

Mesosoma about 1/3 longer than the maximum head length (mandibles included). Mesonotum very short and only superficially differentiated from the propodeum in dorsal view. Propodeum gently convex in profile. Area between basal and declivous propodeal faces superficially marginated laterally, with the margins diverging posteriorly. Petiole thick, 1/5 or 1/6 broader than long. Petiole in profile with convex dorsum and truncate anterior and posterior faces. Petiole in dorsal view with gently concave anterior face, with the sides subround and diverging posteriorly. Ventral process of petiole anteriorly with a round tooth and posteriorly straight and minutely crenulated. First gastral tergite in dorsal view with perpendicular anterior face and with strongly convex sides.

Legs elongate. Hind tibiae about 1/8 or 1/9 shorter than the hind femora. Hind basitarsi about 1/5 shorter than the hind tibiae. Fore and hind tibiae with a pectinate spur each. Spur of fore legs with a basal spine each. Mid tibiae with a small, simple spur.

Sculpture. Head dorsum covered with minute, dense punctures, thin, longitudinal rugosities and sparse piligerous foveae, the rugosities thinner posteriorly. Ventral face of the head smooth with very sparse, large piligerous punctures on the genae. Mesosoma minutely punctate-reticulate and with sparse piligerous foveae, these sculptures missing on the center of pronotum, of the propodeum and on the mesopleurae. Declivous face of the propodeum with thin, transversal rugosities. Anterior half of the metapleurae with additional, thin, longitudinal rugosities. Petiole with dense, very superficial anastomosing canaliculation, very sparse on the dorsum of the node. Sides of the gastral tergites with canaliculation similar to the one of the petiole, but sparser, rare on their upper part. In addition the petiole and gaster with very few piligerous foveae. Legs minutely punctate.

Pilosity. Head, mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole with sparse subdecumbent or decumbent, truncate long hairs. Antennae and legs with appressed short hairs. Funicular joints, neck and antennal fossae with very short, appressed hairs. Clypeus dorsally with two pairs of hairs close to the frontal lobes, the lower external pair longer.

Colour. Head, mesosoma, petiole and gaster black. Antennae, frontal lobes, mandibles and legs ferruginous-brown.

Measurements in mm and indices: TL 4.12–4.28; HL 0.76–0.77; HW1 0.86–0.88; HW2 0.80–0.83; EL 0.23–0.24; SL 0.59–0.61; ML 0.79–0.82; WL 1.22–1.24; PeL 0.47–0.49; PeW 0.60; HFeL 0.78–0.80; HTiL 0.68–0.70; HBaL 0.54–0.55; CI1 113.1–114.3; CI2 105.3–107.9; SI 77.6–79.2; MI 103.9–106.5.

Material examined. CUBA: El Moncada, ca. 17 km from Viñales, 12.XII. 2000, leaf litter (Winkler sieving), 1 worker (holotype), C. Baroni Urbani & M. L. de Andrade [LACM]; Road between Viñales and Pinar del Rio, 11.XII.2000, leaf litter (Winkler sieving), 1 worker (paratype), C. Baroni Urbani & M. L. de Andrade [LACM].

T. nageli sp. n. belongs to the *cochlearis* group as defined by Kempf (1975). As already mentioned in the diagnosis, *T. nageli* sp. n. resembles *T. cochlearis* but the sculpture and pilosity allow easy separation of these two species.

Thaumatomyrmex cochlearis Creighton

(Fig. 2)

Diagnosis. Resembling *T. nageli* sp. n. but differing from it, in the worker, by the head width behind the eyes narrower, by the sides of the mesosoma with larger