dibularis, a deälated female taken by Henery Walter Bates at St. Pawlo, Brazil.

F. Smith's original description may be found in the Journal of Entomology, 1862, vol. 1, pp. 72-73, pl. 4, figs. 6 and 7.

Strumigenys (Cephaloxys) capitata F. Smith

9. Light brownish red; eyes, space between ocelli, and teeth of mandibles black. Head, thorax, and node of petiole finely granulate, declivity of epinotum, petiole,

and gaster smooth and shining.

Head long triangular, or cordate, considerably narrower at apex than at base, broadest across ocelli, posterior angles rounded, posterior border moderately deeply excised; mandibles (only the left is present) rather short, pointed at apex, curved, the masticatory border armed with a row of small sharp teeth; clypeus almost as broad as long, somewhat flat, anterior and posterior borders rounded, furrows separating it from rest of head narrow but well marked; frontal carinæ forming the upper border of two rather deep scrobes above and ending beyond eyes; eyes fairly large, round oval, not very convex; ocelli small; antennæ six-jointed, scape curved, upper surface flat, not as long as funiculus; funiculus with last two joints long, but last joint pointed, and about as long as the preceding joints all taken to-Thorax longer than broad, but stout and convex; pronotum with a neck, anterior border rounded, anterior angles blunt, posterior border deeply excised embracing the mesonotum; mesonotum about as long as broad, narrower in front than behind, narrowed to apex, anterior border rounded, posterior border almost straight, a thin slightly raised line is present down centre of mesonotum; præscutellum very narrow, marked with short, not very close longitudinal ridges; scutellum fairly convex, transverse oval, anterior border almost straight, posterior border rounded, jutting out over metanotum and epinotum; metanotum very narrow and transverse, almost hidden beneath scutellum; epinotum armed with two short pointed teeth, dorsal surface transverse,