

Paratypes (♀).—Nos. 2942, 2901–2912, M. C. Z.; no. 1030, Peabody Museum, Yale University; nos. 7845–7849, Princeton University; no. 17016a, Colorado University; no. 78,803, U. S. N. M.; no. 22,966, A. M. N. H.; nos. 36–43, Wickham coll.; no. 10, Carnegie Museum; no. (1), British Museum.

Male.—Length, 6.0 mm. Similar to the female, but with a smaller, more nearly triangular head; funicular segments about twice as long as broad; venation as in the female. Length of head, 1.2 mm.; scape, 0.6 mm.; funiculus, 1.8 mm.; thorax, 1.8 mm.; gaster, 1.8 mm. Width of head, 0.7 mm.; thorax, 0.9 mm.; gaster, 1.5 mm.

Allotype (♂).—No. 2914, M. C. Z.; no. 10031, Peabody Museum; no. 17016b, University of Colorado; no. 78,803, U. S. N. M.

Worker.—Very similar to the female, but smaller, with heavier sculpturing on the head. Length, 6.0 mm.; length of head, 1.5 mm.; scape, 1.1 mm.; funiculus, 2.0 mm.; thorax, 2.0 mm.; gaster, 2.4 mm.

Ergatotype.—No. 2915, M. C. Z. (S. H. Scudder).

Paratypes (♀).—No. 2916, M. C. Z.; no. 17,016c, University of Colorado; no. 78,803, U. S. N. M.

This species, the commonest myrmicine in the Florissant shales, is represented in the material which I have examined by some two hundred good specimens, nearly all of which are queens. The sculpturing on the female is usually discernible, and in some specimens is preserved with remarkable clearness, as in paratype no. 2912a (see Plate 8, fig. 4).

APHAENOGASTER DONISTHORPEI, sp. nov.

Plate 7, fig. 4

Female.—Length, about 7.0 mm. Slender; head much longer than broad, elongate-oval; antennae long and slender, the scape greatly exceeding the posterior margin of the head; funicular segments about twice as long as broad; thorax longer than the head, but only about as wide; forewing exceeding the end of the abdomen; venation similar to that of *Aphaenogaster mayri*, sp. nov. Length of head, 1.9 mm.; scape, 1.8 mm.; funiculus, 2.1 mm.; thorax, 2.5 mm.; forewing, 6.0 mm. Width of head and thorax, 1.2 mm.

Holotype.—No. 2917, M. C. Z. (S. H. Scudder).

This species is described from a single specimen, which, although not very well preserved, shows sufficient characters to distinguish it from the other Florissant species. It is much more slender than *A. mayri*, and the scape, head, and thorax are relatively longer.