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NOTES ON WEST INDIAN ANTS.

By C. G. AGUAYO, Habana, Cuba.

The material for this paper has been obtained from several sources. The Cuban species were collected by Pedro J. Bermúdez, of the University of Havana; by S. C. Bruner, of the Agricultural Experimental Station of Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba; by Miguel Jaume, of Havana; by Allan Archer, of Boston; and by the writer. The ants from Jamaica were found alive within some shells sent to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Harvard College by B. W. Arnold, who collected them during a trip to that island in March and April of the present year. The species recorded from the Bahamas and Haiti were in the miscellaneous collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

In addition to those forms believed new, there are also described the hitherto unknown females of *Prenolepis gibberosa* var. *rogeri* and *Macromischa lugens*. Several other species are listed as data for their geographic distribution.

I wish to acknowledge my appreciation to Dr. Nathan Banks for giving me the free use of the ant collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; and to Dr. W. M. Wheeler for allowing me the use of his invaluable collection as well as for helping me in the identification of some species, without which the completion of this paper would have been greatly handicapped.

Euponera (*Trachymesopus*) *succedanea* (Roger).

One specimen, taken by Dr. P. J. Bermúdez at El Guabinacho, Pinar del Río, Cuba, agrees very well with Roger's description. This species can be easily separated from *E. stigma* (Fabr.) by the differences pointed out by Forel (1913, Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sci. Nat., 49, p. 204), being smaller, and having the sides of the head much less convex.

Anochetus mayri laevior Wheeler.

A single worker of this subspecies was taken by P. J. Bermúdez at El Purio, Santa Clara, Cuba, July 1930. The typical form of the species is very widely distributed through the Antillean region, but this variety was known only from Jamaica.

Odontomachus haematoda (Lin.)

One specimen referable to the typical dark form of the species was collected at Rum Key No. 6, Bahamas, during the trip of the Yacht Utowana. It was known to occur in several of the Antilles, but was not recorded before from the Bahama Islands and has not been found in Cuba.

Odontomachus haematoda insularis (Guér.) var. *pallens* Wheeler.

Two workers from Diquini, Haiti, collected by W. M. Mann, are in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. This variety has not previously been reported from this island.

Odontomachus haematoda insularis (Guér.) var. *wheeleri* Mann.

Two workers which seem to belong to this variety were taken by A. Archer at San Vicente, Vinales, Cuba, July 1930. Differ from *insularis* by having the epinotum less high, with the basal portion passing into the epinotal declivity by a more even curve; the petiole is longer, with a much longer spine; the sculpture of the head is finer, with the sides smoother and more shining; the mesopleura very shining, with a few and feeble striae near the prothoracic suture; the head, antennae, mandibles and thorax reddish brown; gaster black; epinotum, petiole and legs yellowish brown; tarsi and articulations of legs darker.

Differ from var. *pallens* by their smaller size, different coloration and finer sculpture. The head is narrower as well as the petiole.

✓✓ *Ponera opaciceps* Mayr var. *jamaicensis*, var. nov.

Worker.—Length 6.8 mm.

Head 1.8 times longer than broad. Sides convex, occipital corners rounded. Frontal impression feeble, ending at the middle of the sides of the head. Eyes distant almost twice their diameter from the articulations of the mandibles. Antennal scapes scarcely surpassing the occipital corners.

Thorax as in the typical form. Petiolar node slightly cuneiform, in profile about $1 \frac{1}{5}$ times higher than long; seen from above about 1.5 times broader than long; anterior surface convex, posterior concave.

Whole body very shining. Punctures as in *opaciceps*. Erect hairs very scarce, pubescence short and less abundant than in the typical form.

Body and antennal scapes black. Coxae, femora and funiculus dark brown; rest of the legs and the mandibles reddish brown. Last segment of the gaster and sting yellow.

Described from one specimen found in shells collected at Mile Gully, Green Mountains, Jamaica, April 1932. B. W. Arnold collector.

Differs from the typical *opaciceps* by having larger head, shorter antennal scapes, narrower petiolar node, which is distinctly narrower above, darker coloration, shorter pilosity and shinier surface; from var. *cubana* Santschi, by its longer head, darker coloration and the shape of petiolar node. As those differences are not very marked and have been described from only one specimen it seems better to consider it only as a variety of the widely distributed *opaciceps*.

