender than is usual in the common species. Clypeus extremely slightly broader than long, opaque, differing from that of *talpa* in its pilosity, which is slightly longer, more abundant, and with the individual hairs clearly more slender, weaker, and not having their apices enlarged at magnifications of 60X–120X. The fringing hairs are curved weakly anteromedially; those on the surface of the disc are evenly distributed, weakly arched-subreclinate, nearly or quite as long as the fringing hairs. Hairs on the verticocipit stouter, more nearly clavate or spatulate and more erect than in *talpa*. Lateral borders of occipital lobes each with two long outstanding weak flagelliform hairs.

Pronotum in profile shallowly but distinctly concave, meeting the mesonotum through an obtusely rounded angle. Median pronotal carina very indistinct, but continued a bit more distinctly on the mesonotum. The feebly concave parts of the pronotum with sculpture more or less effaced, so that large areas of the pronotal dorsum appear smooth and shining, as is also the case with the petiolar node. Basal costulae of gaster shorter than in *talpa*, extending not quite $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the basal tergite. Color light ferruginous.