KEY TO THE *THAUMATOMYRMEX* WORKERS OF CUBA

1. Mandibles at rest surpassing laterally the genae and the eyes (Figs 3 & 4). Mandibular length (ML) > 1.00 mm. Hind femora (HFe) at least 1/5 shorter than length of the mandibles 2
– Mandibles at rest surpassing at most the genae but never the eyes (Figs 1 & 2). Mandibular length (ML) < 0.82. Hind femora (HFe) subequal in length to the mandibles.....3

2. Head very broad anteriorly (HW1 > 1.14) (Fig. 4). Scape length (SL) > 0.75. Total length > 4.87 mm.....*mandibularis* sp. n.
– Head narrower anteriorly (HW1 < 0.96) (Fig. 3). Scape length (SL) < 0.64. Total length = 4.20 mm.....*bariay*

3. Sides of the mesosoma minutely punctate-reticulate. Sides of the petiole and of the gaster with dense anastomosing canaliculation and rare piligerous foveae. Hairs short and sparse (Fig. 1). CI2 > 105.....*nageli* sp. n.
– Sides of the mesosoma with large and sparse piligerous punctures. Sides of the petiole and of the gaster with dense piligerous punctures and rare anastomosing
canaliculation. Hairs long and dense. (Fig. 2). CI2 < 103.....*cochlearis*

Tab. 1. Summary of biometric overlap and differences between *T. bariay* and *cochlearis*.

	T. bariay	*T. cochlearis*
TL	4.20	3.86-4.20
HFeL	0.80	0.72-0.78
HTiL	0.70	0.63-0.68
HBaL	0.61	0.51-0.55
SL	0.64	0.55-0.59
ML	1.00	0.73-0.80
HL	0.76	0.72-0.78
HW1	0.96	0.79-0.86
HW2	0.88	0.74-0.80

Tab. 2. Some indices useful to differentiate the Cuban *Thaumatomyrmex*.

	T. nageli	*T. cochlearis*	*T. bariay*	*T. mandibularis*
CI1	113.1-114.3	107.7-111.7	126.3	133.7-136.8
CI2	105.3-107.9	101.4-102.7	115.8	120.0-122.8
MI	103.9-106.5	98.6-102.6	131.6	141.2-143.5
SI	77.6-79.2	74.3-76.7	84.2	88.2-91.6

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The genus *Thaumatomyrmex* is frequently cited by myrmecologists as rare. It is represented by less than one hundred specimens in the Museum collections (Brandão et. al., 1991). Delabie et. al. (2000) attributed the rarity of *Thaumatomyrmex* to inadequate sampling methods. They showed that in southeast Bahia, Brazil the Winkler sack is an efficient method to collect litter ants and allows a better collection of *Thaumatomyrmex* and other cryptic species.