

Black, the head and thorax with an indistinct metallic greenish lustre in some specimens. Mandibles, clypeus, cheeks, front, and sides of pronotum, wing-insertions, metapleuræ, coxæ, and trochanters dull orange or brownish. Genitalia and terminal tarsal joints pale yellow. Wings whitish hyaline; veins colorless, stigma yellowish.

Four colonies of this superb species were found, June 25, nesting in hollow culms of *Cladium jamaicense*, in marshy ground along the road that leads from Grant's Town to the Blue Hills near Nassau, N. P. There were only 50-75 ants in a colony. They were timid, and moved about rather slowly, with the gaster bent forward between the long hind legs. The nest entrance was a small round hole in one of the internodes of the sedge culm, which was filled with the translucent larvæ and pupæ.

*M. splendens* belongs to the group of beautiful Cuban species (*M. purpurata*, *porphyritis*, *squamifera*, *versicolor*, and *iris*), described many years ago by Roger, but not since seen by myrmecologists. The new species seems to be most closely related to *M. squamifera*, but, according to Roger's description, this species has the head rugose only in front of the eyes, the postpetiole is not broader than the petiole, the node of the latter is strongly compressed anteroposteriorly, and the hind metatarsus is shorter than the tibia.

33. ***Rogeria curvipubens* Emery.** — A couple of workers found running on the rocky soil near Mangrove Key, Andros, agree very closely with Emery's description of this species.

34. ***Tetramorium guineense* Fabr.** — This tropicopolitan species seems to be a rather recent importation into the Bahamas. I failed to find it on New Providence, and on Andros only a few specimens of it were seen in two localities: on Fish Hawk Key on the western, and Mangrove Key on the eastern coast of the island.

35. ***Tetramorium lucayanum* sp. nov.**

*Worker* (Fig. L). — Length 2.25-2.5 mm.

Head quadrangular, excluding the mandibles somewhat longer than broad. Mandibles broad, 5-toothed. Anterior border of clypeus transverse, without teeth. Each frontal carina is continued back as a prominent ruga which, especially behind, bounds a distinct elongate elliptical scrobe for the reception of the antennal scape. Antennæ 12-jointed, scape not reaching the posterior corner of the head. Thorax seen from above with prominent humeral angles, in profile with faint but distinct mesoepinotal depression, especially in the pleural region. Epinotal spines rather slender, straight, directed outward, upward, and backward, somewhat longer than the distance between their