Holotype in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

***Pseudomyrma flavidula* F. Smith var. *jaumei*, var. nov.**

Worker.—Length 4 mm.

This form is very near var. *pazosi* Santschi, differing from it as well as from the typical *flavidula* by the proportions of the head, the position of the eyes and the coloration.

Head subrectangular, shorter and with sides more parallel than in *flavidula*. Eyes distant from the occipital corners by half their length.

The post-petiole is less globose than in *flavidula*, the sculpture of epinotum coarser and the head is more shining, but as these characters are variable in *flavidula* and *pazosi*, more material will be necessary to examine before defining them.

Gaster very shining and black as in *pazosi*; rest of the body and appendages uniformly dark brown. Legs with infusate longitudinal stripes. Tegument of body and appendages translucent.

The coloration is somewhat similar to that of *P. brunnea*, from which it is easily distinguishable by the form of the post-petiole.

Described from one specimen taken at El Palenque, Matanzas, Cuba, March 1931, by Miguel Jaume, to whom I take pleasure in dedicating it.

Holotype in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

***Monomorium destructor* (Jerd.)**

This tropicopolitan species seems to be very widely distributed

in Cuba, in spite of its having been reported only once (Wheeler and Mann, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 5, footnote). I have seen series of workers from Habana (N. Banks); Caibarien (P. J. Bermúdez, Aug. 1930), and Holguín (C. G. Aguayo, Aug. 1930).

Solenopsis picea Emery.

Four workers from Ocho Ríos, Jamaica, collected by B. W. Arnold, March 1932, seem to belong to this small, black, shining species. Not recorded before from the Island.

Tetramorium lucayanum Wheeler, var.

Differs from the typical *lucayanum*, known from Bahamas and Cuba, by having the antennal scapes and the coxae black instead of reddish brown; the femora are black instead of dark brown. In this respect it could perhaps be considered as representing a distinct variety.

Two large series of workers from Ocho Ríos, Jamaica and Mile Gully, Green Mountains, Jamaica, collected by B. W. Arnold, March 1932, show constantly the above mentioned characters.

***Pheidole longiceps*, sp. nov.**

Soldier.—Length 3.1 mm.

Head large, rectangular, about 1.6 times longer than broad, with the sides parallel, posterior corners rounded, separated by a deep and wide occipital notch, which is continued forward as a shallow groove. Mandibles large, convex, masticatory border arcuate, terminating in an acute apical and a subapical tooth. Clypeus convex, without carina, anterior border slightly concave. Frontal area elongate and triangular. Frontal carinae strong, flattened, continued backward on each side as an oblique ridge, which borders a long and wide groove for the antennal scapes. The grooves end at the middle of the sides of the head, then pass backward and downward as smooth zones. Antennae short, scapes curved at their base and enlarged at their apical portion, reaching to a short distance behind the eyes. Eyes convex, situated at the anterior fourth of the sides of the head.

Pronotum globose, with a pair of blunt and not very conspicuous tubercles at the middle of the sides, and a pair of short, blunt tubercles before the pro-mesonotal suture. Mesonotum short and convex. Epinotum longitudinally impressed, the basal portion evenly passing into the declivity. Epinotal spines short, triangularly shaped, directed upward, backward and slightly outward.

Peduncle of petiole short and depressed, strongly constricted at the anterior third, broader at the middle, forming an angle at each side. Node seen from above, oval, slightly broader than petiole and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times broader than long, longitudinally incised on the upper surface; in profile, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as long. Post-petiole about 3 times as broad as petiole; produced before the middle of each side in form of a blunt conule.

Gaster oblong, 1.4 times as long as broad.

Legs of medium size, femora and tibiae laterally compressed.

Whole body and appendages shining. Mandibles with scattered punctures and with parallel incisions near the masticatory border. Clypeus smooth and shining at the middle, longitudinally rugose at sides; the rugae continued backward to the antennal grooves. Head longitudinally rugose on front and vertex; the rugae are parallel to $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length of the head, then they curve outward toward the occipital corners, where they are slightly anastomosed. In the middle of the head, from the clypeus to the occipital incision there is a narrow longitudinal smooth zone. Prothorax smooth, with scattered rugulae near the tubercles. Mesonotum and epinotum more or less irregularly rugulose. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster smooth. Legs and antennae with piligerous punctures.

