

curved, opposing the large pectinate tibial spur; other metatarsi straight, weakly clavate. Tarsal claws small, slender, simple.

Petiole with a massive subcubical node, a brief, slender, but distinct anterior peduncle, and a very short posterior peduncle. Both anterior and posterior faces of the node are vertical, and the petiole is connected to the gaster only by the narrowly strangulated connection of the posterior petiolar peduncle to the short anterior peduncle of the first gastric (postpetiolar) segment. Postpetiole (first gastric segment = true abdominal segment III) reduced in size, only slightly broader than petiole; much smaller than the following segment, and showing a very slight beginning of constriction from the latter (constriction a little more distinct in the queen). Sternum of postpetiole especially reduced, only weakly convex and with only a suggestion of bilateral anteroventral processes on either side of a shallow anteromedian impression. Second gastric (IV abdominal) segment the longest, widest and deepest of the gaster; larger than the remaining apical segments taken together; these taper to a rounded apex from which issues a very long, slender, curved sting. Postpetiolar tergum and the terga of all succeeding segments of gaster easily and cleanly separable from sterna.

Entire body shining, smooth, with abundant small, distinct, spaced punctures on dorsum of head, becoming fewer and smaller on truncus and remainder of body; legs and antennal funiculae becoming more densely and finely punctulate apicad; cervix and a few other areas on sides of truncus and node loosely reticulate.

Entire body (except lower sides of truncus) and appendages covered densely (more sparsely on underside of petiole and gaster) with short, fine, pointed hairs.

Color ferruginous yellow; mandibles and appendages lighter yellow.

Queen, alate: Like the worker in general form of body, but more robust overall. Eyes well-developed, pigmented and moderately convex, with about 10 facets across the greatest diameter, situated

Plate 2. *Apomyrma stygia*, same worker as in Plate 1, scanning electron micrographs by H. E. Hinton. G, posterior part of truncus, oblique lateral view, \times 86. H, petiole and associated structures, lateral view, \times 87. I, closer view of propodal-petiolar articulation, showing details of sculpture and of spiracles, \times 203. J, lateral view of hind tibial apex, showing coarsely pectinate smaller spur lying over larger, broader, more regularly and finely pectinate medial spur, \times 203. K, portions of the 3 apical segments of an antenna, showing reclinate peg-like sensilla and finer setae, \times 428. L, end of front tarsus, showing a tarsal claw, \times 473.