

frontal lobes without transverse connectives, not reticulate. Those rugae which are immediately lateral to this central band distinctly reticulate, as are most of those on the cheeks and genae. Rugae on the occiput confined to the area adjacent to the lateral ocelli. These occipital rugae are strongly reticulate, not longitudinal. Behind them is a band which extends to the occipital flange that is not reticulate but covered with piligerous punctures only.

Pronotum with wavy rugae whose direction is roughly parallel to the suture between the pronotum and the scutum. Scutum with very feeble rugae in front which become stronger toward the rear, particularly at the middle third of the scutum. These rugae continue across the paraptera and the anterior half of the scutellum but turn inward and become transverse on the posterior half of the scutellum. Epinotum transversely rugose, the rugae on the concave area above and between the epinotal spines more feeble than elsewhere. Mesothoracic sternite and episternite with feeble rugae, their surface more shining than the other thoracic sclerites. Petiole granulo-rugose, dull; postpetiole with few rugae and with feebler granulation than the petiole, particularly at the crest where it is rather strongly shining. Coxae and gaster strongly shining, the principal sculpture consisting of scattered piligerous punctures. The surface of the gaster also has an extremely delicate reticulate sculpture which is so fine that it can be seen only at high magnifications and in oblique lights. Appendages more heavily punctured and with their surface less shining than the coxae and gaster.

Erect hairs on the head, thorax and gaster golden in color and rather short. Fairly numerous on both the upper and lower surfaces of the head. About equally numerous on the scutum and the scutellum. Sparse on the pronotum and usually absent entirely on the mesothoracic sternite and episternite. Erect hairs on the petiole largely confined to the rear face of the node. Postpetiole with the erect hairs more evenly distributed, most of those on the dorsal surface distinctly longer than those on the ventral surface. Erect hairs evenly spaced over the entire dorsum of the first gastric segment. On succeeding segments the erect hairs are