Hairs yellow, moderately short and sparse, longer and more abundant on gaster.

Brownish yellow. Head with slightly reddish tint. Inner margin of mandibles black. Gaster infusate, except on basal half of the first segment.

Described from one soldier collected at Caibarien, Cuba, by P. J. Bermúdez, April 1931.

This remarkable species belongs to the group of small *Pheidole* related to *P. flavens*, but is easily distinguishable by its very elongated head and strong antennal grooves.

The holotype is in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

***Pheidole teneriffana taina*, subsp. nov.**

Soldier.—Length 4 mm.

Head with the mandibles about 1.3 times longer than broad, broader at a short distance behind the middle of the sides. Sides convex behind the eyes. Occipital corners very convex, separated by a deep and broad occipital impression. Rest as in *teneriffana* Forel.

Thorax twice as long as broad, about $\frac{1}{2}$ as broad as the head.

Post-petiole a little more than twice as broad as long.

Sculpture similar to that of *teneriffana*; rugae of the head feebler. Coloration and pilosity as in var. *avara* Santschi.

This subspecies differs from the typical form and from the var. *avara*, in having the sides of the head more convex and narrow posteriorly, the occipital impression being deeper and wider, the post-petiole larger and the striation of the head feebler.

Described from 5 soldiers taken at Holguín, Cuba, August 1930, by C. G. Aguayo.

Named for the Tainos, Indians who once inhabited the eastern part of Cuba.

The interesting *P. teneriffana*, described by Forel in 1893 from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, has been found subsequently in Tunis, Smyrna, Khartum, Mombassa, Samoa and China, offering several varieties. The finding of this new subspecies in the West Indian region, shows an addition to the remarkable geographic distribution of the species, the center of dispersion of which is hard to fix.

The holotype of this new subspecies is in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Macromischa dissimilis, sp. nov.

Worker.—Length 3.5 mm.

Head sub-oval, about 1.3 times longer than broad, broader behind the eyes, with sides straight and subparallel and with the occipital corners well rounded. Eyes rounded, convex, situated at the middle of the sides of the head. Mandibles slender, 5-toothed, with the external border slightly curved at the apical third. Clypeus rather short, very convex at the middle. Frontal area small, triangular. Antennae somewhat short, scapes convex at the apex, scarcely reaching the occipital corners. First funicular joint as long as the two following together; joints $\frac{3}{8}$ slightly transverse; club 3-jointed, last joint slightly shorter than the two preceding together.

Thorax somewhat robust, about 2.3 times longer than broad, broader on pronotum, about $\frac{3}{5}$ as broad as the head, and with a moderate lateral constriction between pro- and mesonotum. In profile it is very convex on pronotum and straight on meso-epinotum. Base of epinotum about twice as long as its declivity. Spines a little longer than the epinotal declivity, about twice as long as their distance apart at their base, directed upward, backward and slightly curved

inward at their tips. Metasternal angles very short and blunt.

Petiole about three times as long as broad, peduncle slightly longer than node, not swollen at the spiracles. Seen from above, the outline is club-shaped, the node being as long as broad, somewhat conic. Antero-ventral tooth very rudimentary. Node about as high as long, evenly rounded before and behind. Post-petiole campanulate, as broad as long. Gaster 1.5 times longer than broad, first segment longer than the following together; tapering at the end. Sting very long, longer than half the length of the gaster.

Legs short for the genus; femora very incrassate, but not abruptly swollen, tibiae slightly incrassate.

Whole body with a waxy luster. Gaster shining. Mandibles coarsely longitudinally striate. Clypeus longitudinally striate. Whole head closely longitudinally rugose, with interstices between the rugae somewhat reticulate. Thorax rugose, rugae irregular on pronotum, transverse on meso-epinotum and longitudinal on pleura. Peduncle of petiole closely punctate, with coarse rugae on sides and behind. Legs and antennae densely and minutely punctate.

Hairs white, pointed, moderately abundant, shorter on legs, more numerous and oblique on antennae.

Head, gaster and upper surface of nodes black. Mandibles and clypeus yellow red. Pedicel of petiole, apical part of coxae, trochanter, basal half of femora and sting brownish yellow. Antennae and legs brownish black.

Described from one specimen taken at Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mountains, Cuba, May 4, 1932, S. C. Bruner and A. Otero collectors. E. E. Agronómica de Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, No. 884.

