

near the middle, with two small spots between the patch and the posterior margin, on each side of the segment a brown mark extends from the base to the apical third, the posterior margin also is brownish; antennae, tarsi and the membranous appendages of the nodes yellowish.

Pubescence yellow, very short and adpressed, noticeable only on the antennae and legs.

**Shining.** Head, thorax and nodes somewhat coarsely but superficially reticulate-rugose; mandibles, scapes of the antennae and the legs microscopically reticulate. First segment of the gaster longitudinally striate at the base, the striae not extending to the middle of the segment.

Head, excluding the mandibles, as long as broad, broadest just behind the eyes, where it is twice as broad as on the front of the clypeus; the occipital border concave, the posterior angles strongly rounded to the posterior third of the head, forming a sharp angle just behind the eyes; from this angle the sides are rapidly narrowed to the front. Mandibles elongate triangular, terminating in a rather long sharp tooth; the inner border carries only one tooth, near the apex, this is similar in size and shape to the apical tooth. Clypeus broadly rounded in front, twice as broad as long, a well defined suture separating it from the front. Eyes large, placed almost at the middle of the sides of the head. No ocelli. Antennae short and robust, four jointed; scapes, near the base, about one-third as broad as long; club of the funiculus two jointed, the apical joint much longer than the two preceding joints together. Thorax barely twice as long as broad through the pronotum, much broader through the pronotum than through the epinotum. Pronotum convex in front, the sides straight, the anterior angles sharp, but hardly tooth-like; all the borders submarginate. There is no trace of a suture between the pronotum and mesonotum; there is, however, an indication of a suture between the mesonotum and the epinotum, also a slight constriction on the sides; the epinotum is armed with two long semi-translucent spines, these are as long as the space between them at their base, they are directed backwards, almost parallel; in profile almost horizontal with a translucent membrane extending from the apex of the spines to the base of the epinotal declivity; the declivity is short and abrupt, the boundary between the latter and the dorsum is rounded. First