

Hairs not materially different from those of the worker.

Described from a single dealate female associated with 2 workers bearing Wilson No. 792. The female has also been described briefly by Emery 1897 and Viehmeyer 1914a. In the same paper Viehmeyer also figured the female in profile.

The characters which best distinguish the female occur almost exclusively on the thorax and consist of the following: The slenderness of the thorax, the prominent pair of prothoracic spines, the distinct protuberance at the anterior border of the scutum, and the pair of large broad epinotal spines each of which bears near its base a prominent external protuberance. The thorax is highest at the anterior border of the mesonotum and lowest at the base of the epinotal spines, the thorax slopes strongly anteroposteriorly between these points but not in an unbroken line.

*Male.*

Length 7.3–8.1 mm. Head 1.4–1.6 mm. in length, greatest width 1.25–1.35 mm., nearest distance from the posterior border of the eye to the rim of the occipital neck 0.6–0.7 mm. Antenna 12-segmented; all segments distinctly longer than broad; scape 0.7–0.75 mm. in length, approximately as long as the combined lengths of the first 3 funicular segments; first segment of the funiculus longer than the second segment, second segment with a slight constriction that might erroneously lead one to believe there is an additional segment there, segments toward the apex of the scape noticeably lengthened but not forming a very perceptible club. Anterior border of clypeus weakly curved, dorsal surface of clypeus convex and usually with a longitudinal carina. Cheeks subparallel. Mandible elongate subtriangular, with at least 2 apical teeth followed by a row of smaller and more irregular teeth. Ocelli large, placed as close or closer to each other than to the inner border of the eye. Eye remarkably large, strongly convex, and unusually protuberant, greatest diameter 0.55–0.6 mm. The pronotum in profile extends a slight distance anteriorly beyond the mesonotum, anterior border of mesonotum rounded, the mesonotum higher than the remainder of the thorax, reaching its highest point in an angular-like gibbosity near the midlength of the scutum, from here it descends posteriorly in almost straight line to about the points of insertions of the anterior wings; base of epinotum with a long but weak concavity. Thorax from above widest at approximately the farthest extension of the prothorax on the sides, width 1.1–1.5 mm. Mesonotum apparently without Mayrian furrows or parapsidal sutures. Prothorax bearing somewhat anterolaterally on each side a short thick, upwardly directed protuberance or spine. Mesonotum bearing slightly posterior to each of these spines another very small protuberance often of an irregular shape or size. Anterior wing with a closed cubital and discoidal cell, wing veins well pronounced. Leg unusually long and slender without noticeably enlarged femur. Petiole pedunculate, bearing a node posteriorly which is impressed dorsally; pedicel of the petiole with a protuberant spiracle on each side. Postpetiole longer than wide, subpyriform, narrowest anteriorly. Gaster subelliptical, with protruding but only moderately large paramere.

Body largely smooth and shiny, the front and vertex of the head though with fine punctulate or rugulose sculpturing. The coarse rugulae of the side of the occipital neck and thorax of the worker lacking in the male or else represented on the side of the thorax by weak longitudinal rugulae.