localities with a warm, dry climate. No observations on the feeding habits of this species have been reported. Emery states that the nests are small and "subterranean." The male linked doubtfully with this species was taken separately in August.

QUADRISTRUMA new genus

1890. *Epitritus* Emery, *sensu* Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., XXII, p. 70, part.
1893–1948. *Epitritus* Emery, authors, part.

WORKER AND FEMALE.—Small ants with three funicular segments, superficially resembling *Epitritus*, but with a true apical fork of two spiniform teeth and a small posteriorly directed basal lobe on the mandible as in *Strumigenys*. Labral lobes very short and inconspicuous, the triggers or trigger-hairs set laterally to them and diverging widely anteriorly; labrum acutely cornuate on each anterolateral angle. Pilosity and sculpture much as in the majority of *Smithistruma* and *Strumigenys* species.

MALE.—Unknown.

GENOTYPE.—*Epitritus emmae* Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., XXII, p. 70, Pl. 8, fig. 6, worker, by present designation.

This genus is understood to include, besides the genotype, the species *eurycera* (Emery), which was formerly included in *Epitritus*.

Quadristruma emmae ranges over a great part of the earth's tropics and subtropics in scattered localities.

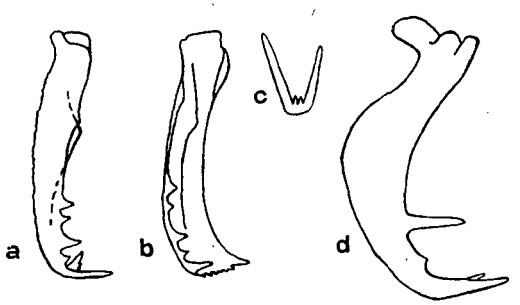

Figure 1.—Mandibles, *a* dorsal view, *b* medial view, *Epitritus argiolus* Emery, Arezzo, Italy. *c* apical fork, *d* dorsal view, *Quadristruma emmae* (Emery), Soledad, Cuba. Both from workers.