

2-7, small, about as long as broad, segments 8-12 longer than broad, the last segment much larger than the others; thorax a little longer than the head, but not as wide; gaster small, about the size of the head. Length of head, 1.6 mm.; scape, 1.2 mm.; funiculus, 1.9 mm.; thorax, 1.8 mm.; gaster, 1.9 mm. Width of head, 1.3 mm.; thorax, 0.9 mm.; gaster, 1.2 mm.

Holotype.—No. 2922, M. C. Z. (S. H. Scudder).

Paratypes.—Nos. 2923-2925, M. C. Z.; no. 17,018a, University of Colorado.

Five other, rather poorly preserved specimens are in the Scudder collection. Even the holotype is not well preserved, but from a careful study of all the specimens at hand, I believe there is no question about the systematic position of the species.

AGROECOMYRMICINI, tribus nov.

LITHOMYRMEX, gen. nov.

Allied to *Agroecomyrmex* Wheeler (Baltic amber).

Female.—Head subquadrate; mandibles small; clypeus large; antennal scrobes present; antennae short, 12-segmented, with a two-jointed club; epinotum not armed; petiole and postpetiole short and compressed, the forewing with two cubital cells; head, thorax, and pedicel, coarsely sculptured.

Male.—Antennae 13-segmented; scape short, but a little longer than the second segment; sculpturing weaker than that of the female; forewing with two cubital cells.

Worker.—Very similar to the female, apparently differing only in the smaller size.

Genotype.—*Lithomyrmex rugosus*, sp. nov.

The two species placed in this genus are among the most unusual of the Florissant ants. The nearest relative of *Lithomyrmex* appears to be a Baltic amber genus, *Agroecomyrmex* Wheeler. The single specimen upon which Mayr originally based the species representing the latter genus was a poorly preserved worker, and he placed it in *Myrmica*. Fortunately, Professor Wheeler was able to examine three additional workers as well as a female and consequently to recognize its peculiar characteristics. *Lithomyrmex* is distinguished from *Agroecomyrmex* by the smaller mandibles and the large antennal club, but in other respects the two genera are very similar.

The tribe in which Wheeler placed *Agroecomyrmex* (1914), has subsequently been restricted so as to embrace only a fraction of the genera