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ANTS MOSTLY FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF CUBA

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No. 3. — *Ants Mostly From the Mountains of Cuba*

By WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER

While studying the distribution of the Coleoptera in the mountains of Cuba during the summer of 1936, Dr. P. J. Darlington generously collected for me such Formicidae as he encountered. The highlands to which for the most part he confined his explorations are the Trinidad Range of Santa Clara Province in Central Cuba and the Sierra Maestra, Sierra del Cobre, Gran Piedra Range, Sierra de Purial, north of Imias and the Yunque de Baracoa, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba (Oriente), at the eastern end of the island. The collection is noteworthy, first, for the number of forms (9 species, 8 subspecies, 3 varieties) which he has added to the known Cuban fauna and especially for the fine series of *Macromischa*, of which he collected, mainly by beating foliage, no less than 13 forms, of which 10 are new to science, and second, for his discovery of a new *Cylindromyrmex*. This remarkable genus and the subfamily Cerapachyinae to which it belongs were not previously known to have representatives in the Antilles. This is an outstanding achievement, considering the intense interest of collectors in the beautiful ants of the genus *Macromischa* and the number of species of this genus already described from Cuba. Since the list of the known species in my paper of 1931 is already antiquated, I append a revised list to the present publication. In my former account I raised Mann's subgenera *Croesomyrmex* and *Antillaemyrmex* to generic rank, but the recent discovery by Dr. Aguayo of a subspecies of *C. wheeleri* Mann with vestigial epinotal spines, and the discovery by Dr. M. H. Smith of a subspecies of *M. isabellae* Wheeler without epinotal spines, necessitates a return to Mann's original conception. The list of *Macromischa sens. lat.* now comprises 53 species, 12 subspecies and 14 varieties and therefore nearly quadruples the number of forms cited in Emery's "Genera Insectorum" list of 1921. Dr. Darlington's collection emphasizes the very local distribution of these ants in Cuba and suggests that the careful collector, especially in the many unexplored recesses of the mountains of Oriente, may succeed in bringing to light other members of this exquisite genus.

Subfamily CERAPACHYINAE

CYLINDROMYRMEX (HYPOCYLINDROMYRMEX) DARLINGTONI sp. nov. ✓✓

Worker. Length 5.6–6 mm.

Head suboblong, one third longer than broad without the mandibles, as broad in front as behind, with straight, parallel sides and angularly

excised posterior borders. Eyes small, flat, nearly as long as the greatest diameter of the antennal scapes, one third as long as their distance from the posterior corners of the head and situated at its posterior two-fifths. Ocelli minute but distinct. Mandibles large and convex, with evenly rounded external borders, the apical borders broad, with about 10 subequal, low, blunt teeth. Antennal scrobes, clypeus and frontal lobes of the usual conformation. Frontal area distinct, elongate-lanceolate. Antennal scapes less than three times as long as broad; first funicular joint as broad as long, joints 2-7 more than twice as broad, 8th as broad as long, the large terminal joint as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax short, somewhat less than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided, semicircularly rounded behind, with rounded humeri and short neck; promesonotal and mesoepinotal sutures distinct, interrupting the sculpture but not impressed. In profile the thoracic dorsum is nearly flat, the sides of the pronotum marginate, of the meso- and epinotum submarginate, the declivity of the latter abrupt, forming nearly a right angle with the base. Petiole distinctly longer than broad, with a blunt tooth at each of its anterior corners, the node distinctly widened behind and in this region with rounded, convex sides; in profile the anterior surface is flat and perpendicular, the dorsal surface evenly convex. The anteroventral process of the petiole is large, subrectangular in profile, and laterally compressed. Postpetiole about one and two-thirds times as broad as the petiole and a third broader than long. Gaster long but not much broader than the postpetiole. Pygidium truncated posteriorly and beset with numerous spinules. Legs short, the femora and tibiae broad and flattened, the hind tarsi decidedly longer than the hind tibiae, which are furnished with a long and a short pectinated spur.

Shining; mandibles finely striate and coarsely punctate apically, smooth at the base; head including the scrobes, thorax, petiole and postpetiole rather finely striate, the striae occasionally interrupted by sparse, elongate, piligerous punctures; pleurae and first gastric segment more finely striated, but the latter only on the anterior half where it is also coarsely and sparsely punctate. Remaining gastric segments, scapes and legs smooth, with numerous fine, superficial punctures.

Erect hairs yellowish, sparse, delicate, moderately long, of uneven length. The anterior border of the gula bears a conspicuous fringe or tuft of bristles, and there are some long, sparse hairs along the ventral surface of the lateral borders of the mandibles and a few long deflected hairs on the anterior, truncated surface of the clypeus. Pilosity sparse on the legs, most abundant on the tarsi. Gastric segments distinctly pubescent.

Black; tips of scapes, funiculi, legs and pygidium brownish red, femora dark brown, terminal funicular joint and tarsi, except the basitarsi, paler and more yellow.

Female. Length 7.5–8 mm.

Closely resembling the worker. The head is not longer in proportion to its width but the eyes are much larger though only feebly convex, as long as their distance from the posterior corners of the head. Ocelli larger than in the worker. Scapes broader, with their anterior border more strongly excised at the base. Thorax long; pronotum, without the neck, subtrapezoidal, nearly twice as broad as long, with straight, submarginate, posteriorly diverging sides. Promesonotal suture semi-circular, distinct and impressed. Mesonotum and scutellum small and flat. Gaster longer than in the worker owing to a lengthening of the individual segments. Wings short (5 mm.)

Sculpture very much like that of the worker but the striae on the posterior portions of the mesonotum and scutellum and dorsal portion of the mesopleurae feeble or absent, so that these regions are smoother and more shining. Gaster more densely punctulate than in the worker. Pilosity and color as in that caste. Wings grayish hyaline, veins dark brown, pterostigma black.

Described from four workers and two females taken by Dr. Darlington June 30, 1936, in decayed wood on the Gran Piedra Range, Oriente, at an altitude between 2000 and 3000 ft.

This species is peculiar in the structure of the mandibles in the worker and female, and in the retention of distinct promesonotal and mesoëpinotal sutures by the former.

