oblique mandibular line present. Clypeus postero-mesially prolonged caudad as a triangular area wedged in between moderately dilated frontal lobes, joining the deeply impressed frontal sulcus. Eyes absent. Antennal scapes flattened at base, their leading edge sharp; apically gradually incrassate; not extending beyond occipital corner.

Promesonotum laterally immarginate. Promesonotal suture present; mesoepinotal suture at best vestigial, usually absent. Mesial spur of middle tibiae narrow and pointed, of hind tibiae broad and pectinate; lateral spurs usually missing. Tibiae and tarsi of middle leg and tarsi of hind leg with a dense growth of heavy, spine-like setae.

Petiole as long as, or usually longer than, broad; subpetiolar process prominent. No stridulatory file on acrotergite of tergum II of gaster.

Female. — Similar to the worker and of approximately the same size. Compound eyes and ocelli well-developed. Frontal sulcus ending at antero-mesial ocellus. Wings as shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

Male. — There is no published record for this caste from the Neotropical region. I have a lone male which seems to belong to the genus. But I forego a description of the specimen on account of the uncertainty of the association.

Larvae. — According to the detailed descriptions by Wheeler & Wheeler (1952: 604-5, Pl. I, figs. 1-10; 1964: 451, 458-61, fig. 18 I h), based on copious material from Java and Indochina, the larvae of *C. feae* are characterized by a "pachycondyloform" body profile, numerous (over 400) spine-like tubercles, which are extremely slender, simulating hairs, and distinctive mandibles. In the latter, the blade is indistinct; the proximal tooth is at the distal third and directed mesially. The larvae of the Neotropical species are still unstudied.

Neotropical species

alfaroi Emery, 1890 — worker, female
brachycola (Roger, 1861) — worker, female
= *bohemanni* Mayr, 1866 — NOV. SYN.
= *brachycola* var. *paulina* Forel, 1911 — NOV. SYN.
gigas Forel, 1911 — worker, female

Note. — *C. sculpturatus* Santschi, 1931, is a synonym of *Typhlomyrmex rogenhoferi* Mayr, 1862, according to Brown (1965: 74) who had seen the type.