

robust club longer than the remainder of the flagellum; tibiae II and III without apical spurs; propodeum armed; thoracic dorsum without defined sutures and distinctly convex in profile; anterior peduncle of petiole well defined from node or not.

Of the genera previously recorded from the United States, *Macromischa* is most closely related to *Rogeria*. Curiously, *Macromischa*, also of Neotropical origin, is represented in this country by one species in southern Texas and one in southern Arizona, as is true of *Rogeria*. *Rogeria* may be separated from *Macromischa* by the larger antennal club (shorter than remainder of flagellum in *Macromischa*), much smaller eyes (more than 50 facets in *Macromischa*), presence of an antero-inferior pronotal angle, strongly sculptured head and thorax, smaller size and terricolous habitat (*Macromischa* is arboreal).

***Rogeria creightoni*, new species**

Figure 1

DIAGNOSIS. Eyes small, composed of 8-12 pigmented facets; head and thorax coarsely reticulate; pronotum abruptly descending from mesonotum and separated from it by transverse carinula; propodeum with transverse welt basally; petiolar peduncle subopaque, reticulo-punctate ventrally, without ventral crest but with distinct anterior tooth.

WORKER (Holotype). Measurements: HL 0.61; HW 0.55; SL 0.41; PW 0.40; WL 0.68; TL 2.43 mm.

Head as shown in figure 1, CI 90. Mandibles smooth and shiny, with scattered fine piligerous punctures; cutting margin quinquedentate, apical tooth longest, remaining teeth sharply triangular. Median lobe of clypeus elevated, narrow, without median carinula but with sharp lateral carinulae, sharply truncate and perpendicular anteriorly in profile; lateral lobes with several costae. Frontal lobes moderately expanded, covering antennal insertions, maximum width about 1/3 HW. Scape short, ending well below occipital margin, SI 75. Flagellum 11-segmented, the three-segmented club much longer than remainder of flagellum, median segments clearly broader than long. Eyes small, consisting of 8-12 facets, removed from mandibular insertion by about 1.2 times their maximum diameter. Front and sides of head with fine, sharp, widely spaced longitudinal rugulae, forming reticula on occiput and genae; interspaces smooth and shiny; gula shiny, with sparse oblique rugulae.

Thorax as shown in figure 1. Promesonotum with sharp humeral angles, and separated from pronotal neck by a coarse, irregular rugule; dorsum rugoso-reticulate, interspaces smooth and shiny; sides shiny, with coarse, irregular rugulae; pronotal collar irregularly finely rugulose, interspaces densely punctate and dull; inferior pronotal angle defined but neither acute nor subdentate; lower pronotal margin transparent and slightly reflexed. Meso- and metapleurae shiny, coarsely and irregularly longitudinally rugulose. Propodeal dorsum strongly sloping, basally with distinct transverse welt, coarsely reticulate basally, transversely rugulose between bases of spines, posterior face nearly vertical,