This singular species is near the group of *M. porphyritis* Rog., but it is not closely related to any species, being absolutely different by its coloration, sculpture, shape of head, thorax and petiole, shortness of petiole and legs, etc.

Holotype in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Macromischa (Croesomyrmex) lugens Roger.

Female (deälated).—Length 8.3 mm.

Resembles the worker in shape and coloration, with the natural modifications related to the sex.

Head longer than broad, much broader behind, with rounded occipital corners. Clypeus convex. Eyes situated at the middle of the sides of head. Ocelli small. Antennae slender, surpassing the occipital corners by half of their length. First funicular joint almost as long as the next two

together. All joints longer than broad; club 3-jointed, terminal joint slightly longer than the subterminal joint.

Thorax robust, very convex in profile, about twice as long as broad. Mesothorax longer than broad. Epinotum without spines. Peduncle twice as broad as node. Node in profile longer than high, regularly curved before and behind. From above longer than broad. Post-petiole as broad as long. Femora very little incrassate.

Opaque. Head, thorax, petiole and post-petiole densely punctate. Abdomen feebly shining. Head longitudinally rugulose. Occiput without rugae. Thorax longitudinally rugose on pleura, transverse on pronotum, longitudinally on mesonotum, becoming transverse on mesoscutellum. Epinotum transversely rugose. Petiole with feeble longitudinal rugae on dorsum, stronger on sides. Post-petiole minutely punctate. Gaster with minute and close punctures. Appendages with very small punctures.

Pilosity much less abundant than in worker. Hairs longer and feebler.

Color black as in worker, with brownish wing insertions.

The above description is based on a single specimen collected near a limestone cliff of the hill of Camoa, Habana, Cuba, the type locality of the species. Though it was taken dead and incomplete, it shows enough characters for a diagnosis of this undescribed sexual phase.

Macromischa (Croesomyrmex) poeyi rugiceps, subsp. nov.

Workers.—Length 4 mm.

This subspecies differs from *M. poeyi* Wheeler, by the sculpture of head and thorax and by the less incrassate hind femora.

The head, instead of being smooth and shining as in *poeyi*, is densely punctate on genae, front, vertex and occiput, the sides of the occipital area being smooth. The rugae of the genae are stronger than those of *poeyi* and extend backward through the parietal area forming a feeble, transverse, concentric striation on the vertex and middle occipital region. Clypeus densely striate in the middle, while *poeyi* has only a median carina and sometimes a feeble striation.

The thoracic rugae are more irregularly rugose on pronotum and pleura than in the typical *poeyi*. Base of petiole without, or with a very feeble transverse striation, which is very conspicuous in the typical form.

Legs longer, with the femora less incrassate than in *poeyi*,

a character which is more conspicuous in the hind femora, in which the swollen portion is longer.

Thorax of a darker red color than in *poeyi*.

Described from 7 specimens collected at "Subida al Rángel," Pinar der Río, Cuba, by P. J. Bermúdez, July 1930, and 2 specimens taken at the same place by C. G. Aguayo, April 1930.

The cotypes of this subspecies are in the collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, of W. M. Wheeler, and that of C. G. Aguayo.

Macromischa (Croesomyrmex) bermudezi Wheeler var. *gracilis*, var. nov.

Worker.—Length 3.3 mm.

Differs from *bermudezi* by its smaller size, narrower body and feebler sculpture of the thorax.

The height of the thorax is smaller in proportion to its length than in the typical form, being 1:3.2 in *bermudezi* and 1:2.6 in this variety.

The thorax is densely and finely punctate with a few obsolete, transverse striae, visible in certain positions. The epinotum has fine transverse striation. The pleura are finely punctate, without the longitudinal rugae of the typical form. The peduncle of petiole is finely punctate, without the transverse striation of *bermudezi*.

Head petiole, post-petiole, gaster and appendages black. Thorax and epinotum dark red. Dorsal portion of the pedicel and the anterior side of petiolar node brownish red.

Described from one specimen taken at Sierra de la Guira, Pinar del Río, Cuba, July 1930, by P. J. Bermúdez.

The holotype is in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Cyphomyrmex rimosus Spin. var. *arnoldi*, var. nov.

