

♂ : length 2.5-2.75 mm. Head a little longer than broad; eyes and ocelli large and prominent. Mandibles four-toothed. Clypeus convex. Antennae thirteen-jointed; scape about as long as the five succeeding joints, club four-jointed, as long as the seven preceding joints. Mesonotum rounded, projecting forward, concealing the head from above. Epinotum with two small tubercles in place of spines. Petiole slender, shorter and straighter than in the worker and with a lower node which is quite concave as seen from behind; the node is the highest point in the middle of the petiole. Post-petiole square from above. Gaster and legs of the usual shape.

Clypeus smooth, shining, with a few irregular wrinkles. Antennal foveae with parallel rugae. Head closely and rather coarsely reticulate; a smooth spot with a few shallow foveolae in front of ocelli. Pronotum opaque, closely reticulate; mesonotum smooth, shining, finely reticulate; scutellum opaque, reticulate-rugose, the rugae with a longitudinal trend. Epinotum and plurae coarsely reticulate. Petiole and postpetiole opaque, rugose.

Hairs long, white, sparse, slightly reclinate on the legs, shorter and more reclinate on the antennae.

Black. Mandibles, antennae and legs pale except the teeth and tip of the mandibles, tip of the terminal joint of the club, basal two-thirds of the coxae, middle of the femora and tibiae, and the last joint of the tarsi, which are infuscated. Wings milky-hyaline, quite hairy, with colorless veins and stigma.

Type locality: Nashville, TENNESSEE. Described from numerous workers, females and males taken from several colonies. The type specimens are deposited in the U. S. National Museum, Washington.

Close to *D. pergandei*, but differs from it, in the worker, in the longer antennal scapes, triangular mandibles with longer terminal tooth, proportionately longer eyes, more distinct median carina, deeper clypeal sutures, more prominent antennal club, deeper mesoepinotal constriction, more nearly square head, more truncate posterior margin, larger size, and in having the color invariably jet black with the exceptions noted above.

The colonies are found in clayey, sunbaked, sparsely vegetated soil. They are not common, but may usually be found wherever the conditions are right. The nests are shallow, seldom more than four inches in depth, and contain from 75 to 250 workers which may be seen running swiftly about during the hottest part of the day.