Dr. A. E. Emerson has sent me from Barro Colorado Island, in the Panama Canal Zone, all three castes and pupae of Santschi's *C. parallelus*, described in 1932 from a single deälated female. The worker has small, flat eyes and belongs, therefore, to my subgenus *Hypocylindromyrmex*. The wings of the female and male are grayish hyaline, with distinctly infuscated tips. The pupae are naked, that is, not enclosed in cocoons! Santschi believes that my subgenus *Metacylindromyrmex* may not be valid, because the two pectinate spurs of the hind tibiae, on which it was based, are present also in *striatus* Mayr and *brasiliensis* Emery, which I assigned (1924) to *Cylindromyrmex sens. str.* Examination of a long series of *striatus* sent me by Dr. Wolfgang von Hagen from Ecuador confirms this opinion. Unless, therefore, the workers of *godmani* Forel and *boliviae* Wheeler, known only from female specimens, are found to have some other significant character, the subgenus will have to be synonymized with *Cylindromyrmex sens. str.*

I subjoin a revised dichotomic table for the indentification of the 11 species of *Cylindromyrmex* now known.

- ✓✓ 1. Workers 2
Females 10
2. Eyes small and flat; at least the first gastric segment more or less striated (Subgen. *Hypocylindromyrmex*) 3
Eyes large and convex; gastric segments smooth and estriate (Subgen. *Cylindromyrmex*) 7
3. Head nearly twice as long as broad; apical borders of mandibles edentate. Length 8 mm. (Brazil) *longiceps* Ern. André
Head not more than one and one-half times as long as broad; mandibles dentate 4
4. Tergite of first gastric segment striated only at the base 5
Tergite of first gastric segment entirely and base of second partially striated 6
5. Body brownish red, with gaster and anterior portion of head black; mandibles 6-toothed; eyes very small, with only about 15 facets. Length 4.5 mm. (Brazil) *brevitarsus* Santschi
Body black; mandibles larger and more convex, 10-toothed; eyes larger, with more numerous facets. Length 5.6–6 mm. (Cuba) *darlingtoni* sp. nov.
6. Dark brown; scapes twice as long as broad. Length 5.5–6.5 mm. (Venezuela) *meinerti* Forel
Black; scapes three times as long as broad. Length 5.5 mm. (Panama) *parallelus* Santschi
7. Striæ and interstriæ of head, thorax and pedicel very coarse and regular 8
Striæ and interstriæ of head, thorax and pedicel finer and less regular. Length 6–7.3 mm. (Brazil) *brasiliensis* Emery
8. Legs stout; tibiæ, except at their tips, whitish or pale ivory yellow 9
Legs more slender, entirely black, except the terminal tarsal joints. Length 4.5–6 mm. (Galapagos Islands) *williamsi* Wheeler
9. Frontal carinæ not strongly developed; eyes situated at the middle of the sides of the head. Length 6–6.5 mm. (Costa Rica) *schmidti* Menozzi
Frontal carinæ large, prolonged as striæ to the occiput; eyes distinctly behind the median transverse diameter of the head. Length 7 mm. (Peru, Ecuador) *striatus* Mayr
10. Postpetiole and gaster smooth and estriate 11
Both petiole and postpetiole entirely striate above 12

11. Femora yellow; fore tibiae more than twice as long as broad; wings brownish. Length 10 mm. (Bolivia).....*boliviae* Wheeler
Femora reddish black; fore tibiae scarcely twice as long as broad; wings violaceous. Length 12.5 mm. (Panama, Ecuador).....*godmani* Forel
12. Petiole and postpetiole coarsely and evenly striate; gaster smooth and estriate throughout.....13
At least the first gastric segment more or less striate.....14
13. Head one and one-half times longer than broad; legs slender and black, except the terminal tarsal joints. Length 7 mm.....*williamsi* Wheeler
Head shorter; legs relatively stout; tibiae, except their tips, pale ivory yellow. Length 7 mm.....*striatus* Mayr
14. Gaster with striation only at the base of its first tergite; mandibles 10-toothed. Length 7.5-8 mm.....*darlington* sp. nov.
Tergite of first gastric segment at least entirely striated.....15
15. Mandibles 7-toothed; tergite of second gastric segment entirely striated, third segment with striae at the base; wings grayish hyaline, with infuscated tips Length 9 mm..*parallelus* Santschi.
Mandibles indistinctly dentate; tergite of second gastric segment with striae only in the middle; second segment smooth; wings uniformly infuscated. Length 9.5 mm.....*schmidti* Menozzi.

Subfamily PONERINAE

THAUMATOMYRMEX COCHLEARIS Creighton

A single worker of this rare and extraordinary ant recently taken by Dr. Marston Bates and Dr. Graham Fairchild with the Berlese funnel at Limones Saboruco, Soledad. The type specimen in Dr. Creighton's collection is from Mina Carlota, also in Santa Clara Province.

EUPONERA (TRACHYMESOPUS) SUCCEDANEA (Roger)

Seven workers from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500-3500 ft., May 9-14, 1936 and the Sierra de Purial, near Imias, July 25, 1936, and a worker and female from the Gran Piedra Range, Oriente, 2000-3000 ft., June 30, 1936.

PONERA OPACICEPS Mayr subsp. JAMAICENSIS Aguayo

A single worker from the Sierra del Cobre, Oriente, 3000-3800 ft., July 7, 1936, agreeing closely with Aguayo's type from Jamaica in the

Museum of Comparative Zoology. I have raised this form, described as a variety, to subspecific rank because it differs from *opaciceps* almost sufficiently to be regarded as a distinct species.

PONERA TRIGONA Mayr subsp. OPACIOR Forel

One dealated female from the south side of Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, 1500 ft., June 1936.

LEPTOGENYS PUNCTICEPS Emery

Twelve workers from Los Llanos, Eastern Oriente, 1000–2000 ft., July 16–20, 1936.

ODONTOMACHUS HAEMATODA L. subsp. INSULARIS
(Guérin) var. PALLENS Wheeler

Three workers, two females and two males from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500–3500 ft., May 9–14, 1936.

Subfamily PSEUDOMYRMINAE

PSEUDOMYRMA PALLIDA F. Smith

A single small worker from the Yunque de Baracoa, Oriente, July 13, 1936.

PSEUDOMYRMA ELONGATA F. Smith subsp. SUBATRA
Wheeler and Mann.

A single worker from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936, agreeing well with the cotypes from Haiti.

Subfamily MYRMICINAE

PHEIDOLE PUNCTATISSIMA Mayr subsp. JAMAICENSIS
Wheeler var. PRAETERMISSA Wheeler

Two soldiers and a worker from Los Llanos, Eastern Oriente, 1000–2000 ft., July 16–20, 1936. Previously known only from Haiti.

PHEIDOLE SIMILIGENA sp. nov.

Soldier. Length 2.5–3 mm.

