

originally included, so that a new tribe is established here to contain the amber genus and its Florissant relative. The tribe *Agroecomyrmecini* has several characters in common with three existing groups: the *Cataulacini*, *Meranoplini*, and *Cryptocerini*. Its relationship with the first of these, which consist only of the Australian genus *Cataulacus*, is very slight, however, for the forewing in this genus lacks a discoidal cell and has only one cubital cell, and the antennae of the male and female are 11-segmented. In *Agroecomyrmex* and *Lithomyrmex* the wing has a discoidal cell and two cubital cells, the antennae of the female are 12-segmented and those of the male are 13-segmented. Of the *Meranoplini*, the closest genus to *Agroecomyrmex* is *Promeranoplus*, which is likewise confined to the Australian region. The female of this genus is still unknown, but the worker has 12-segmented antennae and the male, 13-segmented; the forewing of the male, like that of the females of the other known genera of the tribe, has a discoidal and a single cubital cell. In addition to these differences the thorax is quite unlike that of *Agroecomyrmex*. The tribe *Cryptocerini*, which inhabits neotropical and southern nearctic regions, has the venation of the forewing like that of the *Meranoplini*; the antennae of the male are 13-segmented, but those of the female are only 11-segmented. However, inasmuch as the 12-segmented condition of the antennae of the female in the *Agroecomyrmecini* is more primitive than that of 12 segments, I am inclined to believe that this latter tribe represents an earlier stage in the evolutionary process which produced the more highly specialized *Cryptocerini*.

LITHOMYRMEX RUGOSUS, sp. nov.

Plate 5, fig. 1, 3. Plate 8, fig. 2. Plate 11, fig. 3

*Female*.—Length, 8.0 mm. Head longer than broad, posterior and lateral margins straight; mandibles with a stout apical tooth, and a nearly smooth inner margin; scapes not reaching the posterior margin of the head, much broadened apically; funiculus also short, segments 3-9 about twice as broad as long, second segment about as broad as long, the last two segments forming a club, the last segment much larger than the penultimate; thorax a little longer than the head and about as wide; epinotum apparently unarmed; petiole with a small node; postpetiole shorter than the petiole, but higher; gaster small, about as long and broad as the thorax. Head, thorax, and petiole coarsely and reticulately rugose; the postpetiole and entire gaster with a series of coarse longitudinal striations; forewing with a closed dis-