Close to the var. *minuta* Mayr, but differing from it as well as from the typical form, by having uniform darker coloration of head, thorax and gaster, and a remarkable accentuation of the height of the ridges and tubercles of the head, thorax and epinotum.

The tubercles of the thorax are long and pointed, instead of short and blunt. The area between the tubercles of the mesothorax is more depressed and narrower. The ridges and tubercles of the epinotum are higher, those of petiole, post-petiole and gaster are similar to those of var. *minuta*.

Body and antennal scapes uniformly brownish black. Mandibles, legs and antennal funiculus paler.

Four workers from Ocho Rios, Jamaica, March 1932, W .B. Arnold coll.

Cotypes in the collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, of W. M. Wheeler and of the author.

Brachymyrmex minutus Forel.

Three specimens of this little yellow species were taken at Salto de Manantiales, Candelaria, Cuba, April 23, 1932, C. G. Aguayo collector. Was not previously recorded from this island.

Brachymyrmex heeri Forel.

The typical pale form of this species has not hitherto been found in Cuba. One specimen was found at Sierra de la Guira, Pinar del Río, Cuba, April, 1930, P. J. Bermúdez collector.

Prenolepis gibberosa Roger.

Roger described this species from material collected by Gundlach in different localities of Cuba. He had probably specimens representing several color varieties, for he described the species as being "yellowish red or dark red." I have examined large numbers of workers from several parts of the island, and I believe there are four or five distinguishable varieties.

The form considered by Mann as typical *gibberosa* has been named by Santschi var. *albimaculata*, differing from the typical species by its smaller size and the white coloration of the tip of the antennae and the articulations of the femora.

A single worker taken by Thomas Barbour at Cafetal Pedro Diaz, Oriente, Cuba, and a large series of workers collected by W. M. Mann at Diquini, Haiti, in the miscellaneous material of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, seem to represent the typical form of this interesting species, which has not been previously reported from Haiti. The head, thorax, petiole and appendages are yellowish red, the gaster is black. Whole body exceedingly opaque. Erect hairs of head and thorax long and scarce. Pubescence of the body scarce.

Prenolepis gibberosa Roger var. *rogeri* Mann.

Described as being larger, with darker coloration and with shining gaster. There are transitions in size and luster, but the var. *rogeri* differs from the typical form by darker coloration. The petiole is always darker than the thorax in this variety, being of the same coloration as the thorax in *gibberosa*. The

antennae and legs are darker than in *gibberosa*, the pilosity more abundant and the gaster more shining.

Female.—Length 3.8 mm.

Head, with the mandibles, 1.2 times longer than broad, ovoid, wider behind. Eyes large, about $\frac{1}{4}$ as long as the head, located about the middle of the sides of the head. Ocelli large. Antennae very long; scapes as in worker; funicle with all the joints longer than broad. Clypeus convex, slightly carinate at the middle, posterior border concave. Frontal carinae feeble. Frontal area well developed. Pronotum flattened above. Pro-mesoscutum very convex in front. Epinotum without gibbosity.

Wings transparent, brownish red. Petiolar node broader and thicker than in the worker. Gaster similar. Sculpture as in worker. Pilosity on head, thorax and gaster longer than in worker.

Color and luster as in worker.

Described from four females collected at Rángel Arriba, Pinar del Río, July, 1930, C. G. Aguayo collector.

Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex) bermudezi, sp. nov.

Worker.—Length 6.5–7.5 mm.

Head with the mandibles about 1.5 times longer than broad, narrower behind. Sides straight, occipital border well rounded. Clypeus 1.5 times broader than long, convex, keeled at the middle, front margin convex, posterior margin concave, with a deep incision. Mandibles 6-toothed. Antennal scapes very slender, surpassing the occipital corners for more than half of their length. Eyes rounded, very convex and prominent, situated a little behind the middle of the sides of the head, at a distance of about their length from the occipital corners.

Thorax long and narrow. Pronotum about as broad as the head. Mesonotum $\frac{2}{3}$ as broad as the pronotum. Epinotum with the basal surface straight, 3 times as long as its declivity. Pro-mesonotal suture very deep, meso-metanotal suture well impressed. In profile, the pronotum is straight, forming an obtuse angle with the meso-ePINOTUM which is concave at the middle, slightly saddle-like.

Petiolar node higher than broad, wedge-shaped, slightly inclined forward, rounded above. Gaster oblong.