Related to *Ph. floridana* Emery. Head large, subrectangular, without the mandibles distinctly longer than broad and distinctly narrower

in front than behind, with distinct occipital impression and rather deeply and angularly excised posterior border. Eyes small, at the anterior fifth of the sides, which are rather convex. Clypeus ecarinate, moderately convex posteriorly, its anterior border broadly and very feebly excised in the middle and narrowly sinuate on each side. Mandibles convex but with nearly straight external borders, their apical borders with two large terminal and two small basal teeth. Frontal area distinct, subtriangular, rounded behind; frontal carinae rather strongly diverging posteriorly where they are twice as far apart as each is from the lateral border of the head, as long as the antennal scapes and forming the mesial borders of narrow, shallow, scrobe-like impressions. Antennae slender; scapes curved at the base, reaching only to the middle of the sides of the head; clubs longer than the remainder of the funiculi; joints 2-8 slightly longer than broad. Pronotum half as broad as the head, forming with the mesonotum a convex, hemispherical mass, with rounded humeri and feeble mesonotal torus; epinotum much lower, as broad as long, marginate on each side, rather concave and sloping in the middle; the spines stout, not very acute, suberect, as long as their basal diameter but shorter than their distance apart. Peduncle of petiole rather short, anterior and posterior faces of node concave, its superior border rather thick and blunt, emarginate when seen from behind. Postpetiole more than twice as broad as long and as broad as the petiolar node, its sides produced at the middle as acute angles, which are not conulate as in *floridana*. Gaster broadly elliptical, about as large as the head. Femora only moderately thickened.

Shining, with sparse, piligerous punctures, which are largest on the mandibles and posterior half of the head; somewhat more than the anterior half of the head rugose, the rugae fine, sparse, and diverging on the front, coarser, more reticulate and longitudinal on the cheeks and also coarse but more oblique or concentric around the antennal insertions. Scrobe-like impressions nearly smooth, with only a few short, longitudinal rugules. Remainder of body smooth, except for the small, scattered, piligerous punctures.

Pilosity yellowish, erect or suberect, moderately long and abundant; shorter and more oblique on the legs, scapes, sides and ventral surface of head.

Black or dark brown; cheeks, antennae, clypeus, neck and mandibles, except their apical borders and tips, testaceous; legs, including the coxae, more brownish yellow, middle of femora and tips of antennal scapes brown.

Worker. Length 1.4–1.5 mm.

Head subrectangular, broader in front than behind, with feebly convex sides and slightly concave posterior border. Eyes at the anterior third of the sides, shorter than their distance from the anterior corners. Mandibles with multidenticulate apical border and long apical tooth. Clypeus convex behind, with medially straight, transverse anterior border. Frontal area distinct, triangular, not impressed. Antennal scapes extending about twice their greatest diameter beyond the posterior border of the head. Thorax shaped as in the soldier, but the promesonotum is less convex; mesoepinotal impression deep, base of epinotum slightly convex in profile. Node of petiole narrow, subconical, without emargination. Postpetiole subglobular, as long as broad, with the sides very feebly angulate anteriorly, less than half again as broad as the petiolar node. Legs rather long.

Smooth and shining, with minute, sparse, piligerous punctures, more distinct on the mandibles. Cheeks and front longitudinally rugulose.

Pilosity whitish, like that of the soldier, but sparser, short and bristly on the antennae and legs, long on the dorsal surface of the body.

Black or dark piceous; mandibles, antennae and remainder of legs paler, yellowish brown, except the middle portions of the femora which are dark brown.

Described from three soldiers and four workers from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500–3500 ft., May 9–11, 1936.

Though obviously related to *Ph. floridana*, this ant differs in so many characters that I have not hesitated to describe it as a distinct species. Its status may change when some myrmecologist undertakes a revision, now long overdue, of the large and difficult *flavens* group of Neotropical Pheidoles.

SPELAEOMYRMEX URICHI Wheeler

A single worker taken at an altitude of 3500 ft. in the Sierra de Purial, north of Imias, in leaf mold.

This minute ant was previously known only from the type specimens collected in nests of the Guacharos (*Steatornis*), in a cave in Trinidad. Very recently Prof. A. S. Pearse has sent me two specimens which he found on bat guano in a cave in Yucatan. Its occurrence in leaf-mold in Cuba is not surprising since other minute cave-insects are known to live occasionally in similar situations, but we should expect it to be more abundant in some of the many bat-infested caves of the island.

SOLENOPSIS GEMINATA (Fabr.)

A few workers of the typical dark form of this common ant from the south side of Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, 3000-3500 ft., July 7, 1936.

MONOMORIUM CARBONARIUM (F. Smith)

subsp. EBENINUM Forel

Single worker and female specimens from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500-3500 ft., May 9-14, 1936.

CREMATOGASTER (ORTHOCREMA) STEINHEILI Forel

A single worker from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, July 25, 1936.

CREMATOGASTER (ACROCOELIA) SANGUINEA Roger var. ATAVISTA Mann.

Two workers from the Sierra de Purial, north of Imias, July 25, 1936.

CREMATOGASTER (ACROCOELIA) SANGUINEA var. TORREI Wheeler

Seven workers from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, July 25, 1936.

MACROMISCHA PURPURATA Roger

Numerous workers from the following localities: Yunque de Baracoa, 1000-1800 ft., July 13, 1936; Sierra del Cobre, 3000-3800 ft., July 7, 1936 and the Sierra de Purial, near Imias, 3500 ft., July 20, 1936.

MACROMISCHA MANNI Wheeler var. VILLARENSIS Aguayo

Four workers from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500-3500 ft., May 9-14, 1936, agree closely with Aguayo's cotypes in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Apart from its shape, the petiolar node of this variety is shorter and its anterior surface rises more abruptly from the peduncle than in the typical *manni*.

MACROMISCHA SQUAMIFERA Roger

Five workers from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500-3000 ft., June 9-14, 1936.

MACROMISCHA SCABRIPES Mann var. BRUNNEIPES var. nov.

I have not seen specimens of the typical *scabripes*, described from Saetia, Oriente, but two workers taken by C. T. Ramsden at Guantanamo, in the same province, May 7, 1914, and loaned me by the

Philadelphia Academy of Science agree closely, except in color, with Mann's figure and description. The brownish red head has distinct greenish reflections and the thoracic dorsum is metallic green passing into metallic violet on the pleurae, the epinotal spines are red, the femora, tibiae and tarsi brown instead of black. The pale pilosity seems to be longer and more abundant than in the typical *scabripes*. The rounded transverse rugae of the thorax in the variety here described extend as in the type to the anterior end of the pronotum, that is, to the very base of the neck. The middle and hind basitarsi, which are nearly as long as the tibiae, are distinctly compressed.

MACROMISCHA DARLINGTONI sp. nov.

Worker. Length 4.3–4.6 mm.

