

mates. Scape broad, flattened, and curved at the base, reaching only about $\frac{2}{3}$ the distance to the posterior angles of the head. Mandibles broad and abruptly curved so that the basal borders are angled; apical edges concave and without teeth. Maxillary palpi 5-segmented.

Thorax narrower than the head, being widest at the rounded humeral angles; in profile evenly rounded and low, passing into a shallow but distinct mesoepinotal impression. Epinotum with subequal base and declivity and well developed spines which are nearly horizontal, but project slightly upward

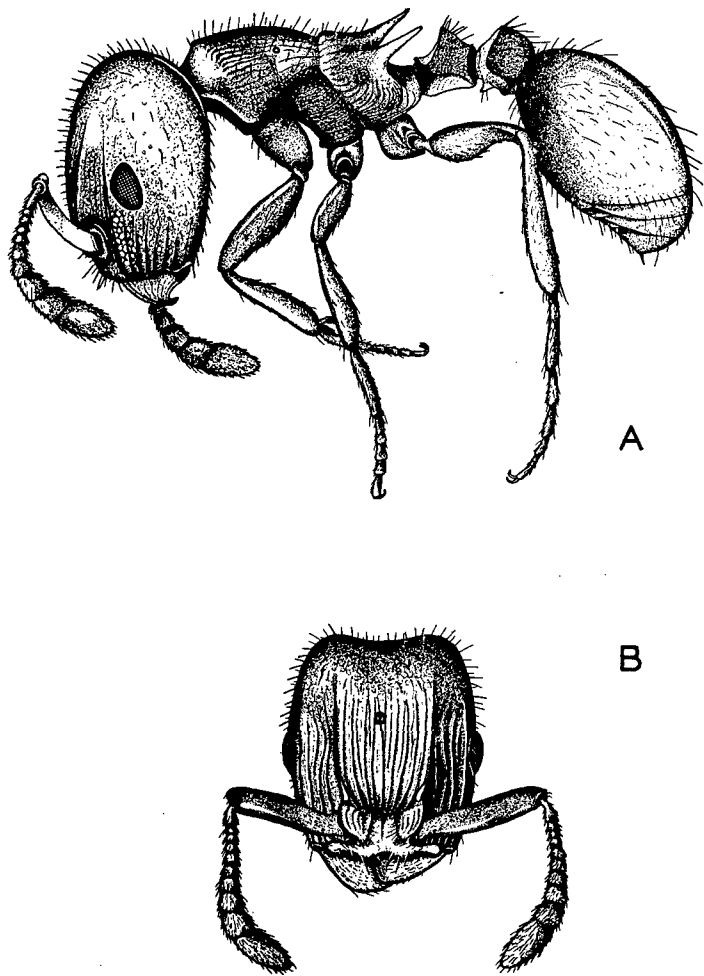


Fig. 1. A, Worker of *Harpagoxenus canadensis* Smith; B, head of same.

and outward from their bases. Petiole much narrower than postpetiole (the latter $\frac{1}{3}$ wider); node tapered to a thin but truncated superior border, and the sides converging dorsally when viewed from behind; anterior slope steep and peduncle very short; posterior slope somewhat lower; antero-lateral corners tuberculate, sides carinate, and a pronounced ventral tooth present at the anterior end. Postpetiole globose in profile and trapezoidal from above. Gaster of the usual shape, anterior face flattened to receive the postpetiole, and the antero-lateral margins angled.

Sculpture: Front of head with straight rugae paralleling the frontal carinae and continuing as finer striations onto the clypeus; antennal scrobes punctate and the genae punctato-rugulose; occipital angles and centre