

- ment. Mesoepinotal constriction distinct. Prothorax with rounded humeral angles.) (Plate 5, fig. 4).....*venustula* Wheeler
 Epinotum with a pair of very short to moderately long spines. Smaller species..... 3
3. Gaster pale brown to brown with a spotlike infuscation on each side, which is sometimes rather indistinct. Mesoepinotal constriction pronounced (best seen in profile). Epinotal spines moderately long and prominent, longer than one-half their interapical space. (Plate 5, fig. 2).....*wroughtoni* var. *bimaculata* Wheeler
 Gaster of a deep uniform brown or black. Mesoepinotal constriction either absent or weakly developed. Epinotal spines very short, scarcely one-half the length of their interapical space. (Plate 5, fig. 3).....*nuda* var. *minutior* Forel

Cardiocondyla emeryi Forel

(Plate 5, fig. 1, worker)

Cardiocondyla emeryi Forel, 1881, Mitt. Muench. Ent. Ver. 5: 5, *worker*; Andre, 1881, Soc. Ent. de France Ann. 1: 69, pl. 3, *worker, male*; 1882, Spec. Hymen. Europe 2: 328, pl. 21, figs. 9-12, 14, *worker, male*; Wheeler, 1905, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. 21: 89; ibidem, 24: 128, pl. 11, fig. 6; Emery, 1909, Deut. Ent. Ztschr. p. 20, 26, fig. 7, *a, b, c*; Arnold, 1916, So. Afr. Mus. Ann. 14: 200, pl. 5, f. 57, *worker, female, male*; Emery, 1922, Gen. Insect. Fasc. 124, pp. 124-125, pl. 2, fig. 20; Smith, 1930, Fla. Ent. 14: 4; Wheeler, 1932, N. Y. Ent. Soc. Jour. 40: 7; Smith, 1936, Puerto Rico Univ. Jour. Agr. 20: 835, fig. 1; Borgmeier, 1937, Rev. de Ent. 7: 129-134, *ergatoid male*, p. 133, figs. 1-5.

Worker.—Length 1.6-2.1 mm. Head subrectangular, approximately one and one-third times as long as broad, with almost straight posterior border, rounded posterior corners, and feebly convex, subparallel sides. Scape lacking twice its greatest width of reaching posterior border of head. Last segment of antennal club more than 3 times the length of the preceding segment. Eye prominent, but not strongly convex, placed less than its greatest diameter from base of mandible. Frontal carinae short, scarcely divergent posteriorly. Frontal area small, not well defined. Clypeus produced, prominently projecting above mandibles (best seen in profile); from above, the median area of the anterior border appearing subtruncate, with the lateral section beneath each antennal socket laminate and not concealing the antennal insertion. Mandible with approximately 4 to 6 teeth. Thorax, from above, without promesonotal suture but with very distinct humeral angles and mesoepinotal constriction; promesonotum compressed. Epinotal spines short, rather stout, approximately half as long as their interapical space. Petiolar node, from above, convex, distinctly longer than wide, somewhat compressed. Postpetiole convex above, about one-third broader than long, with almost straight anterior and posterior margins, and convex sides. Legs moderately long and slender; middle and hind tibiae without spurs.

Head and thorax above rather finely reticulate-punctate, gaster smooth.

Body and appendages with fine, grayish, very closely appressed pubescence.