Closely related to *scabripes* Mann but decidedly larger. Head subrectangular, distinctly longer than broad, as broad through the posterior as through the anterior corners, with feebly convex sides and medially placed, convex eyes, the posterior border sinuate. Mandibles convex, with five stout, subequal teeth. Clypeus flattened, its anterior border transverse and broadly sinuate in the middle. Frontal area indistinct. Antennae stout; scapes curved basally, not reaching to the posterior corners of the head; second funicular joint longer than broad, half as long as the first; joints 3–7 slightly broader than long; 8 as long as broad; club well-developed, 3-jointed, the terminal as long as the two preceding joints together. Thorax shaped as in *scabripes*, distinctly flattened above and without promesonotal and mesoëpinotal sutures; epinotal spines closely approximated basally, straight, somewhat stouter but scarcely longer than in *scabripes*. Petiole with similar peduncle, which is as long as the node, but the latter is quite unlike that of *scabripes*, being squamiform, rising perpendicularly in profile or with slightly concave anterior face, with rounded summit and long, convex posterior slope; seen from above it is transverse and subtriangular, fully three times as broad as the peduncle at its narrowest point; from behind higher than broad, subelliptical, its apex slightly narrowed but rounded. Postpetiole campanulate, broader than long. Gaster small, elongate-elliptical, acutely pointed posteriorly; sting very long. Legs long, with strongly incrassated femora and tibiae; middle and hind basitarsi compressed.

Shining; mandibles rugose-punctate; clypeus longitudinally, antennal foveae concentrically rugose; remainder of head with delicate, undulating, interrupted rugules, which on the front gradually diverge posteriorly and tend to fade out on the occiput. Neck transversely

shagreened; pronotum with sparse, irregular, transverse rugules and coarse, scattered punctures; remainder of thoracic dorsum with a series of about 21 coarse, rounded (costate), transverse rugae, like those of *scabripes*, becoming longitudinal on the sides of the meso- and epinotum. Sides of petiolar node with 6-7 similar rugae, its posterior surface very smooth and shining, like the postpetiole and gaster. Posterior border of postpetiole coarsely shagreened, gastric segments with scattered, piligerous punctures. Femora tuberculate, but not as strongly as in *scabripes*; tibiae, basitarsi and antennal scapes finely, longitudinally striate.

Hairs white, erect or suberect, bristly, rather short and uneven, covering the whole body, most abundant on the head and thorax, sparse on the gaster, scarcely shorter on the appendages.

Mandibles, clypeus, frontal carinae and antennal foveae brownish yellow; teeth and basal border of mandibles black; remainder of head red, with vivid purplish and golden reflections; neck reddish yellow; sides and anterior quarter or third of pronotum metallic purple, declivity of epinotum and tips of its spines and metasternal angles yellowish red; remainder of thorax vivid metallic green. Node of petiole, postpetiole and gaster black, the extreme base of the first gastric segment and sting reddish or yellowish; sides of petiolar node metallic green; peduncle of petiole, coxae, trochanters and basal two-thirds or three-fourths of femora orange yellow; antennae and remainder of legs black.

Described from seven specimens taken by Dr. Darlington on the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936.

This very beautiful species is readily distinguished from *scabripes* by its larger size, more shining head and thorax, much more vivid coloration, the absence of costate rugae on the pronotum, partially orange femora and very different petiolar node.

MACROMISCHA OPALINA sp. nov. =

Worker. Length 2.8 mm.

Very similar to *darlingtoni* but much smaller. Head proportionally longer, slightly broader in front than behind, anteriorly with nearly straight, subparallel sides, straight posterior border and more convex and slightly more anteriorly placed eyes. Clypeus with entire, rounded anterior border. Antennal scapes proportionally shorter, not reaching the posterior corners by a distance equalling the length of the eyes; funicular joints 3-7 also proportionally shorter. Thorax, pedicel, gaster and legs much as in *darlingtoni*, but the petiolar peduncle is

shorter and the node narrower and when seen from behind terminating above in a more distinct point.

Clypeus and head smoother, the latter bearing only feeble traces of longitudinal rugules. Pronotum also smooth, the transverse rugae on the meso- and epinotum anterior to the spines only 16 in number, those on the meso- and metapleurae less coarse, those on the epinotal declivity even finer, those on the sides of the petiolar node less pronounced than in *darlingtoni*.

Pilosity and coloration much as in *darlingtoni*, but the former less abundant on the body. Declivity of epinotum and ventral portions of meso- and metapleurae metallic purple like the pronotum; hind femora brown with black bases and apices; remainder of legs colored as in *darlingtoni*.

A single specimen from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 21, 1936. Perhaps this form should be regarded as an extreme subspecies of *darlingtoni*, but it is so easily recognizable that it seems preferable to give it specific status.

M. darlingtoni and *opalina* belong to the group of superb *Macromischas* comprising *splendens* Wheeler of the Bahamas and the Cuban *scabripes* and *squamifera*. The members of this *splendens* group, as it may be called, agree in having very thick, tuberculate femora and dorsally depressed, transversely rugose or costate thoraces.

MACROMISCHA PLATYCNEMIS sp. nov.

Worker. Length about 4 mm.

Head subrectangular, without the mandibles only slightly longer than broad, slightly broader behind than in front, with nearly straight sides and posterior border and rounded posterior corners. Mandibles convex, with five large, blunt teeth. Clypeus flattened, with a median carinula, its anterior border emarginate in the middle and sinuate on each side. Eyes convex, at the middle of the sides of the head. Frontal area distinct, impressed. Antennae stout, their scapes reaching nearly to the posterior corners of the head; second funicular joint longer than broad, half as long as the first joint; joints 3-8 broader than long; club well-developed, 3-jointed, its terminal joint as long as the two preceding joints together. Thorax short, about two and one-half times longer than broad; in profile evenly and rather strongly convex dorsally, without promesonotal and mesoepinotal sutures, the declivity of the epinotum perpendicular, the spines long, closely approximated basally, directed backward, obliquely outward and upward, their tips very slightly upturned. Peduncle of petiole very long and slender,

more than four times as long as the node, when seen from above, slightly enlarged at the middle where the spiracles are situated; in profile with the posterior thinner than the anterior half. Petiolar node squamiform, in profile rising perpendicularly from the peduncle, narrowly rounded at the summit and less abruptly sloping and somewhat convex behind; from behind as high as broad, semicircular above and rather abruptly contracted below at the sides; in dorsal view more than twice as broad as long, three times as broad as the peduncle, broadly convex behind and roundly triangular in front, the sides bluntly marginate. Postpetiole campanulate, distinctly longer than broad, its sides straight and subparallel behind. Gaster small and very slender, nearly three times as long as broad, with very long sting. Femora and tibiae incrassated, but less strongly than in the two preceding species; femora nontuberculate, both the tibiae and basitarsi distinctly compressed.

