

Creighton comprise three workers, three females and a male.

The worker closely resembles the typical *lineolata* in form and sculpture, but the head is smoother and more shining posteriorly and the epinotal spines, though fully as long as in *lineolata*, are distinctly more slender and tapering and even more acute at their tips. The pilosity is conspicuously longer and more abundant on all parts of the body, and, on the antennal scapes and legs, long and suberect, whereas in *lineolata* and its varieties these parts have only a dilute and appressed pubescence, though of somewhat variable length in specimens from different localities. Color brown or brownish red, with the head somewhat darker and the gaster piceous or blackish; mandibles sometimes yellowish and paler than the head; funiculi, except their tips, usually paler than the scapes.

The female (undescribed) measures 8.5 - 9 mm. and is of the same size and deep piceous or blackish coloration as the typical *lineolata*, but the wings have their basal two-thirds distinctly tinged with brown and the veins and pterostigma are dark brown, instead of white as in *lineolata*. Pilosity like that of the worker, much more abundant and conspicuous on all parts of the body, long and suberect on the antennal scapes and tibiæ. Even the wing-membranes are distinctly more pubescent than in the female *lineolata*. Anterior two-thirds of head more shining, more sharply and more coarsely rugulose, with less distinct punctulation or reticulation between the rugæ.

In the absence of authentic males of *pilosa* I am unable to decide whether the single male sent me by Dr. Creighton belongs to the host or to the parasitic species. Its very small size (only 3 mm.) might indicate that it belongs to the latter. Though the head and thorax are almost hairless, the pilosity of the legs is like that of the *pilosa* worker. The mandibles are narrower than in the male of the typical *lineolata* and have only 2 instead of 3 or 4 teeth. The color of the body is deep black, with brown legs and antennal funiculi and more reddish scapes and mandibles. The wings are distinctly yellowish at the base, with brown veins and pterostigma, and therefore resemble the wings of the female *pilosa*.