

anteriorly, with a much flattened margin along its basal third. Legs short and robust.

Whole body subopaque, finely granular, covered with rather dense foveolæ, which are smaller and less circular than in the soldier. Sculpture of gaster and legs as in the soldier.

Pilosity like that of the soldier, except that there are no clavate hairs on the head.

Deep ferruginous brown, almost black; gaster, cephalic lobes, legs, and antennæ reddish. Callow specimens are much paler, even yellow when first hatched.

Female (Pl. VII, Fig. 5). — Length 6.5–7.5 mm.

Resembling the soldier. The cephalic disk, though of the same shape, is distinctly smaller and has a shorter anterior incision; it is shallower and has only one somewhat larger convexity in its floor. The edge of the disk is irregularly crenellated throughout. Humeral and epinotal angles of the thorax short, stout, and acute. Petiole and postpetiole subequal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as long, slightly angular in front, but rounded on the sides. Gaster oblong, about three times as long as broad, its sides parallel, its anterior border broadly and roundly excised; there is no compressed lateral margin. Legs short. Wings long, reaching fully one mm. beyond the tip of the gaster.

Sculpture like that of the soldier, except that the foveolæ on the cephalic disk are even larger and more uniformly distributed, as large, in fact, as the ocelli. The disk is subopaque like the remainder of the body.

Pilosity like that of the soldier, but there are almost no hairs on the foveolæ of the head, and those on the thorax and gaster are inconspicuous.

Color like that of the soldier. Wings decidedly infuscated, veins and stigma dark brown.

Male (Pl. VII, Fig. 6). — Length 4–4.5 mm.

Head broader behind than in front, decidedly broader than long; cheeks concave, eyes and ocelli very prominent; mandibles well developed, dentate; clypeus short and broad, its anterior border straight. Frontal area large, triangular, impressed. Frontal groove pronounced, extending from the frontal area to the anterior ocellus. Antennæ long, 13-jointed, joints 3–13 subequal in length, but increasing very gradually in thickness towards the tip. First joint thick, hardly half the length of the third, second joint very small, not incrassated, not longer than broad. Thorax with deep Mayrian furrows. Scutellum flattened. Epinotum somewhat rounded in profile, its basal and declivous surfaces of about equal length. Petiole and postpetiole subequal, seen from above about as long as broad, angular in front, with straight sides slightly converging behind. In profile the petiole is somewhat more convex than the postpetiole. Gaster slender, first segment occupying a little over half its length, the remaining segments subequal. Genitalia exerted. Legs rather short.

Mandibles, head, thorax, and pedicel opaque, finely granular, or punctate. Occipital portion of the head sparsely foveolate and somewhat reticulate-rugose. Dorsal and pleural surfaces of thorax finely and obscurely longitudinally striated, most clearly on the scutellum, metanotum, and basal epinotal surfaces. Gaster and legs smooth and shining.