

In writing the description, a cleared specimen has been used to make out the outlines, which in parts are concealed by plates of thin semi-transparent chitin, the development of which is extreme in this species. This is not unlike yellowish mica with reticulate lines through it, and not only margins the clypeus, scrobes, occipital border of head and anterior border of pronotum, but occurs as high thin plates on the epinotal margins and the dorsal and ventral surface of petiole at middle and is acutally spread over the surface in places, especially on the clypeus and front of head (except the median portion of vertex).

These plates are chitinous in nature, as are the spongiform processes, and Dr. N. E. McIndoo, who kindly examined some specimens for me, writes as follows:

"In regard to the nature of the spongy material on the peduncle and other parts of a new species of ant from Bolivia, I believe that it is chitinous, and not a waxy secretion, for the following reasons. When an alcoholic peduncle had been cleared in xylene and mounted in balsam, and then observed under an oil-immersion lens, the porous or spongy material had the same shade of light yellow as that of the hairs and other chitinous parts; and the external wall of this material was continuous with the external wall of the chitinous integument. After the same peduncle had been treated with cold caustic potash for 18 hours, the spongy material was not destroyed. This is a sure test for the presence of chitinous structures. Considering the above and also that no pores are visible in the integument of this peduncle, it would appear that this material is formed when the hairs and chitinous integument are formed, and not at a later time."