Mandibles, antennae, head and thorax subopaque; legs and remainder of body shining. Mandibles striate-punctate; clypeus with a few delicate longitudinal rugules, mainly on the sides; head longitudinally rugose, the rugae fine and diverging on the front, coarser and more reticulate on the occiput, sharp and concentric in the antennal foveae. Both the scapes and funiculi of the antennae microscopically reticulate. Thorax coarsely and regularly, longitudinally rugose both dorsally and laterally, the rugae rounded and vermiculate, occasionally anastomosing, irregularly reticulate on the epinotal declivity; neck transversely rugulose. Gaster very smooth, with sparse piligerous punctures; legs superficially and very finely reticulate.

Hairs white, erect or suberect, moderately long, of uneven length, abundant on the head, antennae and legs, sparse on the thorax and abdomen.

Head red, clypeus and mandibles more yellowish, teeth of latter black; antennae brown; neck brownish red; thorax metallic blue-green, epinotal spines reddish brown; peduncle of petiole, tips of coxae, trochanters, extreme bases of femora and sting yellow, remaining parts of legs brown, except the terminal tarsal joints which are paler and more reddish.

Described from a single specimen from the coast below the Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936.

This fine species resembles some of the non-metallic species of the genus, such as *allardycei* Mann and *affinis* Mann in the conformation of the thorax, but differs from all the species of *Macromischa* sens. str., except *purpurata* Roger, in the great length and tenuity of the petiolar peduncle.

MACROMISCHA CHLOANA sp. nov. = *disinilis* Aguirre
1932

Worker. Length 2.5–3 mm.

Related to *M. bruneri* Mann but clearly distinct. Head shorter, only slightly longer than broad, broader behind than in front, with more convex sides and vertex, medially placed eyes, broadly rounded posterior corners and straight or very feebly sinuate posterior border. Mandibles convex, with five rather small teeth. Clypeus convex, with median carinula, its anterior border projecting and rounded and with feeble but distinct median emargination. Frontal area large, distinct, triangular and impressed. Antennae rather stout; scapes nearly reaching the posterior border of the head; second funicular joint distinctly longer than broad; joints 3–8 slightly broader than long; the 3-jointed club well-developed, its terminal joint decidedly thicker than the two basal joints. Thorax without promesonotal and mesoepinotal sutures, broadest through the pronotum, which is evenly rounded anteriorly and laterally, with well-developed neck; sides of meso- and epinotum subparallel; dorsal outline in profile convex at the anterior end of the pronotum and feebly convex thence to the epinotal spines which are rather closely approximated basally, as long as the nearly perpendicular declivity, straight, with moderately acute tips, direct backward, outward and somewhat upward. Petiole like that of *bruneri*, with similar node, as long as the peduncle and rising anteriorly at a less pronounced angle than in *affinis* Mann. The dorsal surface in profile is more rounded and less truncated than in either of these species; seen from above the node is short, scarcely longer than broad and less laterally compressed. Postpetiole nodiform, subhemispherical, slightly broader than long and about one-fourth broader than the petiolar node, more convex than in *affinis* and *bruneri*. Gaster proportionally large, subelliptical, about one and one-half times as long as broad, its anterior border concave at the insertion of the postpetiole; sting well-developed. Femora and tibiae incrassated but distinctly less so than in *bruneri* and *affinis*; basitarsi somewhat compressed.

Subopaque; occiput, petiolar node, postpetiole, gaster and legs shining. Mandibles striatopunctate; clypeus longitudinally rugulose. Head finely and evenly reticulate with superimposed longitudinal rugae, which diverge on the front but converge somewhat towards the occiput where they become distinctly reticulate like the rugae on the cheeks and gula. Pronotum irregularly and vermiculately, longitudinally rugose; mesonotum and base of epinotum regularly, transversely rugose, the rugae of the meso- and metapleurae longitudinal

and somewhat finer; epinotal declivity smooth and shining. Petiole and postpetiole, except the dorsal surfaces of their nodes, finely and evenly reticulate, with oblique rugae as in *bruneri* and *affinis*. Gaster superficially, legs and antennal scapes more sharply reticulate.

Erect hairs white, coarse, of uneven length, not abundant except on the scapes, shorter on the head and appendages than on the thorax and abdomen, absent on the pleurae.

Mandibles, clypeus, a small area of the front, thorax, peduncle of petiole, ventral portions of its node and of the postpetiole, brownish red; head black, with strong, metallic green reflections, which are also visible, though feebler, on the thorax. Antennae dark brown, except the clubs, which are black, as are also the gaster and dorsal portions of the petiolar node and postpetiole. Legs dark brown, except the tips of the coxae, the trochanters and the bases of the femora, which are brownish yellow.

Described from ten specimens taken by Dr. Darlington at Buenos Aires, in the Trinidad Mts., May 9-16, 1936, at altitudes between 2500 and 3500 ft.

Though closely related to *bruneri* and *affinis* this species can be readily distinguished by its less incrassated femora and tibiae, greenish head and thorax and transversely rugose meso- and epinotum.

MACROMISCHA AFFINIS Mann

The typical form of this species is represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology by four cotypes from Felton, Oriente, Cuba. It was not taken by Dr. Darlington but he secured instead the following three undescribed subspecies:

MACROMISCHA AFFINIS UMBRATIPES subsp. nov.

Worker. Length nearly 3.6 mm.

Rugae of the head, especially on the front and vertex, much feebler than in the typical *affinis*, but coarser on the thoracic dorsum and more undulating or vermiculate. Epinotal spines more divergent and distinctly turned upward at their tips. Postpetiole decidedly broader in proportion to its length. Head, thorax and pedicel more brownish red, postpetiole, node of petiole and femora dark brown, almost castaneous; tips of femora, entire tibiae and basitarsi black, dark brown in the fore legs; antennae brownish black throughout.

A single specimen from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936.

MACROMISCHA AFFINIS LAETA subsp. nov.

Worker. Length about 3.4 mm.

Peduncle somewhat longer than in the typical *affinis* and the preceding subspecies; epinotal spines more elevated; sculpture of both head and thorax finer, the thoracic rugae especially much finer and more numerous. Yellowish ferruginous; head slightly darker and more reddish; mandibles, clypeus, cheeks, neck, epinotal spines, petiolar peduncle, gaster and legs yellow; antennae, tips of femora, tips and bases of tibiae and entire basitarsi black; postpetiole and node of petiole ferruginous like the thorax. Lateral borders of first gastric segment and ill-defined bands at the posterior borders of the first, second and third segments, brown.

