

depressed line; declivity almost vertical, slightly concave. Spines very long, pointed, somewhat more than twice as long as the width between their bases, not unlike, but much longer than, the spines of *spengeli*; the bases very thick. They are almost straight and widely divergent, the distance between their points being more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as the distance between their bases, measuring from the inner edge.

Petiole longer than wide, widest just in front of the middle, where the sides form an angle; in front and behind this angle the sides are not convex, but almost straight. Postpetiole with a moderately deep sulcus.

Densely reticulate and sub-matt. Mandibles coarsely striate. Clypeus with longitudinal striæ. Cheeks and antennal sockets with fine curving striation. Rest of head densely and finely reticulate-striate; the striæ are longitudinal, except on the occiput, where they are transverse. Thorax similarly sculptured, but less reticulate and consequently less dull. Base of epinotum and bases of spines longitudinally striate, moderately shining. Declivity smooth and shining, but the striæ continue as far as the space between the bases of the spines. Gaster moderately shining with a superficial reticulation.

Though belonging to a different subgenus, this ant resembles *Cr. spengeli* at first glance. It is characterized by the very long divergent epinotal spines.

♀. Length 8 mm.

Darker than the ♂; teeth of mandibles black, the bases brown; head ferruginous, the sides above the eyes darker; scutum ferruginous, with the anterior central portion and an oblong patch on each side above brown; legs, antennæ, and rest of thorax ferruginous; gaster castaneous, the borders of the segments brown. Wings dusky yellow, nervures brown.

Head, dorsum of thorax, and gaster with a plentiful short pilosity; head and gaster with a scattered pubescence. The pilosity is shorter than in the ♂.

Head short and broad, broader than long, slightly wider behind, sides feebly convex, the occiput concave. Eyes in centre of sides. The scapes do not reach the occipital border.

Spines short and thick, less than half as long as the distance between their bases.

Entire head densely longitudinally striate, the striæ diverging above the eyes towards the lateral angles. Entire