

and sides of pronotum, dorsum of petiolar and postpetiolar node, and tergum I of gaster densely covered with short and simple hairs, often slightly curved, inclined cephalad on clypeus and vertex of head, mesad on both sides of tergum I of gaster. Similar hairs, but straight and oblique, on antennal scapes and on legs; a row of about 9 perpendicular, stiffer and vestigially remiform hairs projecting from the leading edge of the latter. Fringing hairs on clypeus likewise simple and short. Hairs on mandibles, gular face of head, antennal funiculi, sternum I of gaster subappressed. Inner border of mandibles with short, oblique, projecting hairs. Trigger hairs long, attaining apical third of closed mandibles. Promesonotum with two pairs of specialized hairs, i. e. stiffer and longer than the remaining ones; each of the anterior pair, arising from the scapular corner, subflagellate.

Head as shown in Fig. 1; large, cordate, elongate, somewhat depressed, with prominent occipital lobes and correspondingly very deep occipital excision. Clypeus triangular, flat, posterior angle well-defined; anterior border gently convex, mesially impressed, laterally broadly curved backwards to meet the preocular laminae which fade out on sides of head at the bottom of the deep preocular constriction. Behind this constriction, the cheeks become prominent, exposing in dorsal view the compound eyes. The latter have less than 20 pigmented facets and not more than 5 facets in a row across the greatest diameter; the central axis of vision of the eye is directed obliquely forward and laterad (prospicient eyes). Frontal carinae narrowly lamellate, posteriorly divergent, fading out somewhat behind the level of eyes. Antennal scrobe shallowly excavate, inferiorly immarginate, reaching backwards a little beyond the frontal carinae. Dorsum of head between frontal carinae gently convex in both directions.

Mandibles (Fig. 3) stout, little longer than one half of head length, inserted very close together, their shafts nearly straight, slightly drawn in at base, with most of their inner borders opposed directly at full closure, each with ventral and dorsal margins; preapical tooth very short, pointed in holotype, obsolescent in some of the paratypes. Apical fork consisting of two strong spiniform teeth, not longer than maximum width of mandibular shaft, slightly diverging, the lower tooth a bit longer than the upper; the single intercalary tooth represented by a minute spur projecting from the dorsal face of the ventral tooth.