

club which is slightly longer than the remainder of the funiculus. Mesonotum strongly convex anteriorly, rising abruptly from and projecting somewhat over the pronotum. Thoracic sutures very distinct, the Mayrian furrows strongly impressed throughout their length. Forewings with long radial cell which is narrowly open. Hind wings veinless. Epinotum bearing robust spines about as long as broad at the base. Petiole in profile short, $1 \frac{1}{3}$ times longer than broad, broadly convex on the anterior slope, steeper and concave on the posterior slope. From above the petiole is broad, the sides subparallel, slightly narrower anteriorly; node slightly compressed laterally, the superior border feebly emarginate. Petiole bearing a stout ventral downward projecting tooth. Postpetiole from above subrectangular, $1 \frac{3}{5}$ times broader than long and broader than the petiole in the same proportion, the anterior angles prominent.

Head opaque, coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures intermingled with fine, sparse, irregular rugae. Mandibles longitudinally striate. Clypeus, thorax, petiole, postpetiole and gaster shining; the clypeus with a few longitudinal rugae, especially on the sides; borders of the thoracic sutures and areas bordering wing insertions, irregularly sculptured; petiole and sides of the epinotum crenulate; gaster and the smooth portions of the thorax very finely and sparsely crenulate and with sparse punctures.

Hairs long, erect, slender, sparse on most of the body, shorter and more numerous on the posterior segments of the gaster, short and reclinate on the legs and antennae.

Color, brownish black; antennae, legs and mandibles pale yellow; clypeus and genitalia reddish brown.

From the male of *L. acervorum*, the male of *duloticus* differs in the long, subdentate mandibles, the presence of a distinct antennal club, the presence of a ventral tooth on the petiole, and the presence of prominent epinotal spines. From the male of *L. longispinosus* to which it also bears a striking superficial resemblance, especially in the shape of the antennae, it differs in the produced emarginate clypeus, the coarsely sculptured head, the presence of epinotal spines and a ventral petiolar tooth, and the entirely different petiole and postpetiole. From the male of *Harpagoxenus americanus* (Creighton, 1927), the *duloticus* male differs in the possession of a distinct antennal club; in having mandibles longer and broader but less dentate; in the entirely different shape of the clypeus; in the possession of acute epinotal spines; in the entirely different shape of the