

The shape of the epinotum readily distinguishes it from any other form, but to supplement this there are other good characters, such as color, pilosity, dentition of the mandibles, size and placement of the eyes, and shape of the petiole.

Apparently *pyramicus* is a nocturnal ant which lives in very arid regions. Its food is most likely honeydew and the flesh of small arthropods. No repletes are yet known.

VEROMESSOR **LARIVERSI** SMITH, new species

WORKER—Length 5 mm.

Head, exclusive of the mandibles, subrectangular, with a weakly convex, almost straight posterior border. Antenna 12-segmented; scape slender, curved at base, enlarged apically, the apex clearly surpassing the posterior border of the head; base of the scape lacking a lobe or other enlargement as in some species of *Veromessor*; funiculus enlarged apically but not forming a clearly-defined club. Eye large, convex, strongly protuberant, placed approximately its greatest diameter from the base of the mandible, without the sharp antero-ventral angle of *pergandei*. Clypeus convex, lacking the median tooth on the anterior border as in *pergandei*. Mandible large, subtriangular, with two large apical and five or six somewhat less distinct teeth. Thorax, in profile, with a strongly convex promesonotum. Approximately the posterior half of the mesonotum with a distinct impression which is clearly longer than deep. Meso-epinotal constriction well defined. Epinotal spine subtriangular, short, acutely pointed, much less than half the length of the basal surface of the epinotum. Legs rather long and slender, without noticeably incrassated femora and tibiae. The distinctly concave anterior surface of the petiolar node meeting the posterior surface of the node in a bluntly rounded angle; antero-ventral surface of the petiole with a very poorly defined, vestigial tooth. Petiole viewed anteriorly somewhat violin-shaped. Postpetiole, from above, subcampanulate, broadest posteriorly. Gaster, viewed dorsally, oval, without apparent humeral angles.

Frontal region of head with fine, longitudinal striae or rugulae. Cheeks with coarse, longitudinal rugulae, those around the antennal foveae more or less concentric. Remainder of head with an obscure, delicate shagreening. Punctures on head sparser and less visible than in *pergandei*. Pronotum with transverse rugulae in addition to the shagreening. Mesopleuron and side of epinotum rugulose-