

(1909, *ibidem*) erroneously described an apterous, ergatoid individual as the female of *emeryi*, the specimen having been received with some *emeryi* workers from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Later (1917, Soc. Ent. de France Bull. p. 96), realizing his error, he erected the genus *Xenometra* for this female, which he assumed to be parasitic. Such instances clearly indicate the need for more diligent study in the genus.

This article has been based largely on specimens in the United States National Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the personal collection of Dr. Wm. M. Mann. In addition, various friends have contributed specimens and notes. Unless otherwise stated the generic and specific descriptions as well as the keys are those of the author and apply only to the species in the United States. Only selected references are given. Figures of the worker cast of each species are included as an aid to recognition.

Cardiocondyla Emery

Cardiocondyla Emery, 1869, Accad. degli Aspiranti, Naples Ann. 2: 21.

Emeryia Forel, 1890, Soc. Ent. de Belg. Ann. 34: 110.

Leptothorax Mayr (part), 1866, Sitz. ber. Akad. Wiss. Wien 53: 508.

Monomorium Santschi (part), 1912, Soc. Ent. de Belg. Ann. 56: 163.

Genotype, *Cardiocondyla elegans* Emery (monobasic).

Worker.—Monomorphic. Length 1.6–2.5 mm. Head subrectangular, longer than broad, with straight or faintly emarginate posterior border, rounded posterior corners, and feebly convex, almost subparallel sides. Antenna 12-segmented; funiculus with a 3-segmented club, the last segment of which is often several times as long as the preceding segment; funicular segments 3 through 5 as broad as or broader than long. Eye prominent, placed less than its greatest diameter from base of mandible. Frontal carinae short, scarcely divergent posteriorly. Frontal area small, indistinct, or lacking. Clypeus projecting above mandibles, middle of anterior border subtruncate. Prothorax usually with pronounced humeri. Promesonotal suture obsolescent or absent. Mesopinotal constriction sometimes absent but more often weakly to rather strongly developed. Epinotum usually with a pair of short or moderately long, rather blunt spines (spines sometimes even tuberculate). Petiole distinctly pedunculate. Post-petiole very noticeably broader than petiole, much broader than long, with rounded sides and rather subparallel anterior and posterior borders. First segment comprising most of gaster. Body reticulate-punctate, the head often subopaque. Body with closely appressed, grayish pubescence. Erect hairs almost absent except for a few on mandibles, clypeus, and posterior part of gaster. Habitus of a *Leptothorax*.

Female.—Length 2.25–3 mm. Larger than worker. Ocelli present but small. Thorax of the usual female structure. Mesonotum projecting prominently into the pronotum. Anterior wing with small stigma and an incomplete or poorly defined cubital cell. Radial and discoidal cells lacking. Body usually more coarsely sculptured than that of worker; otherwise, except for the normal female structures, very similar to worker.