

*milis*, with less anteroposteriorly compressed petiole and longer and more rectangular postpetiole. *T. irmgardæ* FOREL and *bugnioni* FOREL of Colombia, which also belong to the same group of species with large postpetiole and much reduced spinulation, also differ from *abortivus* in their larger size. Both of these species have the petiole only slightly broader than long, the postpetiole of *irmgardæ* being, moreover, broader than long and more than twice as broad as the petiole, in *bugnioni* three times as broad.

122. *Cyphomyrmex paniscus* sp. nov.

*Worker.* Length 2.5—2.8 mm.

Head as broad as long, somewhat broader behind than in front, suboctagonal, the eyes rather small, round and convex, near the anterior third. The sides of the head have two angles, one represented by the eyes and one half way between them and the posterior corners which are produced as ear-like lobes, much as in *C. auritus* but shorter, though extending a distance equal to their width beyond the posterior border of the head. The latter is broadly concave, somewhat deepened in the middle. Mandibles long and narrow, with sinuate external borders and the apical borders furnished with 7 or 8 oblique teeth, the terminal pair large, the others gradually diminishing in size towards the base. Clypeus short, abrupt, its anterior border sinuate in the middle and on each side; posteriorly beneath each frontal lobe it bears a long blunt tooth. Frontal lobes small and narrow, separated from the frontal carinæ only by a slight obtuse angle, the carinæ not strongly diverging behind, forming the inner borders of pronounced antennal scrobes and terminating in the ear-like processes above mentioned. The external borders of the scrobes are formed by the preocular carinæ which are straight and also continuous with the ear-like lobes. Vertex with a pair of low carinæ, converging behind. Antennal scapes rather slender, slightly surpassing the ear-like lobe; all the funicular joints distinctly longer than broad. Pronotum with a median tubercle, two large lateral tubercles and an inferior, rather acute tooth on each side. Mesonotum with four laterally compressed tubercles, the anterior pair largest, larger than the lateral pair of the pronotum. All these tubercles are as long as broad at the base and might be described as blunt teeth. Promesonotal constriction pronounced. Base of epinotum posteriorly straight and horizontal, longer than the abrupt declivity, the angle formed by two blunt teeth, the bases of which are continued forward as a pair of ridges on the base of the epinotum. Petiole small, with a very short and narrow