Ferruginous.

Differing from *clavatus* largely in having no epinotal spines, much smaller eyes, and in having squamate instead of clavate hairs which give a superficially much different appearance.

HOLOTYPE: One worker (no. 2039) taken February 4, 1948, in latitude 1°38′ S., longitude 35°17′ E., Kenya. The ant was among leaves, twigs, and humus in dense shade under low forest beside a stream which had much more luxuriant vegetation than occurs generally in this region of high plains (approximately 5500 feet).

Calyptomyrmex (Calyptomyrmex) reticulatus, new species

Figure 17

Worker: Length extended, 3.4 mm.; of thorax, 1.05 mm. Head in front view, including closed mandibles, 1.0 mm, long by 0.96 mm, broad, occipital margin and angles forming a broad convexity with sides strongly converging anteriorly; anterodorsal angle of clypeus produced as a bidentate lobe: frontal lobes with lateral margins angularly sinuate, convex anteriorly; mandibles with an apical tooth and six to eight denticles of irregular development; eyes 0.075 mm. in diameter and consisting of about 15 facets; antennae 12-segmented, with the three-segmented club twice the length of the remainder of the Thorax in profile with high, convex promesonotum descending angularly through the meso-epinotal impression to the epinotal spines, the latter being broadly triangular. Petiole in profile pedunculate, with rounded node which is about one and one-half times the height of the post-petiole. Petiolar node from above transversely elliptical and one and one-half times broader than long. Postpetiole of similar proportions and slightly broader than the petiole. Gaster narrower than the head.

Matte; head above longitudinally vermiculate towards the anterior half, becoming coarsely reticulate posteriorly; thorax and pedicel above coarsely reticulate, each space with a squamate hair, gaster granulose. Pilosity of abundant squamate hairs of somewhat pyriform shape.

Dark brown, appendages distally paler.

HOLOTYPE: One worker (no. 2124.1) taken 17 miles north of Beni, Belgian Congo, February 24, 1948. The ant was among humus and leaves under dense rain forest.