

are barely extended into auricle-like structures; the pronotum has three angulate processes or teeth, including the medial process and two lateral processes, together with a pair of posterior swellings, and the mesonotum has a pair of conical processes; the propodeum has a pair of anterior, blunt processes and two well-developed angulate posterior processes; and the posterior 1/3 of the petiole is raised into a blunt process that appears bidentate when seen obliquely from above; the postpetiole has two parallel raised regions on the dorsal surface; and the gaster lacks longitudinal raised areas. The posterior femur has a distinctive ventral angulate process, followed distally by a poorly defined carina.

The female and male are unknown.

Distribution.—Known only from the states of Alajuela and Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Worker measurements (mm).—HL 0.76–0.78, HW 0.64–0.66, SL 0.58–0.60, EL 0.13–0.14, EW 0.08–0.10 WL 0.90–0.93. Indices: CI 84–85, SI 74–79, OI 65–73. Mandible with 6 teeth; anteclypeus broadly rounded; paraclypeal teeth* spiniform, moderately developed; frontal lobes and frontal carinae relatively narrow, extending to frontovertexal corner*, forming carina that fuses with posterolateral margin of antennal scrobe, preocular carina continues posteriorly to form mesial margin of antennal scrobe; eyes relatively small, extending past sides of head; scape relatively short, barely reaches frontovertexal corner; pronotum with medial protuberance, 2 lateral, conical tubercles and 2 posterolateral lobate processes, anteroinfra angle of lateropronotum developed; 2 angulate conical tubercles on mesonotum (height approximately 0.05 mm); anterior margin of dorsopropodeum with 2 broad processes (height 0.03 mm), dorsopropodeum* relatively short (0.08 mm from notopropodeal groove to highest point of anterior tubercles) posteropropodeum* longer (0.25 mm, measured from anterior tubercles to metapleural lobe), propodeal spines small

(length 0.04 mm) and rounded; petiole enlarged posteriorly, forming dorsal tubercles as seen in lateral view (length 0.1 mm, height 0.07 mm) that appears to have two lateral tiny bumps; postpetiole with longitudinal medial depression flanked by two longitudinal ridges; all femora swollen, fore femur with poorly developed longitudinal carina along posteroventral margin, middle femur similar, but carina poorly developed, posterior femur with well-developed longitudinal carina forming distinct angle distad about one third length from body.

Erect hairs absent, except on mandible; hairs on scape and head appressed, hairs on ventral surface of head and anterior margin of procoxa subdecumbent, hairs on mesosoma, petiole, postpetiole, legs and gaster appressed.

Type series.—Holotype worker, Costa Rica, Alajuela, 27 km N and 8 km W west of San Ramón, 29-vi-6-vii-1999, R. Anderson # 19901, 99-109B, 10°13'30"N; 34°35'30"W (MCZC).

Additional material examined.—Costa Rica, Guanacaste, Cacao Field Station, 15-ii-1996, R. Anderson # 17682 (1 worker CWEM).

Etymology.—This new species is named in honor of Robert Anderson, who collected these specimens as well as thousands of other interesting specimens.

Discussion.—This species would key to *C. olitor* Forel in Kempf (1964), found in Brazil and Argentina. *Cyphomyrmex andersoni* is somewhat larger (HL of *C. olitor* 0.64, HW 0.56 from Kempf, 1964), has fewer mandibular teeth (7–8 in *C. olitor*), the midpronotal tubercle is approximately the same size as the lateral tubercles (midpronotal tubercle much smaller than lateral tubercles in *C. olitor*), and the propodeal spines are well developed (poorly developed in *C. olitor*). The mandibular teeth are worn and partially hidden by the clypeus in the holotype and badly worn in the mandible of the other specimen, but this species appears to be the only one of the *strigatus* species complex with six mandibular teeth (and as the members of the *rimosus* species complex