

All three species have the apico-median portion of the clypeus slightly prolonged, with its margin transverse. A median longitudinal carina is present, but the extent of its development varies from one species to the next. In *C. vittatus* (fig. 3a) the carina is high and sharp and extends the entire length of the clypeus in the workers and females. In *C. lucayanus* (fig. 2a) and *C. festinatus* (fig. 1a) the carina is much lower and rounded; indeed, it is hardly more than a median angulation of the clypeal disc. In these species, also, the carina extends only about two-thirds the length of the clypeus. In profile, the carina in *C. lucayanus* is relatively flat in the apical three-fourths and slopes abruptly in the basal one-fourth to the basal clypeal suture. By contrast, that of *C. festinatus* presents a low contour which is evenly rounded; rarely is it slightly angled at the basal one-fourth.

The above considerations apply to the workers, both major and minor, and to the females. Males of *C. vittatus* have not been available, but I have seen numerous males of *C. lucayanus* and *C. festinatus*. The profile of the clypeus is dramatically different. In *C. lucayanus* (fig. 2c) the clypeus is either flat or with an angular transverse impression in the middle; the basal one-fifth falls steeply, sometimes vertically, to the basal suture. No such condition exists in *C. festinatus* males. In these the clypeal profile may be slightly convex, a little more rounded toward the base, or with a transverse median impression. But, in all specimens seen by me, the basal portion is evenly rounded toward the basal suture (fig. 1b).

The major workers of *C. lucayanus* have a slightly shorter scape than do those of the other species, exceeding the occipital corners by about the length of the first funicular segment. In *C. festinatus* and *C. vittatus* the scapes extend beyond the occipital corners by a distance nearly equal to the combined lengths of the first two funicular segments.

The shape of the head, in full face view, differs among the three species. In *C. vittatus* the head of the majors is relatively longer and the convergence of the lateral margins below is more pronounced (fig. 3). In the minor workers of *C. festinatus* and *C. lucayanus* the margins of the head, below the level of the eyes, are parallel or slightly narrowed toward the mandibular insertions, while in *C. vittatus* the sides of the head are divergent below; i.e., the head is a little broader at the level of the mandibular insertions than at the level of the lower margins of the eyes.

The shape of the head of the females differs but the differences are slight. That of *C. vittatus* (fig. 3b) is distinctly sinuate in full face view, the face being narrowed slightly below the level of the eyes. This, however, is based upon a single specimen and I believe it may not prove consistent, since I have seen a few females of *C. festinatus* with