

*Stegomyrmex manni*, new species

Worker. — Length 5 mm. Head, exclusive of mandibles, one and one-tenth times as broad as long when measured through its greatest breadth and length; resembling to a marked degree the head of *Cyphomyrmex rimosus* (Spinola). Frontal carinae forming a bifurcate plate which conceals the clypeus and a basal portion of each mandible, each frontal carina extending to approximately the posterior corner of the head and forming beneath itself a very deep scrobe for the reception of the antennal scape. Eye exceedingly small, oval, approximately as wide as two of the integumental punctures in its vicinity; placed on the side of the head immediately beneath the antennal scrobe, but not concealed when the head is viewed from above. Space between frontal carinae narrowest near the middle of the head. Dorsal surface of head with a median, irregular convexity or ridge running through much of its length, the ridge, however, slightly broken at the point where the space between the frontal carinae is narrowest. A groove on each side of the median ridge extending from the most anterior point of this ridge to approximately the posterior corner of the head, the two grooves together forming a rather definite V. Posterior border of head broadly but not deeply emarginate. Occiput with a very distinct flange or collar. Antenna 12-segmented; scape slender and curved basally, flattened dorsoventrally, and widened apically, appearing subclavate from above; last segment of funiculus longer than the combined lengths of the three preceding segments and approximately one-third as long as the entire funiculus. Mandibles crossing each other, each mandible large, subtriangular, strongly curved posteroventrally and with the masticatory border bearing a long apical tooth and a number of small, irregular teeth. Thorax from above, slender, widest at the inferior angles of the prothorax. Promesonotal suture present but not well-defined. In profile, dorsal surface of prothorax convex, dorsal surface of mesothorax almost straight and sharply declivous to the mesoepinotal constriction, base of epinotum convex. Spiracle borne on a prominent, subcylindrical protuberance. Epinotum bearing at its posterodorsal border a very short and narrow, bifurcate, horizontal lamella instead of a pair of spines; each side of epinotal declivity with a lamella which is larger ventrally than dorsally. Legs moderately long, the femora and tibiae moderately incrassated; anterior tibia with a well-developed, pectinate spur; tibia of