

A SECOND SPECIES OF GLAMYROMYRMEX WHEELER
(Hymenoptera: Formicidae)

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The genus *Glamyromyrmex* was described by Wheeler in 1915 for a single new species, *beebei*. A second species, from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, has been named *wheeleri* in honor of the late W. M. Wheeler, and is described below.

The following key will apparently serve to identify the workers of the two species, although the author has not seen any specimens of *beebei*.

Posterior border of head weakly excised. No metasternal angles. Anterior surface of peduncle, in profile, meeting dorsal surface of petiolar node in a very pronounced angle. Each side of petiolar node lacking a spongiform process. : *wheeleri*, new species
 Posterior border of head deeply excised. With metasternal angles. Anterior surface of peduncle, in profile, meeting dorsal surface of petiolar node in a curve. Each side of petiolar node with a spongiform process. : *beebei* Wheeler

♂: ***Glamyromyrmex wheeleri***, new species

(Figs. 1 and 2)

Worker.—Length 1.6 mm.

Head, exclusive of mandibles, approximately one and one-tenth times as long as broad when measured through its greatest length and breadth. Posterior border of head weakly excised, sides anteriorly divergent to about posterior third of head (where the head is broadest), then convergent to clypeal suture, from which point it is slightly divergent again before attaining anterior border of clypeus. Posterior half of head much more convex dorsally than remainder. Frontal area obsolescent. Side of head and clypeus extended horizontally as a translucent plate which occupies about four-fifths of length of head and helps to form a scrobe in which the antenna and eye are entirely concealed from above. Clypeus approximately twice as broad as long with a median emargination on anterior border and posterior border subangular, more or less indistinct. Mandible prominently extended in front of clypeus, its superior border forming a more or less horizontal plate or tooth, a great deal of which is concealed by the clypeus; apical border with 6 well-developed teeth. Antenna 6-segmented; scape subclaviform, slender at base; last 2 funicular segments enlarged, forming a club, the last segment of which is approximately as long as remainder of funiculus. Antenna concealed in a deep scrobe dorsal to eye. Eye small, with not more than 4 or 5 facets in its greatest diameter, placed somewhat posterodorsad of a sharp carina which ends anteriorly near base of mandible in a prominent, acute, ventrally directed spine or tooth. Pronotum with a distinct, transverse carina posterior to the collarlike extension back of head. Thorax compressed, the region from posterior corners of prono-