

the pits form a crescentic row, with the open horns directed forward to the sides of the mesonotum and with the center deeply impressed. The color of the body is a dark brown, with the legs a contrasting yellowish brown.

HOLOTYPE: One worker (no. 2235) taken March 19, 1948, at Stanleyville, Belgian Congo. The ant was in leaf cover at the edge of the Hotel Sabena clearing where thick, low forest begins.

***Hylidris myersi* subspecies *beni*, new subspecies**

WORKER: Length extended, 2.6 mm.; of thorax, including neck, 0.73 mm. A form differing primarily in having the pronotal spines reduced to tubercles and the petiolar node thinner and more directed forward. The occipital margin is impressed, the anterior clypeal margin bears the median tooth and in addition a pair of tubercles on each side; the mandibles bear an apical pair of teeth and in addition a feebly bituberculate basal lobe as in the related forms. Color slightly darker than in the typical *myersi*.

COTYPES: Three workers (no. 2129) taken February 25, 1948, 15 miles north of Beni, Belgian Congo. The ants were in the ground cover of second-growth rain forest.

This form may be somewhat transitional to *fossulatus* (Forel), which is represented as having a straight rather than impressed occipital margin and with an even narrower petiolar node.

***Hylidris laevigatus*, new species**

Figure 12

WORKER: Length extended, 3 mm.; of thorax, 0.88 mm. Head in front view, including closed mandibles, suborbicular, with occipital margin truncate, excluding mandibles as broad back of eyes as long; eyes 0.18 mm. in diameter, convex and situated about one and one-third times their diameters from the mandibular insertions; anterior clypeal margin produced as a convex, denticulate lobe over the bases of the mandibles, the medial portion with five denticles of comparable size, of which the median is the continuation of a median clypeal carina; frontal carinae convex and continued to a level with the posterior margin of the eyes; scrobes broad and shallow, the antennal fovea being delimited posteriorly by a lateral carina which