

and rather long depression in front of the epinotum. The latter is longer than broad, oval; in profile its base rises abruptly from the mesoëpinotal depression and is flat, horizontal and fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the sloping declivity. Petiole about three times as long as broad, broadest somewhat behind the middle, the peduncle very short and passing very gradually into the node, which is rather low and evenly rounded above, not truncated but a little more strongly curved behind, its sides above distinctly marginate, but the dorsal surface straight from side to side, not concave, and evenly convex anteroposteriorly. The ventral tooth is short and blunt, but with a long compressed base. Postpetiole from above almost circular, twice as broad as the petiole, its anterior portion strongly constricted at the articulation.

Shining; mandibles, clypeus and anterior half of head subopaque; the mandibles with small, sparse punctures, the anterior half of the head with denser, sharper punctures, the posterior half very smooth and shining, with very sparse and indistinct punctures, the remainder of the body less shining and very indistinctly punctate.

Hairs and pubescence whitish, the former very sparse, slightly more abundant on the clypeus, mandibles and tip of the gaster; the pubescence distinct only on the postpetiole and gaster, sufficiently dense on the latter to give it a pruinose appearance.

Testaceous or brownish yellow; mandibles, clypeus and cheeks pale yellow. The color of the abdomen seems to be variable. In one specimen there is a brown spot on the middle of the postpetiole, the first gastric segment is dark brown, except its apical border, and each of the remaining segments has a broad, dark brown band across the middle. In the other specimen the first gastric segment has a narrow brown band at the base and the bands on the more posterior segments are still narrower. In both cases the bands are notched in the middle behind.

Described from two specimens taken at Chaquimayo, Peru by Prof. NILS HOLMGREN.

I describe this species with some misgiving. It is obviously related to *Ps. filiformis* FABR. (= *biconvexa* FOREL), but the head is much shorter and broader and the thorax and petiole are of a different shape. Judging from materials in my collection, *filiformis* is only one of a number of closely allied forms which remain in great part undescribed.

55. *Pseudomyrma pallens* MAYR. ♀. Llinquipata, Peru (N. HOLMGREN).

In a dry branch. Dec. 1st.