

Described from one worker taken by myself in virgin green-heart (*Nectandra Rodei* Schomb.) forest near the Forest Settlement, Mazaruni River, British Guiana, Aug. 23, 1935. The ant was among leaves on the forest floor.⁴

This species differs from *D. horni* Menozzi from Costa Rica and *D. testacea* Roger from "North America" (genotype) in possessing seven instead of nine antennal joints. From the female of *D. neotropica* Bruch of the Argentine this species differs in proportions of antennal joints and in having the plate between the antennal scape bases toothed. Of *neotropica* (known only from the type female) Dr. Bruch writes (Bruch, 1919) "Respecto al número reducido de los artejos antenales en *D. neotropica* (9 en el genotipo), he creído bien consultar al Dr. Santschi de Kairouan. Mi distinguido colega me aconsejó conservar el nombre generico, y opina que la contracción de estos artejos es tal vez inestable, habiéndola observado con *Discothyrea Traegaordhi* Sants., y en una preparación en bálsamo de Canadá, donde no constan sino 6 artejos, los otros todos más o menos soldados e indefinibles." I am therefore leaving this species in the genus *Discothyrea*. The possibility that the genotype, *testacea*, described in 1863 presumably from "North America" and not recorded since, may also show variability in antennal joint number must be entertained. That it cannot be this species is indicated by the size of *testacea* (1.5 mm. for worker, 2 mm. for female), among other differences.

✓✓ *Discothyrea icta*, sp. nov.

Female (Dealate).—Length, 1.2 mm. Head, excluding mandibles, about one and one-seventh times longer than broad back of eyes, with sides convex, rounding smoothly into convex occipital corners, occipital margin transverse, anterior clypeal margin smoothly impressed medially; between bases of antennae, is a laterally compressed, acute tooth, curved posteriorly, and convex anteriorly; eyes large, feebly convex, separated from the mandibular insertions by a distance equal to less than their diameter; ocelli large and prominent; mandibles trigonal, terminating in acute apical tooth, cutting margin proximally with a much smaller, acute tooth; antennae 7-jointed, scapes clavate, three-fifths as long as funiculi; terminal joint 0.18 x .09 mm., slightly longer than remainder of funicular joints taken together. Thorax from above rectangular, broader through pronotum than through epinotum, the latter deeply and broadly impressed posteriorly, thus forming distinct and projecting rounded angles. Petiole in profile with cuneate node rounded at apex, ventrum with large lamella convex

⁴A second specimen (metatype) was taken by myself twenty-two and one-half miles west of Kartabo Point, British Guiana, September 8, 1935.