One specimen from the Sierra de Purial, north of Imias, 3500 ft., July 25, 1936.

MACROMISCHA AFFINIS MAERENS subsp. nov.

Worker. Length 3.3–3.6 mm.

Head distinctly shorter, with more convex sides than in the preceding forms, almost semi-circularly rounded behind the eyes. Epinotal spines long, usually horizontal, with upturned tips. Sculpture very coarse, the rugae variable, on the head dense and longitudinal, interconnected by reticulations, diverging rather strongly on the front and vertex, equally coarse on the thorax, most regular and longitudinal on the pleurae, transverse anteriorly on the pronotum, on the mesonotum and base of epinotum rather regularly longitudinal in some specimens, in others irregular or vermiculate at least on portions of these regions; concentric or oblique rugae on sides of petiolar node and postpetiole strong. Deep castaneous brown; antennae, head, nodes of pedicel and the gaster black; mandibles, bases of antennal scapes, peduncle of petiole, coxae, terminal tarsal joints, sting and apical segments of gaster paler, reddish brown.

Described from 18 specimens taken in June, 1936 on the south side of Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, at altitudes between 1500 and 5000 ft.

This or a very similar form was seen by Mann. He mentions (1924) a single worker of *affinis* which he collected in the Sierra Maestra at an altitude of 2000 to 3500 ft. as being "considerably darker than those of the type series, with the head and thorax dark reddish brown and only the bases of the femora pale."

MACROMISCHA BRUNERI Mann

I have not seen the cotypes of this species, but the three following forms taken by Darlington are obviously subspecies of *bruneri*, which

is smaller than *affinis*, with more rectangular head, much shorter epinotal spines and the node of the petiole longer, more compressed laterally and with sloping instead of subperpendicular anterior surface.

MACROMISCHA BRUNERI PROXIMA subsp. nov.

Worker. Length 2.8–3 mm.

Head and thorax subopaque, finely and densely punctate, the former with a few longitudinal rugules just behind the frontal carinae and along the internal orbits, and in some specimens with a few interrupted rugules on the vertex; the thorax regularly longitudinally rugose on the sides, the pronotum above with finer, irregular or vermiculate rugae, those on the sides of postpetiole and petiolar node sharp and oblique. The color of the head, thorax and pedicel is paler than in the typical *bruneri*, being yellowish brown, the gaster, mandibular teeth and antennal funiculi, except the first joint, black, the legs, including the coxae, the mandibles, clypeus, antennal scapes and first funicular joint, clear yellow; tarsi and sting pale brown.

Described from 12 specimens taken on the south side of Pico Turquino, 1500–5000 ft., June 11, 1936.

Perhaps this form is merely a color variety. Mann describes the typical *bruneri* as being "brownish red, the gaster darker and the legs lighter than the rest."

MACROMISCHA BRUNERI ORNATIPES subsp. nov.

Worker. Length 3 mm.

Both the head and thorax more coarsely and more longitudinally rugose throughout than in the preceding subspecies. Head, thorax, and pedicel red, the head a little darker, gaster black with the base of the first segment reddish; legs yellow, the tips of the femora, bases and tips of tibiae and entire basitarsi dark brown; scapes and first funicular joint yellow, remaining funicular joints black.

Four specimens from the Sierra del Cobre, 3000–3800 ft., July 7, 1936.

MACROMISCHA BRUNERI IMITATRIX subsp. nov.

Worker. Length 2.8–3.4 mm.

Head somewhat larger and broader than in the preceding forms, with stouter antennae, the scapes shorter, not reaching the posterior border of the head by a distance equalling the diameter of their tips. Epinotal spines variable, in some specimens as long as the declivity and with slightly upturned tips, in others straight and distinctly

shorter. Head, thorax and pedicel subopaque, the head punctate, finely and somewhat reticulately longitudinally rugulose; thorax similarly sculptured but the rugae coarser and more vermiculate and in some specimens very irregular or obsolete on the mesonotum and base of epinotum. Dark brown; head and gaster and in some specimens also the antennae, or at least their clubs, black; peduncle of petiole and legs, except the swollen portion of the femora, pale and more piceous brown than the thorax.

Described from 9 specimens taken on the north side of Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, at altitudes between 4500 and 6000 ft., June 17, 1936.

In color and sculpture this subspecies resembles *affinis maerens*. There is a similar resemblance between *bruneri ornatipes* and *affinis laeta* but the differences in size, shape of head, length of epinotal spines and shape of the petiolar node show that these parallel forms really belong to distinct species.

MACROMISCHA AZTECA Wheeler var. MAYA var. nov.

Worker. Differing from the typical *azteca* in the petiolar node which is distinctly higher and shorter through its base, with its anterior face in profile rising with a distinctly larger and more rounded obtuse angle from the dorsal surface of the peduncle. The brown bands at the posterior borders of the gastric segments are usually absent or when present faint or obsolescent.

Female. Exhibiting the same differences in the petiole as the worker. The brown bands of the gaster are very distinct but only half as broad as in the typical form of the species.

Described from numerous specimens from four colonies which I found March 22, 1935, nesting in dead twigs of small trees at Mocá, on the western slope of the Volcan de Atitlan, Guatemala, at an altitude of 3500 ft. The typical Mexican form was also taken from twigs by Dr. E. Skwarra.

TETRAMORIUM GUINEËNSE (Fabr.)

A single worker from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936.

ROGERIA SCABRA Weber

One worker from Diaquiri, Oriente, June 30, 1936.

CRYPTOCERUS (CYATHOMYRMEX) VARIANS F. Smith

A single soldier from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936.

ATTA INSULARIS Guérin

A soldier and minor worker from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936.

TRACHYMYRMEX JAMAICENSIS CUBAËNSIS subsp. nov.

Worker. Length 4.3–4.5 mm.

Differing from other forms of the species in the longer and more acute anterior and posterior occipital teeth, longer and very slender epinotal and posterior mesonotal spines. The epinotal spines are almost filiform and slightly curved forward at their tips. The color, too, is peculiar, being opaque, coal-black, with a bluish bloom, the mandibles, antennae, legs including coxae, epinotal spines and metasternal angles, ventral portion of petiole and posterior portion of post-petiole, dull red.

Three specimens from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936.

No form of *T. jamaicensis* has been found in Cuba hitherto, though several subspecies and varieties are known from Jamaica, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hispaniola, St. Vincent and the Bahamas.

Subfamily FORMICINAE

CAMPONOTUS (TANAEMYRMEX) SANTOSI Forel

Three winged females and a worker minor from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500–3000 ft., May 9, 1936.

