

tive myrmicine shape; and its hairs are thinner and less uniform and regularly distributed (furthermore, in *Calypatomyrmex* and *Dicroaspis* the hairs are blunt-tipped or, in the case of most species, spatulate or scale-shaped). In addition, *Dicroaspis* has 11-segmented antennae. I am inclined to regard the resemblance in frontal lobe shape between *Ilemomyrmex* and the two African genera as having arisen by convergent evolution.

Oxydris, new genus

Diagnosis (worker). A very small myrmicine with closest overall resemblance to the South American genus *Oxyepoecus*, particularly in the general form of the antenna and waist; but differing in its lack of eyes, its 12-segmented antennae (11 in *Oxyepoecus*), in its 3 (possibly 4) mandibular teeth (4–5 in *Oxyepoecus*), and in its unarmed propodeum (angular or spinous in *Oxyepoecus*). (From Gr. *oxys*, sharp, acute; and Gr. *idris*, wise one; also to note resemblance to *Oxyepoecus*).

Type species: Oxydris antillana.

Oxydris antillana, new species

(Fig. 3)

Diagnosis (worker). Distinguished from all known ant species by the combination of traits just described for *Oxydris*.

Holotype worker. Head Width 0.36 mm, Head Length 0.45 mm, Scape Length 0.30 mm. Antenna 12-segmented with 3-jointed club. Head densely and evenly rugulo-punctate (rugulae with longitudinal orientation) and opaque. Alitrunk and waist densely and uniformly punctate, and opaque. Gaster shagreened, subopaque. Color (which may be altered in the fossil state) light reddish brown.

Dominican Republic: Palo Quemado Mine, Santiago Province.

Paratype workers. Six additional workers, one each in 6 amber pieces from Palo Quemado Mine.

Holotype and paratypes deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Pheidole tethepa, new species

(Figs. 4, 5)

Diagnosis (minor worker). An unusual pheidoline tentatively placed in *Pheidole*, differing from all known species of that genus by