

eus broad and short with nearly straight anterior border; its posterior border straight and not continued back between the frontal carinæ. The latter very short and neither prominent nor covering the antennal insertions, sigmoidal, moderately far apart. Antennæ 12-jointed, long, inserted very close to the clypeus; scape stout, funiculus very slender, not thickened towards the tip; first joint shorter than the second. Antennal and clypeal foveæ not confluent, the latter indistinct. Thorax robust and massive, broader than the head; mesonotum very prominent anteriorly, epinotum smooth and unarmed, its spiracles circular. Petiole large, with a very thick, rounded node above. Gaster short and subglobose, not longer than broad, very convex above; first segment short, not longer than the second and third together. Legs very long; femora, tibiæ and metatarsi flattened; spurs of posterior tibiæ very small and short. Claws simple. Wings lacking.

GENOTYPE.—*Bregmatomyrma carnosa*, new species.

***Bregmatomyrma carnosa*, new species**

Figure 2

FEMALE (deälated).—Length, 7 mm.

Head distinctly broader than long; very slightly narrower in front than behind, with straight sides; the posterior border broadly, deeply and arcuately excised, the posterior corners rounded and lobular, but thick; the front and ocellar region very high and convex, the surface falling abruptly and almost perpendicularly behind the posterior ocelli to the occipital foramen and less abruptly and concavely to each posterior lobe. The prominent eyes are nearly circular, distinctly shorter than their distance from the anterior corners of the head. Mandibles long and rather narrow with feebly concave external borders and subequal basal and apical borders, the latter oblique and 5-toothed, their terminal tooth long and curved, the others subequal and rather broad. The mandibles overlap but leave a space between their inner angles and the clypeus. Clypeus not reaching to the corners of the head, nearly twice as broad as long, somewhat convex in the middle, its anterior border entire and feebly rounded. Frontal area small and indistinct, triangular; frontal groove represented by a distinct, narrow ridge extending back to the anterior ocellus. Frontal carinæ strongly diverging posteriorly. Antennal scapes curved only at the extreme base, otherwise straight, slightly dilated and flattened, extending about one-fourth their length beyond the posterior corners of the head; first funicular joint three times as long as broad; the remaining joints, except the last, gradually decreasing in length and all of the same thickness, the last joint somewhat more slender and as long as the two penultimate joints together. Thorax broader than the head, the mesonotum, scutellum and epinotum all broader than long; the pro- and mesonotum together as broad as long and nearly equalling the greatest height of the thorax. Mesonotum anteriorly continuing the vertical outline of the pronotum, the posterior surface very feebly ridged in the middle, its outline in profile nearly straight and horizontal. Behind the mesonotum the outline of the scutellum and epinotum form a gently sloping curve, the epinotum being evenly convex, without a distinct base and declivity. Petiolar node half as broad as the epinotum and less than one and one-half times as broad as long; from above broadly elliptical. In profile the petiole is somewhat higher than long, its ventral surface with a median convexity, its node thick and erect, with subequal, convex anterior and posterior surfaces and bluntly rounded apex.