

Head as shown in Fig. 5; large, cordate, elongate, somewhat depressed, with prominent occipital lobes and correspondingly very deep posterior excision; antero-lateral borders of occipital lobes straight, convergent anteriorly. Clypeus triangular, flat, posterior angle well-defined; anterior border very gently convex, mesially slightly 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 eye, which counts less than 20 pigmented ommatidia and not more than 5 in a row across the greatest diameter; the central axis of vision of the eye is directed obliquely forward and laterad (prospicient eyes). Frontal area obsolete. Frontal carinae narrowly lamellate, posteriorly divergent, fading out at level of the single, longer postocular bristle. Antennal scrobe shallowly excavate beneath the frontal carinae, inferiorly immarginate, extending a little further backwards than the frontal carinae. Dorsum of head between frontal carinae very gently convex in both directions.

Mandibles stout, relatively short, inserted very close together, their shafts nearly straight, slightly drawn in at base, with most of their inner borders opposed directly (near base and apex) at full closure. Inner borders each with ventral and dorsal margins; preapical tooth blunt and short. Apical fork consisting of two stout spiniform teeth, slightly diverging, the lower tooth longer than the upper. Intercalary tooth represented by a small, subacute spur, fused most of its length with the dorsal face of the ventral apical tooth.

Antennal scapes virtually straight, slender, with a slight subbasal incrasation and gently tapering apically, the broadest point at about the basal fifth of the length. Funiculus with the apical segment (V) about as long as I-IV combined; IV about as long as I-III; I about as long as II-III, the latter scarcely longer than broad.

Thorax as shown in Fig. 5. Promesonotum gently convex in profile. Anterior border of pronotum narrowly lamellate, obliquely converging anteriorly, forming in the middle a subacute angle or tooth. Humeri scarcely marked, but with a very small piligerous tubercle. Pronotal dorsum immarginate laterally without a sagittal carinule. Promesonotal suture vestigial to almost obsolete in the middle. Mesonotum laterally immarginate without conspicuous piligerous tubercles. Metanotal suture distinct and gently impressed. Propodeal teeth small but acute, scarcely elevated, about half as long as the distance between their apices. Infradental lamellae at best vestigial, except for inferior metasternal lobes, flanking the petiolar insertion; sides of declivous face of propodeum practically immarginate. Metapleural bulla fairly conspicuous, with a large posterior opening continued forward as a ventro-lateral slit.

Petiole with a slender peduncle slightly longer than bare part of node; the latter about as long as broad in dorsal view, anteriorly and laterally immarginate, posteriorly with a narrow lamellate and foliaceous border which becomes broader on the sides but does not conspicuously jut out laterad; ventral