

pilosity of at least the anterior part of the head. The size of all the species is small or very small, and the usual color is a dark ferruginous to blackish-brown. All the known species are restricted to the Neotropical region, and all seem to be dwellers in the soil or soil cover. The food probably consists of the juices of small, cryptobiotic arthropods, but in view of the reduced pilosity and shining integument, it cannot be assumed that the habits are exactly those of *Smithistruma*.

Key to the Genera

1. Mandibles elongate-sublinear; inner borders near the apex with a few separated spiniform teeth **Dorisidris** Brown
- Mandibles shorter, subtriangular; inner borders serially dentate 2
2. Antennal funiculus 3-segmented **Codioxenus** Santschi
- Antennal funiculus 5-segmented **Glamyromyrmex** Wheeler

DORISIDRIS Brown

Dorisidris nitens (Santschi)

Strumigenys (Codiomyrmex) nitens Santschi, 1932, *Revista de Ent.*, II, pp. 413-414, fig. 2, worker.

Dorisidris nitens Brown, 1948, *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, LXXIV, pp. 116-117.

This species may be recognized by the oblong, straight-sided head and especially by the elongate, somewhat *Labidogenys*-like mandibles. There is apparently present a rounded basal lamella to the mandible, partly hidden under the clypeus. This form is known only from a single worker, the holotype, deposited in Santschi Coll.

Type locality.—Sierra del Rosario, Pinar del Rio, Cuba (A. Bierig). Genotype and only known species.

CODIOXENUS Santschi

Codioxenus simulans Santschi

Epitritus (Codioxenus) simulans Santschi, 1931, *Revista de Ent.*, I, pp. 278-279, figs. 11, 12, worker.

Codioxenus simulans Brown, 1948, *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, LXXIV, p. 123.

This species is superficially very similar to *Glamyromyrmex convexiceps* (Santschi), which came to the original author mixed with it in the same vial. Santschi thought that this signified some parasitic or other relationship between the two species. Closely re-