

propodeal face with faint transversal rugosities. Anterior face, sides and dorsum of the petiole with sparse and minute piligerous punctures. Posterior face of the petiole with small piligerous punctures. Gastral tergites with sparse anastomosing canaliculation and piligerous foveae, the canaliculation denser on their sides. 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 orange-ferrugineous.

Measurements in mm and indices: TL 4.20; HL 0.76; HW1 0.96; HW2 0.88; EL 0.24; SL 0.64; ML 1.00; WL 1.16; PeL 0.45; PeW 0.60; HFeL 0.80; HTiL 0.70; HBaL 0.61; CI I 126.3; CI2 115.8; SI 84.2; MI 131.6.

Material examined. CUBA: Yaguajay Abajo, Banes, Holguín Province, 11. IV.1984, 1 worker (holotype), L. F. Armas [IESC].

Fontenla (1995) attributed *T. bariay* to the *T. cochlearis* group of Kempf (1975). According to this author, *bariay* differs from *cochlearis* by the smaller size and longer scapes and legs. The examination of five specimens of *cochlearis* and the holotype of *bariay* shows that among these three characters the length of the scapes is the safest one to separate the two species. Tab. 1 summarizes the biometric differences between *T. bariay* and *T. cochlearis*.

Besides the differences above, the sole specimen of *T. bariay* differs from *T. cochlearis* also by the presence of a pair of basal mandibular teeth and by the sculpture, more impressed. Among the *Thaumatomyrmex* material examined, the basal teeth of the mandibles appear to be variable in size and we do not attribute much taxonomic value to this character.

We consider *T. bariay* to be closer to the new species to be described in this paper as *T. mandibularis* sp. n. (see discussion under the latter). According to Fontenla (1995) *T. bariay* was collected in "hojarasca de bosque semideciduo".

Thaumatomyrmex mandibularis sp. n.

(Figs 4 & 5)

Derivatio nominis. This species is named for its long mandibles, the longest ones among Cuban *Thaumatomyrmex* so far.

Diagnosis. A *Thaumatomyrmex* species sharing with *T. bariay* the long mandibles and the marked body sculpture but differing from *bariay* by its larger size (TL > 4.87 mm instead of 4.20 mm), by the larger HW1 (CI1 > 133.7 instead of 126.3), by the longer mandibles (MI > 141.2 instead of 131.6), and by the longer scapes (SI > 88.2 instead of 84.2).

Worker. Head anteriorly 1/4 broader than long and with the sides gently converging posteriorly. Vertexal margin weakly concave and carinate. Frontal lobes developed, largely surpassing the median clypeal border and slightly shorter than the lateral clypeal border. Median clypeal border straight. Eyes large, slightly less than 1/3 or more than 1/4 of the head length (mandibles excluded) and placed almost