

notum transversely swollen near its posterior border. Mesonotum as long as broad, with a pair of low longitudinal ridges anteriorly. Scutellum short, bluntly bidentate. Epinotum sloping, without distinct base and declivity, with two parallel ridges as in the worker.

*Male.* Length 3.8 mm.

Head through the very convex eyes as long as broad, with prominent vertex, abruptly narrowed behind into a short, narrow neck. Mandibles like those of the worker but smaller and edentate. Clypeus convex posteriorly. Frontal lobes large, erect, bluntly rectangular. Antennal scapes nearly four times as long as broad, somewhat bent at their tips, as long as the first and second funicular joints together, the first a little longer than broad. Pro- and mesonotum like those of the female but the epinotum in profile subrectangular, with horizontal, feebly convex base, which is a little shorter than the vertical, slightly concave declivity, the angles between the two surfaces represented by short but distinct teeth. Node of petiole rather angular in profile; first gastric segment strongly marginate on the sides as in the worker. Legs very slender.

Sculpture and pilosity as in the worker but the hairs somewhat shorter and less abundant. Color darker, more blackish; sides of thorax and gaster, femora and tibiae paler; mandibles and terminal tarsal joints more yellowish brown. Wings opaque and distinctly infuscated, the anterior pair with a large dark brown spot covering the radial and most of the cubital cell and the base of the same color, with two narrow pale streaks. The hind wings have a dark brown cloud near the anterior border and enclosing a similar pale longitudinal streak.

Described from numerous workers, a single female and two males, which I took from a small flattened fungus garden under a large stone in the jungle at Zent, Costa Rica (Dec. 1911).

This form may be readily distinguished from the other described species of the genus by the peculiar toothed frontal lobes. It is the fourth species to be described from Costa Rica, the three others being *robustum* EMERY, *collare* EMERY and *calverti* WHEELER. I have also taken *A. mayri* FOREL in rotten logs at Alajuela, Costa Rica, and MANN has recently described from Honduras a species *abditum*, which also probably occurs in Costa Rica. It is therefore difficult to decide whether Central America or the Guiana-Brazil region is the true distribution center of the species of the singular genus *Apterosigma*. I may note in passing that the large, handsome *A. urichi* FOREL, originally described from Trinidad is not