

Sculpture, color and pilosity as in the worker; wings uniformly infuscated, with reddish brown veins.

Described from several workers and a single female taken by me at Kartabo and Camaria, British Guiana. The specimens belonged to small colonies which were nesting in cavities in rotten logs. The fungus-gardens consisted of particles of insect excrement covered with a delicate white mycelium and resembled the gardens of *Myrmicocrypta squamosa* and of small species of *Apterostigma*, e. g. *mayri*, which live in the same situations.

124. *Cyphomyrmex rimosus* Spinola. ♀♀♂. Llinquipata, Peru and Charubamba and Mojos, Bolivia (HOLMGREN).

Lives under stone together with a little, whitish podurid. Also collected under the bark of a mouldering stem. It collects pieces of flowers to its mushrooms cultivations, April 25th. June 1st. Dec 12th.

125. *Cyphomyrmex rimosus* subsp. *transversus* EMERY.

According to EMERY this form is a synonym of FOREL's var. *olindanus*. This view is supported by a comparison of cotypes of the latter in my collection with specimens of *transversus* from Coxipó, Matto Grosso (SILVESTRI), identified by EMERY. These specimens, and a series of workers taken by Dr. W. M. MANN in Natal, Brazil all agree in having a rather deep median groove on the first gastric segment and its sides are submarginate in front, characters which are not observed in other forms of *rimosus*. The lateral tubercles on the mesonotum are fused to form semicircular ridges, the sides of the postpetiole are more developed behind and the median concavity of the segment is longer and broader. It seems to me that this form and the subsp. *salvini* FOREL might be properly regarded as distinct species.

126. *Myrmicocrypta foreli* MANN subsp. *surianensis* subsp. nov.

*Worker*. Differing from the typical *foreli* in its darker and more brownish coloration, in having the head broader, more nearly square and scarcely narrowed in front. In profile the impression in the mesonotum and the mesoëpinal impression are distinctly shallower and longer and the epinotal spines are reduced to small teeth, which are not longer than broad at the base. The peduncle of the petiole is somewhat shorter, the node a little broader and the anteroventral tooth is longer and more distinct than in the typical *foreli*.

Described from eight workers taken by Prof. N. HOLMGREN at Suriani, Bolivia.