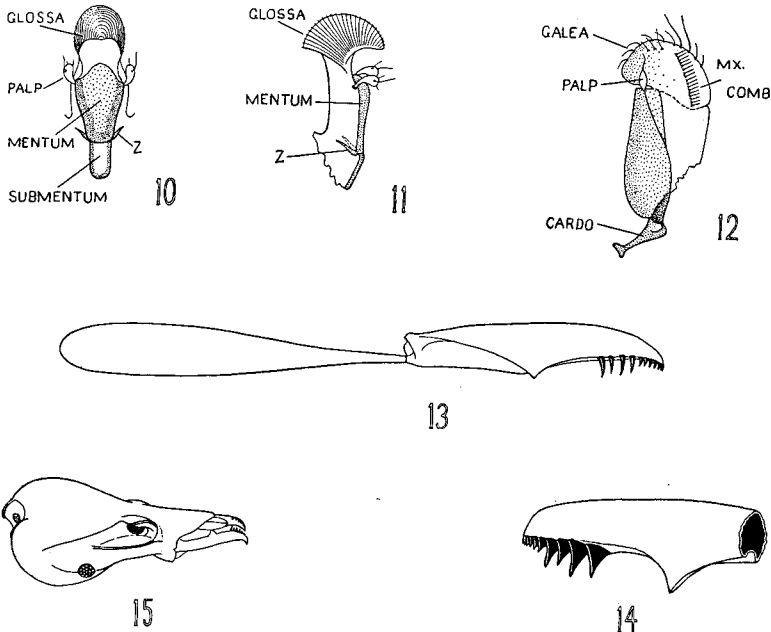


The mandibles, Figs. 7, 8, and 13, 14, have three types of teeth, a large tooth at mid-length, a group of four long teeth towards the apex and between these and the apex a row of smaller teeth of very uniform length. See Figs. 13 and 14. From above both types of apical teeth appear like slender conical fangs, but a view from the base of the mandible towards the apex shows these to be triangular with their edges up. See Fig. 14. The inner face of the mandible is concave. The mandibular condyles are shown in Fig. 13. The smaller of the two tendons was not found.



FIGS. 10-15. *Strumigenys dietrichi* Smith. 10, Labium, ventral view. 11, Labium, lateral view, showing the one-segmented palp and the chitinous ridges on the glossa or tongue. 12, Right maxilla, flattened out, inner ventral view, showing the one-segmented palp and the maxillary comb of rigid hairs on the galea. 13, Left mandible, dorsal view, showing retractor tendon. 14, Outer half of right mandible, viewed from base, showing the three types of teeth and that the outer teeth are flat and not slender fangs as they appear in Figs. 3 and 13. 15, Cranium, latero-dorsal view, showing antennal fossa.

The maxillae, Figs. 7, 8, and 12, were difficult to figure because they lie in three planes. Fig. 8 shows them closed and in place. Fig. 7 shows them expanded by boiling in KOH. Fig. 12 shows the inside of the right maxilla flattened out. No trace of a lacinia was found. In each dissection were found a pair of maxillary tendons, but always detached from the maxillae, so they were not figured. These were very slender and their bases were joined by a slender bar of about one-third the length of either tendon. This bar may be homologous to