

profile slightly more pointed at the summit. The color is decidedly darker, the head, pronotum and first gastric segment, except its base, being deep castaneous brown, the remainder of the body paler but a shade darker than in the typical form of the species. The pilosity is somewhat longer and coarser.

*Male.* Length somewhat less than 3 mm.

Head as broad as long, broadest through the middle of the very large eyes, narrowed and rounded behind; cheeks extremely short; mandibles small but similar to those of the worker; clypeus convex, with broadly rounded, entire anterior border. Antennæ long, scapes as long as the first and second funicular joints together, the first joint about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad; remaining joints cylindrical, somewhat increasing in length and thickness towards the tip. Thorax elongate, narrowed behind, narrower than the head; pronotum as broad as long, convex in front, overarching the pronotum; epinotum long and sloping, but with distinct base and declivity, the former slightly impressed and fully twice as long as the declivity, the angle between the two surfaces rounded. Petiole and postpetiole with distinct but low nodes, the former nearly three times as long as high, the postpetiole broader than the petiolar node, about as long as broad. External genital valves small, bluntly pointed at their tips. Legs slender. Venation of wings as in the other species, but the discoidal cell small and the veins not strongly marked.

Sculpture and pilosity as in the worker. Mandibles and antennæ yellowish white; anterior half of head brownish yellow, posterior half blackish; thorax and abdomen brownish yellow, first gastric segment dark brown, except at the base. Legs yellow. Wings grayish hyaline, with very pale brownish veins and pterostigma.

Described from a number of workers and two males taken by Mr. H. O. LANG at Kamakusa, British Guiana. The males are much smaller in proportion to the workers than in the other species. Perhaps this is a subgeneric character.

In 1909 I published a key for the identification of the workers of the various species of *Megalomyrmex*. This I here revise and include several species that have been described more recently: —

- (1). Mandibles rather feeble and flat, their blades minutely denticulate, with only two teeth, which are apical; promesonotal suture not impressed, not very distinct. Small species (subgenus *Wheelerimyrmex* MANN). (2). Mandibles more robust and convex, with 5—6 large subequal teeth; promesonotal suture more distinct and more