

the lorum of the bee mouth parts. See Imms, 1929, *General Textbook of Entomology*, p. 257, Fig. 510.

The galea has two long hairs on its distal edge, preceded by one to three short hairs and followed by four to six short hairs. On its inner face is a row of very fine hairs which in some dissections appeared as a continuation of the maxillary comb. These varied from two to four in number.

The maxillary comb consists of about 16 rigid hairs lying tight against the inner surface of the galea. In some dissections the comb appeared to be much closer to the inner edge of the galea than as shown in Fig. 12, which is a camera lucida sketch of one dissection.⁵

The maxillary palp is one-segmented with a terminal bristle.

The labium is shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 10, 11. The submentum is a U-shaped bar. The mentum is heavily chitinized. The palps are one-segmented. The glossa is well developed with about 25 fine, sharp ridges running over its surface from side to side. On each lower angle of the mentum is a chitinized prong imbedded in the labial membrane which the author cannot homologize with parts in the mouth-parts of other insects. (Z in Fig. 11.) The lorum of the apidae is a similar prong but is attached at the lower angle of the submentum. It is possible that the parts, Z, are supports of a hypopharynx which was torn away in the dissections. See Donisthorpe, fig. 5, p. 6. Our footnote No. 5. No paraglossae were found.

The gular pouch, Figs. 7 and 8, is a prominent feature of the underside of the head. The bases of the labium and the maxillae can be withdrawn into this to some extent.

The gular suture is a prominent line down the mid-line of the ventral surface of the cranium. See Figs. 4, 5, and 7, 8.

These mouthparts are extraordinarily delicate and yet are used in digging the flat ovoid nest chambers. This is perhaps why these ants are found only in moist and very punky wood. The writer can conceive of no food other than the mycelium of wood infesting fungi which could be used by such delicate organs. No chitinous fragments were found in the bodies of these ants, as appear in the bodies of the ants which feed on other insects, when these are boiled in KOH. No aphids have been found in their galleries. They are an interesting and curious form of ant.

⁵The best figures of ant mouth parts are those of Janet, 1904, *Observations sur les Fourmis*, No. 24, figs. 1-7. See also Donisthorpe, 1915, *British Ants*, pp. 2-16 for terms used.