

*Male.* Length of body, 7.2 - 8.5 mm; of forewing, 4.8 - 5.7 mm. Distance from anterior ocellus to apical margin of clypeus 0.8 times interocular distance; greatest ocular diameter 0.5 times maximum head length; maximum diameter of lateral ocelli slightly less than minimum distance between them; antennal scape longer than first two funicular segments combined. Mandibles rugosopunctate, with distinct, essentially longitudinal rugulae. Clypeal disc minutely tessellate, laterally with a few short rugulae; apical margin evenly concave medially. Longitudinal rugulae of face variable, rather coarse and close between eyes and antennal sockets; fine, close and parallel between antennal sockets; elsewhere moderately coarse, spacing variable, but absent from triangular area on frons in front of anterior ocellus; inter-rugal sculpturing consisting of very fine tessellation. Occiput rounded, without distinct corners.

Thoracic dorsum in profile not evenly rounded, the scutellum slightly bulging. Shoulders angulate, but not dentate, pronotal sides divergent caudad; pronotal dorsum free of sculpturing, the sides with a few fine striae below. Mayrian furrows of scutum deeply impressed; median lobe with numerous very fine oblique striae anteriorly and posteriorly, medially free of striae. Mesopleurae largely smooth, with a few fine striae below. Base of epinotum with a short triangular tooth on each posterior corner, the discal area with strong, essentially transverse, rugae; declivous face with strong transverse rugae. Middle and hind tibiae each with a single distinct apical spur. Wings slightly infuscated, marginal cell of fore-wing closed; hind wing with 6 - 8 hamuli.

Petiole about 1.6 times as long as wide, its sides slightly convex; anteriorly above with a few well-separated rugulae, with very short longitudinal rugulae along hind border. Postpetiole about 1.2 times longer than wide, free of sculpturing except for very short rugulae anteriorly and posteriorly. Abdomen subcylindrical; first tergite with fine short striae basally; remaining tergites smooth and shining, devoid of sculpturing. Genitalia and subgenital plate as illustrated.

Pubescence as described for *P. adlerzi* by Kempf (1958). Head, thorax, petiolar segments, and most of the first gastric tergite black; antennal scape fuscous-brown; funicular segments brown; legs reddish-brown, the tibiae lighter than the other segments; gastric segments brownish medially, lighter apically.

A male from colony No. 76513-2, collected at Cordoba, Veracruz, Mexico, July 13, 1965, by the author, has been selected as the andro-type and is deposited in the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

At the time of my visit, *P. scabriusculus* was the most commonly encountered cephalotine; foraging (?) individuals were seen at dusk crawling up and down the trunks of the trees in which they nested. Of the six colonies taken, four appear to be complete; the two remaining were surely only frag-