

Table 1. List of ant genera and well-defined subgenera known from the Dominican amber. CBU: recorded by Baroni Urbani (1980a-d) and Baroni Urbani and Saunders (1982). CBU/EOW: recorded independently by both Baroni Urbani (1980a-d; and with Saunders, 1982) and E. O. Wilson (hitherto unpublished). Generic names without accompanying initials represent determinations by the author and are recorded here for the first time. (*) unknown in modern faunas.

Subfamily Ponerinae	<i>Oligomyrmex</i>
<i>Anochetus</i> (CBU/EOW)	* <i>Oxyidris</i> , new genus
<i>Cylindromyrmex</i>	<i>Paracryptocerus</i> (CBU/EOW)
<i>Gnamptogenys</i> (CBU/EOW)	<i>Pheidole</i>
<i>Hypoponera</i>	New genus, near <i>Rogeria</i>
<i>Odontomachus</i>	<i>Smithistruma</i>
<i>Paraponera</i>	<i>Solenopsis</i> (<i>Solenopsis</i>)
<i>Platythyrea</i>	<i>Solenopsis</i> (<i>Diplorhoptrum</i>)
<i>Prionopelta</i>	<i>Trachymyrmex</i> (CBU)
<i>Trachymesopus</i>	[<i>Zacryptocerus</i> : see <i>Paracryptocerus</i>]
Subfamily Dorylinae	Subfamily Dolichoderinae
<i>Neivamyrmex</i>	<i>Azteca</i>
Subfamily Pseudomyrmecinae	<i>Dolichoderus</i>
<i>Pseudomyrmex</i> (CBU/EOW)	<i>Hypoclinea</i>
Subfamily Myrmicinae	<i>Iridomyrmex</i>
<i>Aphaenogaster</i>	[<i>Leptomyrmex</i> = <i>Camponotus</i> ?, CBU/EOW]
<i>Crematogaster</i> (<i>Acrocoelia</i>)	<i>Monacis</i> (CBU/EOW)
<i>Crematogaster</i> (<i>Orthocrema</i>)	<i>Tapinoma</i>
<i>Cyphomyrmex</i>	Subfamily Formicinae
<i>Erebomyrma</i>	<i>Camponotus</i>
* <i>Ilemomyrmex</i> , new genus	<i>Paratrechina</i>
<i>Leptothorax</i> (<i>Macromischa</i>)	<i>Prenolepis</i>
<i>Leptothorax</i> (<i>Nesomyrmex</i>)	
<i>Ortostruma</i>	

The purpose of this first article of a planned series on the Dominican fauna is to describe the three most distinctive new species encountered in any collection known to me: two new myrmicine genera (*Ilemomyrmex*, *Oxyidris*) and a remarkable pheidoline which I have provisionally placed in the genus *Pheidole*.

Ilemomyrmex, new genus

Diagnosis (worker). Small, eyeless myrmicine possessing the following distinctive combination of features: large, flaring frontal lobes that are raised well above the antennal insertions and cover most of the clypeus in full-face view; shallow antennal scrobes with