APTEROSTIGMA

Several species of this smooth and hairy genus are sure to turn up here, *A. mayri* and *urichi* Forel especially but also possibly *wasmanni* Forel and several described by myself. The ants nest in humus or in rotted wood in rain forests as a rule. They are hard to see, since they remain motionoless at the least disturbance and are humus-colored.

SERICOMYRMEX

The ants of this genus are covered with silky, often copper-colored, hairs but are tuberculate or spinose instead of smooth as in *Apterostigma. S. harekulli* or *wheeleri* Weber may be found nesting in clay soil, also *impexus* Wheeler and *urichi* Forel.

TRACHYMYRMEX

The ants of this genus are generally spiny and some may approach those of *Acromyrmex* in size and appearance although others are only 2 mm. long. The species are monomorphic and this character alone conveniently serves to separate a large species from an acromyrmex. One of the largerst ocurs in Venezula, *urichi*, and was originally described from nearby Trinidad, B. W. I. Another species which may occur along the Orinoco is *cornetzi* Forel and other species will likely be found. The small rain forest species nest in clay soil and are as inconspicuous as species of the preceding genera. Externally the nest may be indicated by a crater or turret of clay.

Trachymyrmex urichi Forel

This Trinidad species shows considerable adaptability in nesting habits and may nest in both forest and savannah or llanos areas. It is soil inhabiting, commonly in clay, and often has the usual crater entrance erected in the form of a turret.

About three kilometers north of Soledad, the village across the river from Ciudad Bolivar, the ants were found