

Scape short, unusually slender, and somewhat compressed basally.

Ventral surface of petiole and postpetiole without tufts of short, erect, dense hairs.

Epinotal spines remarkably long, and with acute tips.

Scape short, but not unusually slender and not compressed basally.

Ventral surface of petiole and postpetiole each with a tuft of short, erect, dense hairs.

Epinotal spines well developed but neither remarkably long nor with acute tips.

**WORKER.**

Eye prominent (with 11 or 12 ommatidia in its greatest diameter).

Ventral surface of petiole and postpetiole without tufts of short, erect, dense hairs.

Epinotal spines unusually long and acute.

Superior border of petiole transverse, straight.

Eye extremely small (with 6 or 7 ommatidia in its greatest diameter).

Ventral surface of petiole and postpetiole each with a tuft of short, erect, dense hairs.

Epinotal spines short.

Superior border of petiole transversely rounded.

**Pheidole (Macropheidole) rhea** Wheeler.

*Pheidole rhea* Wheeler, 1908, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 24: 452.

*Pheidole fimbriata* Roger; Wheeler (not Roger), 1915, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 34: 403.

*Soldier*.—Length 5.5 mm.

Head subrectangular, widest anteriorly, with the sides subparallel in the anterior half and converging in the posterior half; posterior border deeply emarginate, forming strongly rounded posterior corners. A well-defined frontal furrow extending posteriorly from the frontal carinae. Antennal scape short, when laterally extended attaining the eye, slender, basally compressed. Frontal area impressed. Clypeus with a longitudinal carina or protuberance; anterior border with a distinct emargination which is neither wide nor deep. Mandible subtriangular, stout, convex exteriorly. Eye small, with approximately 15 ommatidia in its greatest diameter. Pronotum large, strongly sloping anteriorly from the promesonotal suture, where the thorax reaches its greatest height; humeral angles rounded. Mesonotum abruptly sloping into the pronounced mesoepinotal constriction, the transverse elevation weakly defined. Epinotal spines remarkably long, about one-third longer than the basal surface of the epinotum, the tips acute. Superior border of petiole thin, with a very distinct emargination. Postpetiole approximately one and one-half times as broad as long, the sides converging both anteriorly and posteriorly and forming on each side a prominent conule at their point of junction.

Mandible with coarse, scattered punctures in addition to the coarse, longitudinal rugulae which cover most of its surface. Median area of clypeus with longitudinal rugulae and sides with transverse rugulae, but