

female of *lineolata* or of any of its various subspecies and varieties, but the male has departed so little from that of its host, that its characters are rather elusive. This is not surprising since the male is the conservative sex among the Formicidæ.

Crematogaster (Acrocoelia) kennedyi sp. nov.

Female.—Length 5-6 mm.; forewing 5 mm.

Decidedly smaller than the females of *lineolata*, its subspecies *laeviuscula* Mayr, *coarctata* Mayr, etc., which measure 8-9 mm., with the anterior wings 7-7.5 mm. Head less narrowed anteriorly and more rectangular, owing to the sides being straight and the posterior corners less rounded. Antennæ longer, the scapes extending a distance equal to their greatest diameter beyond the posterior corners (not reaching the posterior corners in *lineolata*). Thorax shorter and stouter, the mesonotum being nearly as broad as long (decidedly longer than broad in *lineolata*), the epinotal spines more acute and acuminate, and the base of the epinotum external to the spines conspicuously swollen. Dorsal surface of petiole more convex, with straight instead of concave anterior border, its sides less converging posteriorly; postpetiole more broadly grooved or impressed in the middle behind. Gaster much shorter in proportion to its width, less parallel-sided, more subtriangular and therefore more like that of the worker *lineolata*. Legs rather short.

Even smoother and more shining than the subsp. *laeviuscula*. Mandibles coarsely striato-punctate. Head very finely striated anteriorly, rather sparsely and finely punctate behind; thorax and gaster with similar but even sparser punctures; mesopleuræ and sides of epinotum less shining than the mesonotum, scutellum, postpetiole and gaster, longitudinally rugulose; petiole subopaque, very finely granular. Antennal scapes and legs distinctly punctate.

Hairs glistening, yellowish, erect or suberect, much more abundant, much shorter and of much more even length on the head, thorax and gaster than in *lineolata*, and conspicuously long and abundant on the petiole and postpetiole.