CAMPONOTUS (TANAEMYRMEX) SANTOSI PAZOSI Santschi

A major and a minor worker from the south side of Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, 3000–5000 ft., July 13, 1936, and a minor worker from Yunque de Baracoa, July 13, 1936.

CAMPONOTUS (TANAEMYRMEX) RAMULORUM Wheeler var.

A single minor worker from the south side of Pico Turquino, 3000–5000 ft., June 1936, differs in coloration from the known Cuban forms of this species, but cannot be given a name till the major worker has been seen.

CAMPONOTUS (MYRMOBRACHYS) PLANATUS Roger

A single worker from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, June 26, 1936.

CAMPONOTUS (MYRMEURYNOTA) GILVIVENTRIS Roger

In his original description of the workers of this ant Roger (1863) mentions considerable variation in color. He says that the "head and thorax are opaque black, the gaster red or black, the legs sometimes brown, the antennal scape either entirely black or half or entirely, usually pale red." Mann, who redescribed the species from specimens which he took at Mina Carlota, in the Trinidad Mts., and Pinares, in Oriente, says nothing about these variations. His specimens, represented by three major workers in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, are described as having the dorsal integument as well as the hairs of the gaster red, "with a black blotch at middle of base of first segment and blackish margins of the other segments," and, I may add, black legs, with brownish tarsi. Dr. Darlington's material, consisting of five, unfortunately small, series of workers from as many localities, show clearly the variations described by Roger from specimens collected by Gundlach, probably from different colonies or localities. The form described by Mann should, of course, be regarded as the typical form of the species. It is represented in Dr. Darlington's material by five major workers and a single minima worker from Yunque de Baracoa, 1000-1800 ft., July 13, 1936. The other specimens belong to the following varieties to which neither Roger nor Mann assigned names:

CAMPONOTUS (MYRMEURYNOTA) GILVIVENTRIS var.
REFECTUS, var. nov.

Worker. Differing from the typical *gilviventris* in having the dorsal as well as the ventral integument of the gaster black throughout, the mandibles, cheeks and anterior border of the clypeus in the largest specimens only slightly tinged with red, the legs black, the antennae dark brown or blackish, with the basal half or two-thirds of the scapes red.

A major and a media worker from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts. (type locality), 2500-3500 ft., May 9-11, 1936, and a major and two minor workers from Los Llanos, Eastern Oriente, 1000-2000 ft., July 16-30, 1936.

CAMPONOTUS (MYRMEURYNOTA) GILVIVENTRIS var.
RENORMATUS var. nov.

Worker. Also with the gastric integument black throughout but with the mandibles, antennae and legs red, the terminal joints of the funiculi darker in the larger individuals.

Four mediae from the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra (type locality), June 26, 1936, and a media and minor from the Sierra del Cobre, Eastern Oriente, 3000-3800 ft., July 3, 1936.

CAMPONOTUS (MYRMEMYRNOTA) THYSANOPUS sp. nov.

Worker media and minor. Length 3-4 mm.

Closely related to *albistramineus* Wheeler of Haiti but smaller. Head trapezoidal, shorter, not longer than broad, less narrowed anteriorly and with distinctly less convex cheeks and posterior border. Eyes more convex, the carinae between their posterior orbits and the corners of the head less pronounced. Antennae slender, scapes extending about two-fifths their length beyond the posterior border. Thorax shaped much as in *albistramineus*, but lower, dorsally and laterally less convex and with distinctly more sloping epinotal declivity. Petiolar scale narrower but thicker anteroposteriorly, as thick above as below, with blunter and seen from behind less broadly rounded posterior border.

Sculpture like that of *albistramineus*, but the gaster is shining above as well as below with its dorsal surface sharply transversely shagreened instead of reticulate and with more pronounced transverse piligerous punctures.

Pilosity similar to that of *albistramineus* but the flattened snow-white hairs are more abundant on the dorsal surface, especially on the head and thorax, and the erect hairs are more obtuse and more flattened, like the appressed hairs, than in the Haitian species. Moreover, the flexor border of each femur bears a more conspicuous fringe of these longer hairs.

Black, with red mandibles and antennae, like *albistramineus*, but with the legs also red instead of black; coxae darker and more brownish.

Described from three media workers and a minor from the Sierra de Purias (type-locality), north of Imias, 3500 ft., July 25, 1936, and a single media from the Sierra del Cobre, 3000-3500 ft., July 3, 1936.

These specimens indicate that the type of *albistramineus* is a media worker and not a minor, as stated in my paper of 1936.

CAMPONOTUS (MANNIELLA) MICROSITUS sp. nov.

Worker minor. Length 3 mm.

Differing from the described species of *Manniella* in its very small size and in color. Head subtrapezoidal, narrowed anteriorly, with convex sides and very convex vertex and posterior border. Eyes large and moderately convex, half as long as their distance from the anterior corners. Mandibles narrow, with oblique, apparently 4-toothed apical borders. Clypeus feebly and evenly convex, ecarinate, with the anterior border projecting and broadly rounded in the middle, narrowly sinuate on each side. Frontal area transverse, indistinct; frontal carinae rather straight, strongly diverging posteriorly. Antennae slender; scapes extending about one-fourth their length beyond the median occipital convexity of the head. Thorax narrower than the head, short and high, about twice as long as broad, with distinct but not impressed promesonotal and without traces of a mesoëpinotal suture, from above subtriangular, broad through the pronotum, rapidly narrowing to the posterior end of the epinotum, which is less than half as broad as the pronotum, the pleurae distinctly and evenly convex. From above the pronotum is twice as broad as long, semi-circular anteriorly, somewhat flattened above and submarginate at the sides; the thorax in profile evenly and rather strongly convex as far back as the epinotal declivity which is sloping, distinctly concave and as long as the distance from its anterior end to the promesonotal suture. Petiolar scale rather thick, as thick above as below, with flattened anterior and posterior faces and very blunt superior border, which is broadly rounded when seen from behind. Gaster about as large as the thorax. Legs moderately long, fore femora incrassated.

Shining; mandibles subopaque, very finely granular. Head, thorax, petiole and appendages delicately reticulate, the meso- and metapleurae more coarsely and therefore appearing more opaque. Gaster finely, transversely shagreened or striolate.

Erect hairs yellow, sparse, rather short, bristly and of uneven length, on the legs present only at the tips of the femora. Appressed hairs, or pubescence sparse, coarse, long on the pronotum and first gastric segment, shorter and more numerous on the clypeus and cheeks.

Head, thorax, petiole and first gastric segment red, remainder of gaster black; mandibles, posterior portion of head and first gastric segment more brownish red; legs and antennae somewhat paler and more reddish yellow.

