

Rico, nests are also constructed in clay soil. The nest entrances are very small and therefore are easily overlooked. Borgmeier (1937, *ibidem*, p. 131) has also found colonies nesting in cane culms, and in *Solanum*. He thinks that the species is indigenous to Brazil. As previously mentioned, *emeryi* has both a normal and an ergatoid male of the (*a*) type, the former being much more common.

*Type locality*.—St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

*Other localities*.—Florida: Coral Gables (R. E. Gregg) in weedy field, Miami (collection of American Museum of Natural History), and dry marsh on Tamiami Trail, 10 miles south of Miami (R. E. Gregg); Bahamas; western Mexico; West Indies; Island of Madeira; Belgian Congo; South Africa; Madagascar; Palestine; Syria; East Indies; Formosa; Guam; Polynesia; Tahiti; Territory of Hawaii.

#### ***Cardiocondyla venustula* Wheeler**

(Plate 5, fig. 5, worker)

*Cardiocondyla venustula* Wheeler, 1908, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. 24: 128-130, pl. 11, fig. 5, *worker, female*; Wheeler and Mann, 1914, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. 23: 19, *female*; Smith, 1936, Puerto Rico Univ. Jour. Agr. 20: 836, fig. 2, *worker*; Wolcott, 1936, *ibidem* 20: 543, fig. 5; Wheeler, 1936, Harvard Univ. Mus. Compar. Zool. Bull. 80: 199, *worker*.

*Cardiocondyla nuda* var. *minutior* Smith, not Forel, 1933, Fla. Ent. 17: 25.

*Worker*.—Length 2–2.25 mm. Head subrectangular, approximately one and one-fourth times as long as broad, with rounded posterior corners, very weakly emarginate posterior border, and weakly convex, subparallel sides. Antennal scape lacking a space almost equivalent to its greatest width of reaching the posterior border of the head; last segment of club approximately twice the length of the preceding segment, funicular segments 3, 4, and 5 broader than long. Eye prominent, moderately convex, placed slightly less than its greatest diameter from base of mandible. Frontal carinae short, scarcely divergent behind. Frontal area small, triangular. Clypeus about as described for *emeryi*. Mandible with 5 or 6 teeth, the 2 apical teeth rather prominent. Thorax, from above, larger, stouter, and more convex than that of *emeryi*. Prothorax with rounded humeri. Mesoeipinotal constriction rather prominent, best seen in profile. Epinotum with a pair of very small, scarcely perceptible tubercles, base of epinotum at least one and one-half times as long as the declivity. Petiolar node, from above, subglobular, about twice as wide as long, tapering off rather rapidly into the peduncle. Postpetiole transversely elliptical, about one and one-fourth times as broad as long. Legs moderately long and slender.

Mandibles rather smooth and shining although bearing a few scattered punctures. Clypeus longitudinally rugulose. Head reticulate-punctate. Mesosoma and metapleura densely punctured, thorax above more finely sculptured. Head subopaque; thorax, petiole, and postpetiole somewhat more glabrous.

Pubescence fine, closely appressed, grayish in some lights. Hair as in *emeryi*. Head and gaster usually a deep brown, approaching black; thorax, petiole,