

posterior margins curving laterally to embrace the ends of the scapes; paired clypeal carinae close together and projecting beyond the remainder of the anterior clypeal margin to form a short concavity between them; narrow, 3- or 4-toothed mandibles (apical region indistinct in the single specimen available); and 12-segmented antennae with 3-jointed clubs.

Queen (tentative association): Overall similar to worker, except that frontal lobes extend only part way over clypeus; mandibles are 5-toothed; and eyes and ocelli are well developed. (From Gr. *eilema*, envelope; and Gr. *myrmex*, ant).

Type species: Ilemomyrmex caecus.

***Ilemomyrmex caecus*, new species**

(Figs. 1, 2)

Diagnosis (worker). Distinguished from all other known ant species by the combination of traits cited above for *Ilemomyrmex*. In addition, possessing a robust alitrunk with thick, triangular propodeal spines; and short, thick petiole and postpetiole, the latter with an acute, forward-projecting ventral spine.

Holotype worker. Head Width 0.51 mm, Head Length 0.58 mm, Scape Length 0.44 mm. Head coarsely rugoreticulate and completely opaque, the rugae near the rims of the antennal scrobes parallel to one another and following the contours of the rims. Entire alitrunk and waist similarly rugoreticulate and opaque, but the gaster is nearly smooth and is feebly shining to subopaque. Color (which may not have remained true in the fossil state) dark reddish brown.

Queen (tentative association). Winged. Differing from worker as described in generic diagnosis. Head Width (across and including eyes) 0.52 mm, Head Length 0.54 mm, Eye Length 0.16 mm.

Based on a single (holotype) worker and one alate queen in separate pieces of Dominican amber; no further locality data. Both specimens have been deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Ilemomyrmex resembles the Old World, principally African genera *Calyptomymex* and *Dicroaspis* in antennal form and the peculiar shape of the frontal lobes. However, it differs from them in the following important respects: its mandibles are narrower, with fewer teeth (5 or more in *Calyptomymex* and *Dicroaspis*); its antennal scrobe is much shallower; its subpostpetiolar process is better developed; its head is narrower and overall less modified from the primi-