Described from a single specimen taken on the coast below Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, July 26, 1936.

Notwithstanding its minute size and aberrant coloration I believe that I am right in referring this ant to the subgenus *Manniella*. At least there is no other subgenus of *Camponotus* into which it would fit more naturally.

PRENOLEPIS GIBBEROSA Roger

The large, typical form of the species, with opaque gaster, as determined by Aguayo.

Nineteen workers from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500–3500 ft., May 9–14, 1936, and the south side of Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, 3000–5000 ft., June 1936.

PRENOLEPIS GIBBEROSA ALBIMACULATA Santschi

This small form with conspicuous white knees, and terminal antennal and tarsal joints, erroneously described by Mann as the typical *gibberosa* of Roger and redescribed by Santschi as a variety of that species, deserves, in my opinion, to rank as a subspecies. According to Mann, it is, unlike the typical *gibberosa*, confined to Oriente.

Seven workers from the Sierra de Purias, near Imias, 3500 ft., July 25, 1936 and Yunque de Baracoa, Oriente, July 13, 1936.

NYLANDERIA ANTHRACINA (Roger)

Twelve workers from the south side of Pico Turquino, Sierra Maestra, 3000–5000 ft., June 1936, and the Sierra de Purial, north of Imias, 3500 ft., July 25, 1936.

NYLANDERIA MYOPS (Mann)

Fourteen workers from Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., 2500–3500 ft., May 9, 1936, and the Sierra del Cobre, Oriente, 3000–3800 ft., July 7, 1936.

A List of the Described Forms of *Macromischa* Sens. Lat.

Subgenus *MACROMISCHA* Roger

<i>affinis</i> Mann (1920) ♀	.....	Cuba
subsp. <i>laeta</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	.....	Cuba
subsp. <i>maerens</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	.....	Cuba
subsp. <i>umbratipes</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	.....	Cuba
<i>allardycei</i> Mann (1920) ♀ ♀	.....	Bahamas
<i>androsana</i> Wheeler (1905) ♀	.....	Bahamas

<i>annectens</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Mexico
<i>azteca</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀ ♀ ♂	Mexico
var. <i>maya</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀ ♀	Guatemala
<i>barbouri</i> Aguayo (1931) ♀	Cuba
<i>bruneri</i> Mann (1924) ♀	Cuba
subsp. <i>imitatrix</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	Cuba
subsp. <i>ornatipes</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	Cuba
subsp. <i>proxima</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	Cuba
<i>chloana</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	Cuba
<i>creightoni</i> Mann (1929) ♀ ♀	Isle of Pines
<i>darlingtoni</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	Cuba
<i>dissimilis</i> Aguayo (1932) ♀	Cuba
<i>flavitarsis</i> Mann (1920) ♀ ♀ ♂	Guatemala
<i>foreli</i> Aguayo (1931) (= <i>petiolata</i> Forel) ♀ ♀	Mexico
<i>fuscata</i> Mann (1920) ♀	Guatemala
<i>isabellae</i> Wheeler (1908) ♀ ♀ ♂	Porto Rico
subsp. <i>mutica</i> H. M. Smith (MS) ♀	Porto Rico
<i>laevissima</i> Wheeler (1911) ♀	Mexico
<i>lucayensis</i> Forel (1901) ♀	Bahamas
<i>luciliae</i> Mann (1935) ♀	Guatemala
<i>manni</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>villarensis</i> Aguayo (1931) ♀	Cuba
<i>melanocephala</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀ ♀	Cuba
<i>myersi</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀ ♀	Cuba
<i>opalina</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	Cuba
<i>pastinifera</i> Emery (1894) ♀ ♀ ♂	Bahamas, Cuba
var. <i>opacipes</i> Wheeler (1905) ♀	Bahamas
<i>platynemesis</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	Cuba
<i>porphyritis</i> Roger (1863) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>jaumei</i> Santschi (1931) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>latispina</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Cuba
<i>purpurata</i> Roger (1863) ♀ ♀	Cuba
<i>sallei</i> Guérin (1852)	Santo Domingo
subsp. <i>haytiana</i> Wheeler and Mann (1914) ♀ ♀ ♂	Haiti
subsp. <i>opacinoda</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Haiti
<i>salvini</i> Forel (1899) ♀	Panama
var. <i>obscurior</i> Forel (1899) ♀	Panama
<i>scabripes</i> Mann (1920) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>brunneipes</i> Wheeler (1937) ♀	Cuba
<i>scandens</i> Mann (1922) ♀	Honduras
<i>schwarzi</i> Mann (1920) ♀	Cuba

<i>skwarrae</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀ ♀	Mexico
<i>splendens</i> Wheeler (1905) ♀ ♀ ♂	Bahamas
<i>squamifera</i> Roger (1863) ♀	Cuba
<i>subditiva</i> Wheeler (1903) ♀ ♀	Texas
<i>violacea</i> Mann (1924) ♀	Cuba

Subgenus CROESOMYRMEX Mann

<i>aguayoi</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>archeri</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>bierigi</i> Santschi (1931) ♀	Cuba
subsp. <i>natenzoni</i> Aguayo (1931) ♀	Cuba
<i>barroi</i> Aguayo (1931) ♀	Cuba
<i>bermudezi</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>gracilis</i> Aguayo (1932) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>mutabilis</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Cuba
<i>gundlachi</i> Wheeler (1913) ♀	Cuba
<i>iris</i> Roger (1863) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>rufithorax</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Cuba
var. <i>tristis</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Cuba
<i>lugens</i> Roger (1863) ♀ ♀	Cuba
<i>poeyi</i> Wheeler (1913) ♀	Cuba
subsp. <i>rugiceps</i> Aguayo (1932) ♀	Cuba
<i>punicans</i> Roger (1863) ♀	Cuba
<i>versicolor</i> Roger (1863) ♀ ♀	Isle of Pines
<i>wheeleri</i> Mann (1920) ♀ ♀	Cuba
subsp. <i>petri</i> Aguayo (1931) ♀	Cuba

Subgenus ANTILLAEMYRMEX Mann

<i>albispina</i> Wheeler (1908) ♀ ♀	Culebra Island
var. <i>pallipes</i> Mann (1920) ♀ ♀	Mona Island
<i>ciferrii</i> Menozzi (1930) ♀	Santo Domingo
<i>flavidula</i> Wheeler and Mann (1914) ♀	Haiti
<i>floridana</i> Wheeler (1931) ♀	Florida
<i>pulchella</i> Emery (1894) ♀ ♀	St. Thomas
<i>terricola</i> Mann (1920) ♀ ♀	Cuba
<i>torrei</i> Aguayo (1931) ♀	Cuba