Legs very slender, first pair of coxae very long. Femora compressed. Somewhat shining all over. Gaster smooth and more shining.

Whole body and the antennal scapes with microscopic, transverse, wavy striae, less conspicuous on gaster.

Pilosity scarce. Erect hairs yellow, longer on head. Appressed hairs more abundant on appendages. Pubescence of antennae more dense on funicles.

Head, thorax, petiole, mandibles and antennal scapes ferruginous red. Gaster piceous black. Antennal funiculus dark brown. Legs brownish yellow.

Described from eight specimens taken by P. J. Bermúdez at Caibarien, Cuba, April, 1931.

Cotypes in the collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and of C. G. Aguayo.

The workers have the general appearance of *C. santosi* Forel, from which it is readily distinguishable by the shape of the head, profile of the thorax, pilosity, coloration, etc.

I do not hesitate in describing this species from the workers alone, because they are absolutely different from any other Neotropical *Tanaemyrmex* known to me.

Named for its discoverer, who has contributed with the finding of many new or little known species of ants, to the knowledge of the Cuban Formicidae.

Camponotus (Manniella) sphaericus rufipilis, subsp. nov.

Worker.—Length 5.5 mm.

Differs from *sphaericus* by the following characters. Eyes situated about their length from the occipital corners (much nearer in *sphaericus*). Head longer than broad, much longer than in *sphaericus*. Surface of body more shining. Appressed hairs squamiform, as in var. *sphaeralis* Rog. Hairs of the gaster, both erect and squamiform, of golden red coloration.

Differs from *sphaeralis*, to which it resembles by having squamiform hairs, by its larger size, shape of the head, shape of the thorax and coloration of the hairs of the gaster. The dorsal surface of prothorax forms a right angle with the epinotal declivity, while in *sphaeralis* the said surfaces form a more obtuse angle.

Described from two workers taken at El Tigre, Calabazar de Sagua, Cuba, August, 1931, P. J. Bermúdez collector.

The cotypes are in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and in the collection of C. G. Aguayo.

This form might prove to be a different species, when the soldiers are examined, as it is quite different from the known species of the subgenus *Manniella*.

Camponotus torrei, sp. nov.

Worker.—Length 5.8 mm.

Head with the mandibles slightly longer than broad, somewhat broader behind, with their sides straight and the occipital corners slightly rounded. Vertex very convex. Antennae slender, scapes surpassing the occipital corners by $\frac{1}{3}$ of their length; funicular joints longer than broad. Clypeus broader than long, slightly convex at the middle; with somewhat convex anterior border and concave posterior margin. Frontal area small. Frontal carinae well developed, reaching to opposite the middle of eye. Eyes very convex, situated at the sides of the head, at a distance of one half their length from the occipital corners. Mandibles with four very small blunt teeth, widely separated.

Thorax robust, very convex in profile. Pronotum about twice broader than long, rather flat. Mesonotum longer than broad. Declivity of epinotum flattened, vertical.

Petiole wedge-shaped in profile, similar to that of *C. sphaericus*. Gaster about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than broad.

Legs as in *sphaericus*. Femora compressed.

Head and body opaque, densely punctate. Antennae opaque, finely punctate. Legs finely punctate and somewhat shining. Mandibles with scattered, somewhat deep punctures.

Hairs on head and body very scarce, a little more abundant on gaster. Both erect and semi-recumbent hairs of golden coloration. Pilosity of antennae abundant and yellow colored, that of legs scarce and white.

Head, thorax, petiole, gaster, coxae, femora and first tarsal joint black. Antennae, mandibles, trochanters and tibiae brownish red. Last tarsal joints dark brown.

Described from one worker taken by P. J. Bermúdez at Sierra de la Guira, Pinar del Río, Cuba, during a trip with Dr. Carlos de la Torre and C. G. Aguayo, July, 1930.

Holotype in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

This species is closely related to *C. sphaericus* Roger, from which it differs by the shape of the head (narrower anteriorly in *sphaericus*), the position of the eyes (nearer the occipital corners in *sphaericus*), the length of the frontal carinae (shorter and feebler in *sphaericus*), the smaller mandibular teeth, the broader prothorax, the more opaque surface of body, the golden coloration of hairs and the remarkable coloration of hind femora.

I name this interesting species for my teacher, the Cuban Malacologist Dr. Carlos de la Torre.