

Head subrectangular, its length from the middle of the occipital border to the anterior edge of the clypeus equal to the greatest width through the eyes in the large workers and exceeding this width in the small ones. Eyes strongly convex. Occipital angles broadly and evenly rounded. Median lobe of the clypeus cuboidal and prominent, passing to the lateral portions through a steep declivity. A distinct median notch is present in the anterior border of the clypeus. Frontal lobes projecting forward beyond the rear edge of the clypeus. Frontal area triangular. Antennae with 12 segments, the last three segments forming a distinct club. Scape stout, its tip failing to reach the occipital border by an amount less than the greatest thickness of the scape. Mandibular teeth poorly developed, only the terminal tooth prominent.

Thorax, seen from above, without a trace of meso-epinotal suture, the sides of the pronotum feebly convex, the pronotum distinctly wider than the rest of the thorax. Epinotal spines stout and moderately divergent. In most specimens the length of the spines is a little more than one-half of the distance separating their tips but in some specimens the spines are shorter than half of this distance. Seen in profile the dorsum of the thorax is feebly convex. The epinotal spines are always broad at the base. In some specimens they are straight, in others they curve slightly downward. Petiole, seen in profile, with a node which is almost rectangular in large specimens but which often has a somewhat rounded summit in small ones. Anterior peduncle with a small but distinct antero-ventral tooth. Posterior peduncle thick and very short. Postpetiole, in profile, with an abruptly descending anterior face and a rounded crest which slopes to the rear. Ventrally the postpetiole forms a blunt, V-shaped projection. Seen from above the petiole has the shape of a blunt wedge. It is, at most, two-thirds as wide as transverse, rectangular postpetiole. Anterior edge of the gaster truncate. All the femora swollen, the fore femora least so, the hind femora very notably enlarged.

Clypeus and mandibles feebly shining, the former with longitudinal rugae, the latter evenly striate. The remainder of the head, the thorax, and the petiolar nodes with reticulo-rugose sculpture, the surface between the rugae densely granulate and dull. The rugae at the middle of the head are distinctly longitudinal, those elsewhere are less regular. The rugae on the sides of the thorax are sometimes replaced, especially towards the rear of the thorax, by areas of dense granulation. Rugae of the petiole and postpetiole a little more delicate than those of the head and thorax. Dorsum of the first gastric segment with varying amounts of fine, coriaceous sculpture which dulls the surface where it occurs. In some specimens this sculpture is confined to a small area near the base of the node. In others it covers almost all of the dorsum of the first