

- jecting or nearly straight; largest workers 6.5 mm. in length.....3.
- 3.—Occiput slightly but distinctly concave; median teeth of the clypeus smaller and finer than the flanking tubercles (Fig. 4); (central Kansas)....*pallipes subterranea*. Occiput flat; the median teeth of the clypeus almost as large as the flanking tubercles (Fig. 5); (eastern Canada to the Gulf Coast and west to the latitude of Michigan).....*pallipes pallipes*.

The foregoing key does not contain the forms *arizonensis* and *wheeleri* because, as noted above, the first of these is a synonym of the typical *pallipes* and the second an intergrade between *pallipes* and the subspecies *montigena*.

#### *Stigmatomma pallipes* Halderman

*S. pallipes*, HALDEMAN, 1844, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, p. 54 (*Typhlopone*) ♀.—EMERY, 1895, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., VIII, p. 261, ♀ ♀ ♂♂.—WHEELER, 1900, Biol. Bull., II, p. 65, Figs. 5, 6, 7, ♀ ♀ ♂♂.

*S. pallipes* subsp. *arizonensis*, WHEELER, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIV, p. 389, ♀.

*S. serratum*, ROGER, 1895, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., III, p. 251, ♀.

*Atropus binodus*, PROVANCHER, 1881, Canadian Nat., XII, p. 207, ♀.

*S. pallipes* var. *wheeleri*, SANTSCHI, 1913, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., LVII, p. 429, ♀ ♀ ♂♂ = *pallipes* × *montigena*.

WORKER.—Length, 4.5 mm.-6.5 mm.

Head, exclusive of the mandibles, subquadrate and as long as broad. Sides very slightly narrowed at the insertion of the mandibles, more strongly narrowed toward the occipital angles, the latter well marked. The occiput appears flat in full-face view. Anterior edge of the clypeus very slightly convex or straight, the six or seven median teeth stout and conical and only a little smaller than the flanking tubercles. When the latter are completely divided the clypeus appears to be armed with nine or ten teeth of approximately equal size. Mandibles elongate, linear; their border sinuate and with the convex central portion armed with four or five pairs of teeth. In the event that there are only four pairs of teeth it is always the outermost pair which is replaced by a single tooth. In addition to the paired teeth each mandible is armed at the base by a single, large, triangular tooth. A small single, subapical tooth

occurs between the outermost pair of teeth and the powerful terminal tooth. Frontal lobes large and prominent, only slightly divergent behind and enclosing between them a subcircular frontal area. Antennal scapes stout, their tips in repose surpassing a point midway between the antennal insertion and the occipital angle by an amount equal to the greatest thickness of the scape. Funicular joints 2-5 longer than broad in the large workers; in the smaller workers these joints may be slightly broader than long. Funicular joints 6-10 gradually increasing in width; the terminal joint about as long as the two preceding joints taken together. Eyes small, usually consisting of eight or ten poorly defined facets but in some specimens there may be as many as twenty facets.

Thorax seen from above with a strong constriction in the region of the mesonotum and the anterior portion of the epinotum. Pronotum oval in outline except for the concave posterior face at the promesonotal suture. Mesonotum short and strap-like, its anterior face usually less curved than the adjacent face of the pronotum but in some specimens the mesonotum may be bowed forward giving it a roughly chevron-shaped appearance. Epinotum subtrapezoidal, the sides sloping outward from the impressed mesoepinotal suture to the flat declivous face. Thorax seen in profile with only the anterior half of the pronotum convex. The posterior half of the pronotum is virtually flat and the mesonotum and basal face of the epinotum are quite flat. The mesonotum is usually slightly elevated above the remainder of the thoracic dorsum. Basal face of the epinotum considerably longer than the declivous face which it meets at a sharp angle. Node of the petiole seen from above subcircular and slightly wider than long in the large workers, more narrow and a little longer than broad in the smaller ones with the posterior border truncate. Node of the petiole seen in profile with a short peduncle which passes immediately to the steeply sloping anterior face; the dorsal and posterior faces forming a single, feebly convex surface which meets the