

carinae flush with its dorsal surface. At the antennal insertions, the carinae diverge sharply and then extend backward as strong ridges overarching rather deep facial scrobes which receive the antennae. Scapes fairly slender at the base and widening to broad, flattened expansions distally. Funiculus with joints 2 to 7 wider than long and gradually expanding in size toward the apex; club composed of the last three segments which are spatulate and concavo-convex as in *madagascaria*. Eyes reduced to a group of 8 to 10 minute, flat ommatidia at the posteroventral border of the scrobe, and $\frac{2}{3}$ the distance from mandibles to occiput. Mandibles narrow, masticatory border rounded, bearing 7 weak teeth (approaching denticles), and without any trace of a basal lobe. Ocelli and ocellar pits absent. Frontal groove distinct.

Thorax subrectangular, exactly twice as long as wide, humeri well-developed, and the epinotum tapering slightly to its posterior border. Pro-mesonotal suture absent; meso-epinotal suture distinct and somewhat impressed. Dorsum of thorax straight longitudinally, convex transversely, with vertical, concave pleurae; strongly margined at the sides, and across the anterior border of the pronotum. Epinotal teeth reduced to rather sharp ridges; basal face of the epinotum a little longer than the declivity, and joining the latter through a rounded angle; posterior border of the epinotum transverse and slightly excavated. Petiolar node from above strongly transverse, exactly twice as wide as long; anterior border faintly excised, lateral borders diverging posteriorly to well-marked, but rounded and backward-pointing lobes, and the posterior border deeply excised; the whole structure subtrapezoidal in shape, and strongly margined on the front and sides; antero-posteriorly convex. In profile, the petiole has a short anterior peduncle, a thin, translucent, longitudinal, ventral plate or keel with a rounded edge, the anterior and posterior faces of the node concave, the entire node rising and flaring laterally through concave sidewalls to the flat summit that expands into wing-like lateral lobes. From before, the node is decidedly cuneate in shape. Postpetiole also strongly transverse, but barely twice as wide as long (slightly narrower than the petiole); subrectangular in outline, the anterior border straight, posterior border weakly convex, and the sides diverging noticeably to the rear; summit of node nearly flat; sides tapering ventrally but not concave, converging obliquely to the petiole-postpetiolar joint, and continuing into a stout, ventrally directed spine, which curves slightly backward.

Gaster of the usual shape in these ants, rounded anteriorly and sloping to a rather narrow point apically. First segment exactly twice as long as either the petiole or the postpetiole. Sting well-developed, protruding.

Legs similar to those of *madagascaria*. Femora moderately inflated, tibiae stout, but metatarsi slender.

Sculpture.—Entire head, including scrobes, longitudinally striate, except for the occiput; striae very fine on the clypeus and mandibles, heavier elsewhere on the cephalic dorsum and genae, coarse over the entire gula. Thorax longitudinally striate on the dorsum and pleurae, the sculpture of about the same texture as on the head. Head and thorax with scattered, hair-bearing punctures, and brightly shining. Petiole and postpetiole plentifully supplied with piligerous punctures, dorsally; shining. Gaster likewise punctate and shining, faintly shagreened or coriaceous.