

lated species of dacetines so often occur accidentally together, however, that we must wait for proof of Santschi's hypothesis by a direct observer. Known only from the type collection: 2 workers taken at Playa Marianao, Habana, Cuba (A. Bierig), deposited Santschi Coll. Genotype and only known species of the genus.

GLAMYROMYRMEX Wheeler

Glamyromyrmex Wheeler, 1915, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, LIX, pp. 487-488, worker, female, male. Emery, 1922, Gen. Ins., Fasc. 174, p. 326. M. R. Smith, 1944, Proc Ent. Soc. Washington, XLVI, pp. 254-256. Brown, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., LXXIV, p. 116.

Strumigenys (*Codiomyrmex*) Santschi, 1931, Revista de Ent., I, p. 277, part (not *sensu* Emery 1922).

Codiomyrmex Weber, 1934, Revista de Ent., iv, p. 52, part (not *sensu* Wheeler 1916).

WORKER.—With the characters as mentioned above under "Recognition," with the additional qualifications of five-segmented funiculi and subtriangular, serially dentate mandibles. The apical funicular segment is usually if not always equal to or shorter than the remainder of the funiculus. The workers in the genus are quite different from one another, and though there are only four known species, general characterization is difficult.

FEMALE.—Known from only one species (*beebei* Wheeler), and there showing a considerable difference in the shape of the head compared to the accompanying workers. The head shape in this female is more like that of *wheeleri* M. R. Smith than like that of its own worker, but other details of body structure show that Wheeler was probably correct in assigning the two castes to the same species. This species shows a stronger difference between the female and worker castes than does any other species of dacetine ant known at present. It will be interesting to see, once the females of the other species are known, whether a similar difference is present throughout the genus.

MALE.—Wheeler characterized the male of one species, *beebei*; this proved to be much like those of other *Strumigenys* complex genera. The mandibles show an obtuse angle separating basal and apical borders, but toothless; apex acute. The sculpture is much like that of *Smithistruma* species. Wings (in both sexes) much like those of related genera; forewing with distal venation and *Rs* + *M* aborted; most of *M* + *Cu* lost, represented distally by a recurrent spur; *A* passing through a curve into *cu-a*, which in turn runs into the "basal vein" at the point where the recurrent spur comes off. The genitalia of *beebei* are shown in fig. 2.

GENOTYPE: *Glamyromyrmex beebei* Wheeler (Monobasic).

The four species included in the genus are strikingly different one from another—in fact, the differences are so great that one