

Female. Length 4.5, mm.

Closely resembling the worker, but with the neck like posterior portion of the head much longer and the eyes larger. Mesonotum above with four longitudinal welts, the two lateral of which are short and feeble and cover the paraptera, while the two median are longer. Scutellum behind bearing two flat, blunt teeth which are as long as broad at their bases. Epinotum in profile with subequal base and declivity, both flattened and meeting to form an obtuse angle. Seen from above the base bears a pair of longitudinal ridges like those of the worker.

Sculpture, pilosity and color as in the worker. The hairs are, perhaps, shorter and more appressed on the head and thorax. Wings opaque, gray, with yellow stigmal region and two sharply defined, elongate black spots, one at the base and the other between the two branches of the cubital vein.

Described from twelve workers, one dealated and five winged females taken by Dr. P. P. Calvert from two colonies in the Banana River District and Juan Viñas, Costa Rica, during October and November, 1909. Both the colonies from which the specimens were taken had constructed their fungus-gardens between the overlapping leaves of Bromeliads growing on trees 10–15 feet above the ground. One of the Bromeliads was also tenanted by a caterpillar and the larva of an interesting dragon-fly (*Mecistogaster modestus*). Fragments of one of the fungus-gardens, preserved in alcohol with the ants, seemed to present the same primitive development of the hyphal swellings ("ambrosia") growing on a substratum of insect (beetle?) excrement as described by Moeller for some of the South American species of *Apterostigma*. The gardens of all previously described species of this genus have been found either in rotting wood or under stones. The unusual situation of the gardens of the new species may account for its having been overlooked by the many diligent collectors of Central American Formicidæ.

A. calverti is most closely related to *A. wasmanni* Forel, but differs in its much darker color, coarser sculpture and pilosity, in the shorter backward continuations of the frontal carinæ, and in lacking the longitudinal lateral ridges on the first gastric segment. The following table will serve for the identification of the workers of the known species of the genus, with the exception of the Mexican *A. scutellare*, which is known only from a single male specimen:

1. Head gradually constricted behind into a narrow neck, which has a distinctly reflected or expanded posterior edge. 2