

de Belg. Mem. 19: 237), but even then he failed to designate a subgenotype. In 1913 Wheeler (N. Y. Acad. Sci. Ann. 23: 80) very appropriately chose *perpusilla* as the subgenotype.

There is very little information available on the biology of these ants. Emery remarked that the colony of *perpusilla* was found nesting under bark in a marshy area in Brazil, and Forel stated that soldiers of *decem* were collected from the trunk of a tree growing in a savannah in Trinidad. The *decem* soldiers were found crawling on the tree trunk in association with members of *Pheidole flavens* var. *gracilior* Forel.

*Pheidole* (*Decapheidole*) *zeteki*, new species

Worker: Length 1 mm. Head (exclusive of mandibles) measured through its greatest breadth and length approximately one and five-hundredths times as long as broad, with distinct but weakly emarginate posterior border, rounded posterior corners and convex sides. Eye located more than its greatest diameter from the base of the mandible; rather prominent, coarsely faceted, the border nearest the mandible forming a rather acute angle which is directed anteroventrally. Antenna 10-segmented. Scape long, the apex at least attaining the posterior border of the head; slender and curved at the base, noticeably enlarged apically. Antennal club approximately one and one-half times as long as the remainder of the funiculus, the last segment of the club distinctly longer than the combined length of the two preceding segments; funicular segments 2 to 5 inclusive broader than long. Frontal area impressed, subopaque, not clearly defined. Anterior border of clypeus rounded, entire. Mandible subtriangular. Promesonotum, in profile, moderately convex, the mesonotum sloping into the distinct but not unusually deep mesoepinotal impression. Base of epinotum, in profile, almost horizontal, bearing a pair of spines, the tips of which are directed lateroposteriorly and slightly upward, the spines approximately the length of the base