ing only *T. cochlearis* Creighton, was characterized by rugose and punctate surface sculpture, and a high density of setae, particularly on the head. The remaining species were in the *T. ferox* group, characterized by their highly polished appearance, the entire surface being very smooth and shiny. The *T. mutilatus* group is from extra-Amazonian Brazil. *T. cochlearis* is endemic to Cuba. The *T. ferox* group is found in the Amazon basin, northern South America, and Central America.

Kempf placed five species in the *T. ferox* group. Species-level taxonomy was based on very few collections from widely spaced localities. I have examined new material from Costa Rica, Colombia, and Peru which has necessitated a reevaluation of the species-level taxonomy in the *T. ferox* group.

Measurements

The conclusions in this study were based primarily on an analysis of metric characters: head length, head width, mandible length, interfrontal width, scape length, Weber's length, pronotal width, petiolar width, and hind femur length. For these characters I follow the definitions of Kempf (1975:97) which allow comparison of new material with published values. Only results of head length, head width, and mandible length measurements are reported (complete data are available from the author on request). The following definitions are paraphrased from Kempf, 1975.

> **Head length** of workers is the distance between two parallels drawn through the anteriormost point of projecting frontal lobes and the posteriormost point of the occiput or occipital carina, in frontal view.
>
> **Head width** is the maximum width of head proper *in front* of the eyes, in frontal view.
>
> **Mandible length** is the chord length of mandibles, not including the basal articular condyle contained in the acetabulum at the anterior corner of the head.

Measurements were made using a Zeiss dissecting microscope with an ocular micrometer at 63x power, accurate to the nearest .01mm. Direct measurements were made on the 12 specimens listed below, and measurements for 7 specimens were extracted from Kempf's work (1975).