

broad; joint 8 as broad as long, joints 9 and 10 slightly broader than long, terminal joint as long as the two preceding joints together. Thorax long and narrow, scarcely narrower through the epinotum than through the pronotum, the latter somewhat broader than long, slightly depressed above, the promesonotal suture sharp, the mesonotum transversely elliptical, sloping backward, separated from the base of the epinotum by a sharp suture and a very distinct but short impression. Epinotum long, the base straight in profile and fully one and one-half times as long as the sloping declivity, which is rather convex, not marginate on the sides and with a prominent roughened tubercle on each side below. Petiole in profile as high behind as long, truncated anteriorly and posteriorly, the anterior truncation only half as high as the posterior, rounded above; seen from above the node is a little longer than broad and slightly broader behind than in front, convex anteriorly and laterally. Ventrally the petiole bears a very small acute tooth near its anterior end and there is a stronger tooth on each side of the peduncle above. Gaster sub-cylindrical, the first segment strongly constricted behind. Pygidium subcarinate; sting long.

Very smooth and shining; antennæ finely and densely, mandibles coarsely and very sparsely punctate; neck and declivity of epinotum transversely rugose, remainder of body with fine, scattered, indistinct, piligerous punctures.

Hairs pale yellowish, erect on the body, of uneven length and rather bristly, moderately long and abundant; on the antennæ and legs short, oblique and rather numerous; pubescence lacking.

Varying from deep castaneous brown to piceous black; mandibles, clypeus, antennæ, legs and posterior segments of gaster brownish red or testaceous.

FEMALE.—Length, about 4.5–4.8 mm., wings 3 mm.

Head as in the worker, but the eyes are distinctly larger and there are three well-developed ocelli. Thorax of the typical form in winged female ponerine ants, with well-developed mesonotum, scutellum, metanotum and paraptera, more convex than in the worker and as broad through the mesosterna as the head. Pronotum about twice as broad as long, mesonotum large, as long as broad, broadly rounded in front, narrowed behind; scutellum rather convex; epinotum short, with indistinct, subequal base and declivity. Petiole differing from that of the worker in being higher than long, with somewhat more sharply truncated posterior surface; from above it is if anything slightly broader behind than long. Gaster decidedly more voluminous than in the worker, with more extensively developed stridulatory surface between the first and second segments. Wings rather small and narrow, with large pterostigma and the venation like that of the males of other species of *Lobopelta*.

Sculpture, pilosity and coloration precisely as in the worker. Wings grayish hyaline, finely and densely pilose, veins and pterostigma pale brownish.

Described from twenty-six workers and four females taken by Mr. Herbert Lang at Kamakusa, British Guiana, November 2, 1922.

This species is obviously related to the Argentinian *L. australis* Emery, but has a broader head, a much more acute clypeal lobe, larger eyes, a differently shaped epinotum, longer pilosity, etc.