

Frontal furrow rather distinct, of approximately the same length as the frontal area. Antennal scape stout, apparently not surpassing the posterior border of the head. Mandible composed of a basal portion from which projects 3 long spines each of which is more or less curved, these spines increasing in length apically; terminal spine unusually long, curved, acute, its apex scarcely attaining the greatest width of the gena. Dorsal surface of prothorax, not including collar, at least three times as long as the small but distinct mesonotum. Dorsal surface of mesothorax lower than that of prothorax and epinotum, thus giving this region a constricted appearance. Dorsal surface (base) of epinotum about one and one-third times the length of the dorsal surface of the prothorax, not including the collar, gently convex, meeting the declivous surface in a bluntly rounded, obtuse angle. Legs moderately long and slender. Petiole unusually large, wider than thorax but not as wide as gaster; from above, subtrapezoidal, with convex anterior face and flattened, sloping posterior face; petiole, in profile, at least one and one-half times as high as long. Gaster, in profile, with a flattened perpendicular base; from above, moderately large, oval. Very smooth and shining excepting for the rugulose anterior border of clypeus, antennal lobes, and prothoracic collar; the punctate region surrounding the antennal socket; the moderately shining legs, and subopaque antennae. Hairs yellowish; sparse, long, mostly suberect or curved; rather abundant on gaster. Pubescence on antennal scapes short, coarse and appressed, that on funiculi fine but also closely appressed. Black; mandibles, antennae, and tip of gaster reddish brown; legs yellowish, suffused with reddish brown.

Holotype and paratype from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone; James Zetek; July-August 1942; Zetek 4975, Lot No. 42-11986. Both specimens have been placed in the National Museum collection and assigned United States National Museum No. 56483.

This ant can be easily distinguished from all the other known species of *Thaumatomyrmex* except *cochlearis*, from which it is, however, quite distinct. W. S. Creighton, who kindly compared the worker of *zeteki* with that of the type of *cochlearis*, found that *zeteki* was smaller. He wrote, "In addition your specimen is a much smoother ant. The head and dorsum of the thorax in *cochlearis* are covered with close set punctures and delicate striae. Their surface is only feebly shining at best and in places is definitely dull. The anterior face of the petiole is also notably punctate in *cochlearis*. Other differences which are quite noticeable are: The angular posterior corners on the node of the petiole when seen from above in your specimen. The posterior corners of the node of *cochlearis* are broadly rounded. The head of your specimen is proportionately narrower than that of *cochlearis*. Its pro-mesonotum is more convex when seen from the side and stands higher above the dorsum of the epinotum. The epinotum of your specimen is less angular with basal and declivous faces joined by a rounded curve rather than a distinct angle."