

40. *Atta* (*Trachymyrmex*) *maritima* sp. nov.

*Worker* (Pl. VII, Figs. 7 and 8). — Length 4.5–5.5 mm.

Head, excluding the mandibles, as long as broad, deeply and angularly excised behind, with rather convex sides. Eyes large, flattened, a little in front of the middle of the head. Mandibles large, with 7–8 subequal, acute teeth. Clypeus sinuately excised in the middle of its somewhat flattened anterior border. Antennal scape extending between a fourth and a third of its length beyond the posterior corner of the head. Frontal carina dilated anteriorly to form a flat, rounded lobe over the antennal insertion, and continued back to the posterior corners of the head. Lateral carina running just inside the eye, forming the outer boundary of the antennal scrobe, and continued to the posterior corner of the head, where it ends in a prominent blunt spine. The frontal carina does not reach this spine, so that the two carinae are separate near their ends, the frontal terminating in a more indistinct spine of its own. The vertex has two median spines, and there is also a very prominent occipital spine on either side and still another smaller one further forward between the occipital and the eye. The two prominent spines on the posterior angle of the head are of the same size and shape. Thorax long and slender, much narrower than the head. Pronotum on either side with a long, blunt spine, but no median spines or tubercles between these on the anterior border of the segment. The inferior pronotal spine is long and blunt and directed downwards. The promesonotal are nearly as long as the superior pronotal spines, but broader at the base and more robust. They are blunt at the tip. Behind these are two pairs of much smaller spines, the posterior pair being very short. Epinotal spines long, slender, and acute. Petiole with a short peduncle in front, enlarging rapidly behind to form a node which is suboblong when seen from above, in profile acute above, with a straight ascending anterior slope and a more abrupt, slightly concave posterior declivity. The node is armed with four equidistant teeth. Postpetiole more than twice as broad as the petiole, as long as broad, its upper surface behind with a large subtriangular concavity. Gaster pyriform, distinctly longer than broad, broader behind than in front, its dorsal surface with three large longitudinal depressions extending over its basal half. Legs, especially the hind pair, long and slender.

Mandibles shining, punctate; toward their bases opaque and striate. Body, antennae, and legs opaque and uniformly granular, covered with small but very distinct tubercles, which occur also on the spines and large tubercles. On the base of the gaster these small tubercles are less abundant on the three longitudinal depressions and more closely aggregated on the ridges separating and bounding them. The small tubercles are absent also on the concave dorsal surface of the postpetiole.

Hairs short, curved, or hooked, black in some lights, yellowish in others, arising from the small tubercles only. Pubescence restricted to the funiculi of the antennae.

Head and gaster black or very dark brown. Thorax, petiole, postpetiole, mandibles, antennae, and legs varying from yellow to deep ferruginous brown; the concave portions of the thorax and pedicel more or less spotted with black or dark brown. Tibiae and antennal scapes darker in color than the femora and funiculi. Teeth and outer borders of the mandibles black.