

Cuba:—Mina Carlota (Trinidad Mts.).

Described from a series taken beneath a stone. Distinct from related species in the very small size of the eyes as well as in color.

***Prenolepis (Prenolepis) gibberosa* Roger**

ROGER, 1863, *Berliner ent. Zeitschr.*, VII, p. 161, ♀.

WORKER.—Length 3–3.5 mm. (Fig. 9).

Head a little longer than broad, as broad in front as behind, with slightly convex sides, rounded corners and nearly straight occipital border. Mandibles slender, with five triangular teeth. Clypeus strongly convex, anterior border straight. Frontal carinae short, feeble, and parallel. Frontal area distinct, a little broader than long. Antennae long and slender, their scapes surpassing the occipital corners by two-thirds their length, slightly thickened at distal third; funicular joints one to seven about

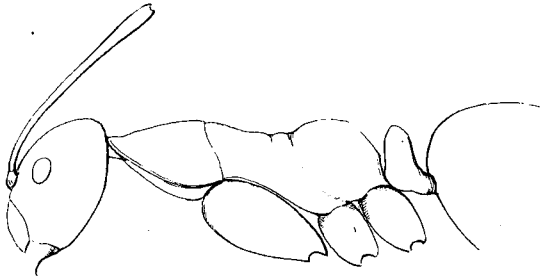


Fig. 9. *Prenolepis (Prenolepis) gibberosa* Roger ♀. Head, thorax, and petiole from side.

four times as long as broad; joints eight to ten proportionately shorter than the two preceding joints together, longitudinally impressed at anterior two-thirds. Eyes small and convex, situated in front of sides of head, a little behind the middle. Thorax slender. Pronotum longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly. Mesothorax in profile saddle-shaped; from above, strongly constricted, a third as broad as the pronotum, with a pair of small tubercles posteriorly. Epinotum at base elevated into a rounded hump. Petiolar scale in profile directed forward, with straight anterior and posterior surfaces, little narrowed above and rounded. Gaster oval. Legs very long and slender.

Head and body microscopically, granulosely opaque. Gaster opaque, finely and densely punctate and with small setigerous tubercles. Legs densely and shallowly punctate.

Coarse, stiff, erect hairs sparsely distributed on head and body, and finer and shorter hairs on appendages.

Color brown, gaster black, apices of femora, bases of tibiae, tarsi, and apical half of antennal funiculi white.

Cuba:—Baracoa; Piedra Gorda; Pinares.

This form is apparently confined to the mountains of eastern Cuba, while the following subspecies occurs also in western localities.