

Worker.—Antenna of 11 or 12 segments, including a club of 3 segments or, exceptionally, without a well-defined club, the last 4 or 5 segments gradually becoming wider and longer. Pronotum more or less distinctly shouldered, the anterior angles well defined, often sharp, sometimes toothed. Petiole and postpetiole variable, in some species adorned with numerous points. Body hair obtuse or clubbed, barbed.

Female.—Pronotum shouldered as in worker, amply extended beyond mesonotum, which is flattened. Anterior wing with a short, closed radial cell, the discoidal cell absent.

Male.—Antenna with 12 or 13 segments, without a distinct club; scape at least one-fourth as long as the funiculus. Pronotum shouldered, distinctly extended beyond mesonotum. Wing as in female.

Geographic Distribution.—Central America, South America, Africa, Madagascar, and Sumatra.

***Leptothorax (Goniothorax) wilda*, new species.**

Worker.—Length 2.5 mm.

Head, excluding mandibles, approximately one and one-sixth times as long as broad, with straight posterior border and feebly convex sides; narrowest anteriorly; area between inner margin of eye and frontal region impressed, causing the frontal region to appear elevated above the adjacent surfaces. Eye prominent, moderately convex, placed approximately its greatest diameter from base of mandible. Anterior border of clypeus extended as a broad, straight, or feebly rounded, median lobe. Antenna 11-segmented, scape moderately robust, extending approximately one-half distance between hind margin of eye and posterior border of head; last 3 segments of funiculus forming a rather distinct club, the last segment of which is longer than the combined length of the 3 preceding segments. Thorax, from above, with acute humeral angles; a very distinct boundary extending from side to side between humeral angles and delimiting pronotal collar from rest of pronotum; distance between humeral angles approximately twice that between apices of epinotal spines. Not including the humeral angle and the epinotal spine there are on each side of the thorax 3 distinct protuberances or tubercles; the most anterior of these marks the approximate junction of the prothorax and mesothorax, the second and larger lies in the mesothorax only a slight distance posterior to the first, and the third tubercle is situated anterior to the epinotal spine at a distance approximately equivalent to the length of the spine. Dorsum of thorax without promesonotal and mesoepinotal sutures. Epinotal spines short, not so long as space between their apices, apex of each spine directed posterolaterad and also very slightly dorsad. Borders of petiolar node, viewed from above, forming a subtrapezoid; posterior border of node bearing 4 distinct spines, anteromesad of which there is a pair of similar shape and still another pair anteromesad of the first-mentioned pair, thus making a total of 8 spines on the petiole excluding the angle formed on each side by the junction of the petiolar node with its peduncle. Post-