

to twice their thickness at apex; first funicular joint three times as long as broad; succeeding joints much longer than broad, becoming proportionately shorter and thicker apically; penultimate joint less than twice as long as broad; terminal joint a little less than twice the length of the penultimate. Prothorax much broader than long, strongly lamellate at sides, with prominent, narrowly rounded humeri; surface very slightly convex. Mesothorax transversely oval; sides narrowly rounded, surface flat. Basal portion of epinotum from above appearing as an elevated hump, somewhat triangular in outline; in profile rounded above and about a third as long as the declivity, from which it is separated by a rounded angle. Node in profile wedge-shaped; sides very thin, apical border strongly and broadly excised at middle, with the sides produced angulately. Gaster short, broad and thick.

Subopaque. Mandibles very coarsely punctate, somewhat shining. Head, pronotum, mesonotum, and base of epinotum evenly and very densely punctate; sides of basal portion of epinotum, the declivity and petiolar node regularly striate. Gaster opaque, finely and densely punctate.

Antennæ with fine silky appressed hairs and a few longer suberect ones at tips of scapes. Head, thorax, epinotum, node, and legs with erect, very coarse white setæ, which are strongest and form a crest on the margin of the node. Head, besides, with fine and recumbent white hairs. Gaster with moderately dense scale-like, oppressed hairs and scattered, erect pile, golden in color.

Color black, with anterior portion of head, mandibles, antennæ, and dorsum of gaster red, the latter, however, with a black blotch at middle of base of first segment and blackish basal margins to the other segments. Legs black, tarsi brownish.

WORKER MINOR.—Length 5.5–6.5 mm.

Closely resembling the worker major, except in the smaller size of the head and the more elongate and slender antennal scapes, which surpass the occipital corners by a distance equal to one-fourth their length.

Cuba:—Mina Carlota; Pinares.

Found in the deep woods in the mountains, where workers are seen foraging on leaves and tree trunks. The colonies are very large and nest in hollow twigs or in cavities of trees. One colony was found in a fern stalk, the other end of which was occupied by a flourishing colony of *C. (Colobopsis) sphæricus* Roger.

***Camponotus (Colobopsis) sphæricus* Roger**

Camponotus sphæricus ROGER, 1863, Berliner ent. Zeitschr., VII, p. 146, ♀.

WORKER MAJOR.—Length 7 mm. (Fig. 10).

Head a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed in front, sides nearly straight, occipital corners narrowly rounded, border moderately convex, anterior truncated portion twice as broad as long, strongly carinate at sides and posteriorly strongly depressed; anterior third of the sides less depressed. Mandibles very stout, four-dentate. Clypeus slightly longer than broad, strongly narrowed behind, convex at middle, depressed in front laterally, not carinate; anterior border moderately excised at middle. Frontal carinæ strong, arcuate, extending three-fourths the distance to posterior border. Front, between carinæ, strongly impressed, the impression margined behind with elevated ridge, which becomes feeble at middle and divided by a longitudinal carina at middle. Eyes flat, situated a little posterior to the middle of