

5. *Formica impexa* sp. nov.

*Worker.* — Length, 3.3–6 mm.

With the habitus of *F. rufa*. Mandibles 8-toothed. Clypeus broadly rounded in front, not produced in the middle, carinate its entire length. Head, excluding the mandibles, distinctly longer than broad, even in the largest workers. Cheeks rather long, straight, subparallel. Posterior border of head straight, posterior corners rounded. Joints 1–4 of antennal funiculus decidedly longer and more slender than the remaining joints. Thorax of the *rufa* type but with the epinotum very low and rounded. Petiole rather thick antero-posteriorly, its anterior surface convex in profile, its posterior flattened, its edge, especially in smaller workers, very blunt; seen from behind it is produced upwards in the middle and of rather variable outline, being notched in the middle in some specimens, but oftener more or less rounded.

Mandibles lustrous, finely and sharply striated. Surface of clypeus uneven. Frontal area shining. Remainder of body opaque, distinctly but finely shagreened.

Whole body and all the appendages clothed with very minute white pubescence which is rather sparse on the head and thorax, but dense and concealing the ground surface on the gaster. Body, antennal scapes, and legs covered with coarse, obtuse, erect or suberect, whitish or yellowish hairs. On the gaster these are uniformly distributed and in certain lights very conspicuous. They are also very numerous and prominent on the upper surface of the thorax, clypeus, front, vertex, posterior corners, and lower surface of head, but absent or very sparse on the cheeks, pleuræ, and coxæ. On the legs they are prominent both on the flexor and extensor surfaces.

Head and thorax red. Gaster black. Even in the largest specimens, the mandibles, anterior border of clypeus, and apical half of funiculi are dark reddish brown; ocellar triangle, upper surface of pro- and mesonotum, much of the upper surface of the petiole, legs and coxæ, except their articulations, more or less blackened. Fore coxæ largely red. Anal region yellowish. In the smallest workers the infuscation is more extensive, involving the whole of the posterior portion of the head and the epinotum.

Described from twelve workers taken August 12, 1902, by Mr. O. McCreary from a colony nesting under a stone on the Porcupine Mountains in northern Michigan. Types in the American Museum of Natural History, cotypes in the University Museum, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

*F. impexa* is allied to *F. oreas* Wheeler and *F. microgyna* Wheeler, with both of which it agrees in having erect hairs on the antennal scapes. It differs from *oreas* in the much coarser and less abundant, erect and obtuse hairs on the head and thorax, the prominent hairs on the gaster, the longer head, more opaque surface of the head and thorax, etc. In most of these characters it also differs from the typical *microgyna*. The erect hairs on the gaster of *impexa* are much more robust and obtuse than in the latter species. The new species  
September, 1905.]