

external border, with 6—7 teeth, the 2 at the apex of the masticatory border stout, the 2 near the middle small, and the 2—3 near the base much smaller. Antennae 12-segmented; scape slightly incrassated distally, as long as the scrobe, about six-times as long as broad at the middle; funiculus gradually increasing in width, a prominent 3-segmented club which is distinctly longer than remainder of the funiculus, segments 2—7 narrow, but broader than long, segments 9 and 10 distinctly longer than broad, taken together, slightly shorter than the apical segment, which is twice as long as broad at the base and about twice as long as the preceding one, segment 11 slightly longer than the first segment of the funiculus. Promesonotum forming a hemispherical convex mass, slightly longer than broad, the humeri subdentate; seen from above, distinctly narrowed posteriorly, the suture between the pronotum and the mesonotum absent. Mesonotum behind falling abruptly to the pronounced mesoepinotal constriction. Epinotum, seen from above, almost as long as broad, parallel-sided; in profile, lower than promesonotum, with two very sharp, straight and long spines which are broad at the base and directed dorsally at a very pronounced angle; epinotum with anterior border neither feebly raised nor margined, dorsal surface slightly convex, not margined; its base, seen in profile, feebly convex, slightly longer than the sloping, feebly concave declivity. Metasternal angle on each side sharply pointed. Petiole longer than broad, about twice as long as broad at the widest portion, its peduncle comparatively long, distinctly narrower than the postpetiole, with the sides nearly parallel except the anterior and posterior portions; seen in profile, very slightly longer than high, with angularly pointed node, its anterior slope concave, its posterior slope almost straight, posterior border with raised margin, the ventral surface of peduncle without a carina. Postpetiole, seen in profile, subcircular in outline, with a weak tubercle on the ventral side; seen from above, subcircular in outline and slightly broader than long. Abdomen, seen in profile, as in *L. cryptoceera* EMERY, but the basal portion of the basal tergite much more gently curved; seen from above, oval in outline, distinctly longer than the thorax, distinctly shorter than the thorax and petiole taken together, the first segment forming greater part of the gaster. Femora flexuous and incrassated in the middle.

Head, thorax, petiole and postpetiole for the most part reticulate; head sculptured with distinct longitudinal rugulae. Mandibles with a few scattered, piligerous punctures and several distinct, somewhat longitudinal striae near the base. Antennal scrobes, epinotal declivity and mandibles shining. Antennal scrobes minutely reticulate, epinotal declivity with some transverse rugulae. Clypeus smooth and shining. Middle of clypeus without any longitudinal rugulae except those at the lateral borders. Metapleurae with about four strong, longitudinal rugulae each. Fore coxae slightly reticulate, with somewhat minute, but a number of transverse rugulae. Abdomen not smooth but with sparse, piligerous punctures all over the surface.

Hairs moderately long, erect or suberect, covering all parts of the body, shorter and sparser on the legs and scapes, rather dense on the funiculi.

Dark piceous brown; appendages, the sides of the gaster and the apical margin of each abdominal segment lighter in colour.

Male, length about 3.2 mm., fore wing about 3.1 mm.

Head (excluding of mandibles), seen in front, much broader than long, broadly rounded behind, (without posterior angles. Malar space very narrow. Clypeus much as in the worker. Front with a faint median longitudinal but not conspicuous carina. Distance between the insertions of the antennae very slightly longer than the postocellar line. Second antennal segment shorter than the third, which is distinctly less than twice as long as the second.