Described from four specimens.

This species is closely related to C. abstinens Forel, originally described from Panama (Biol. Centr. Amer. Formicidæ, 1899-1900, p. 85) and agrees well, except in the darker color, with the original description. When compared, however, with a specimen in my collection from Cayenne labelled "abstinens" by Forel, I note considerable differences. In the latter specimen the antennal scapes and joints 3-8 of the funiculus are decidedly shorter than in ornatipilis, the humeri are much rounder, there are no denticles at the sides of the mesonotum and base of the epinotum, the epinotal spines are smoother and more acute, the hairs on the body are not black at the tip and are less coarse and not clavate, the hairs on the legs and scapes are shorter and much less abundant and the color is darker. Additional material may show that ornatipilis is to be regarded as a subspecies of abstinens. Forel has described a subsp. suturalis from Venezuela, with the promesonotal suture very distinct (Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., 19, 1912, p. 216).

- 20. Cryptocerus spinosus Mayr. A single worker.
- 21. Cryptocerus minutus Fabr. Four workers.
- 22. Cryptocerus pusillus Klug. A single worker.
- 23. Cryptocerus maculatus Smith. A single worker.
- 24. Cryptocerus (Cephalotes) atratus (Linn.). Nine workers.
- 25. Cryptocerus (Cephalotes) oculatus Spinola. A single worker.

Subfamily Dolichoderinæ.

- 26. **Dolichoderus atellaboides** (Fabr.). Three workers and a winged female.
- *27. Dolichoderus imbecillis Mann. Two workers.
 - 28. Dolichoderus (Hypoclinea) bidens (Linn.). Five workers.
- *29. Azteca trigona Emery. A major and a minor worker.
- *30. Iridomyrmex iniquus (Mayr.) var. nigellus Emery. A worker and a male.

Subfamily Camponotinæ.

- 31. Gigantiops destructor (Fabr.). Five workers.
- 32. Camponotus (Myrmothrix) abdominalis (Fabr.) subsp. ustulatus Forel var. mediopallidus Forel. A single media and four minor workers.