

rounded and fringed with abundant hairs; the pygidium bearing two small slender spine-like processes; sting prominent.

Legs rather short, the femora and tibiæ strongly compressed, the tarsal joints of the middle and hind legs all longer than broad. Fore tarsi shorter than the others, the first joint strongly bent, the third and fourth joints as broad as long. Claws well developed.

Smooth and shining throughout. The head with numerous rather coarse, piligerous punctures, those on the thorax somewhat smaller and sparser, abdominal punctures very much smaller and notably sparser. Head covered with short, erect hairs of approximately uniform length. Thoracic hairs sparser and of variable length. Edges of the node of the petiole covered with abundant, long, erect hairs. Hairs on the abdomen long, very slender and appressed, those bordering the edges of the segments somewhat stouter but borne parallel to the surface of the gaster. Apical portion of the middle and hind femora with numerous rather long erect hairs, the remainder of the appendages covered with shorter hairs, these being most abundant on the tarsi and funiculi.

Color, rich reddish brown throughout, the tarsi slightly lighter.

Taken by Dr. Herbert Ruckes about five miles west of Ft. Worth, Texas. Dr. Ruckes notes that the colony, which was a small one, was nesting beneath a large, flat boulder.

The female of *wheeleri* subsp. *dubia* can readily be distinguished from those of *opacithorax* and *schmitti* in the very different structure of the thorax. The prominent, median epinotal groove which is present in both the latter forms is completely absent in the new subspecies. Moreover in both *opacithorax* and *schmitti* the mesoepinotum of the female gradually increases in width from the promesonotal suture rearward. In the female of *dubia* the sides of the mesoepinotum are parallel except near the anterior end where a slight constriction occurs. In addition the head of the female in *opacithorax* and *schmitti* is more narrowed behind and the concavity in the upper face of the node of the petiole is very much deeper and extends entirely across the node to its anterior edge. I have not been able to com-