

and inconspicuous; metapleuræ rugulose; neck and declivity of epinotum transversely rugose. Antennal scapes and tibiæ densely punctulate and somewhat dull.

Hairs pale, short and not very abundant, erect or suberect on the body, shorter and more appressed on the tibiæ. Pubescence long and sparse, distinct only on the head. Antennal scapes merely finely pubescent.

Red; terminal segments of gaster yellow; mandibles, antennæ and legs paler than the body and more yellowish.

Two workers taken by Dr. F. M. Gaige at Dunoon, British Guiana, August 2, 1914.

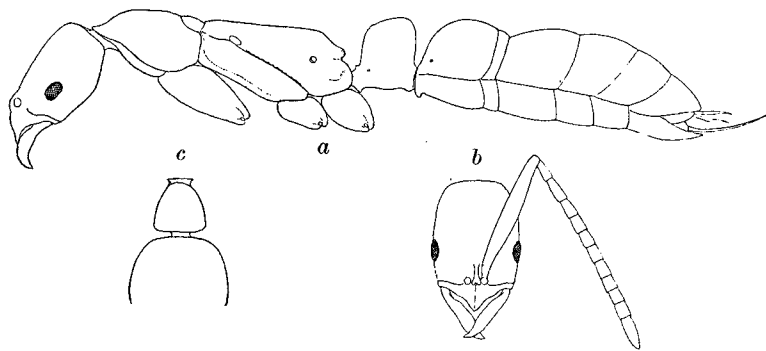


Fig. 5. *Leptogenys (Lobopelta) guianensis*, new species.
a, worker in profile; b, head; c, petiole, seen from above.

This species closely resembles *quiriguana* but is of a different color, with more rounded sides and posterior border to the head and an even shorter, higher and anteriorly less distinctly truncated petiolar node. It is also closely related to *L. antillana* Wheeler and Mann, but that species is somewhat larger, has much shorter antennæ, a more convex clypeus, a more rectangular head and is differently colored.

***Leptogenys (Lobopelta) pusilla* Emery**

Two specimens taken by Dr. Gaige at Fundacion, Colombia, August 8, 1913, agree perfectly with Emery's description which was based on specimens from Costa Rica. With the exception of *L. rufa* Mann, this is the smallest known American *Lobopelta*, measuring only 2.5–3 mm. The body is dark brown or fuscous, very smooth and shining, with short, moderately abundant pilosity. The head, which is subrectangular, about one and one-third times as long as broad, with straight, subparallel sided and prominent anterior corners, is minutely and superficially punctate. The thorax and petiole are shaped much as in *quiriguana*; the scapes extend only a very short distance beyond the posterior corners of the head and the penultimate joints of the funic-