

thorax, 5.0 mm.; gaster, 7.0 mm.; forewing, 6.00. Width of thorax and gaster, 3.0 mm.

Allotype.—No. 2877, M. C. Z. (W. P. Cockerell).

It will be seen from the above description that the male is much smaller than the worker. This is the reverse of the usual condition in the ants, but is true of *Dinoponera grandis* (Guerin), the worker of which is about 26.0 mm. long and the male only 18.0 mm. The petiole of the male has quite the same appearance as that of *D. grandis* when viewed from above. The venation is of a peculiar, primitive type, found only in such ponerine genera as *Paltothyreus*, *Dinoponera*, *Streblognathus*, and *Myrmecia*.

The occurrence of such a ponerine as this in the Miocene of Colorado is of considerable interest in connection with the geographical distribution of *Streblognathus* and *Dinoponera*, its nearest relatives. Both of these extraordinary genera are monospecific, *S. aethiopicus* (F. Smith) occurring in South Africa, and *D. grandis* (Guerin) in South America. Although these two species are placed in separate genera, distinguished by the structure of the claws and the shape of the petiole, they are closely enough related so that we may regard them as a compact group and representing a supergenus, which during the Pleistocene and perhaps postglacial times was tropicopolitan, and which during the Tertiary extended further northward, where it was represented by *Archiponera wheeleri*, sp. nov., and probably other forms still unknown.

PSEUDOMYRMINAE

This subfamily, consisting of one tribe, Pseudomyrmini Forel, includes a few tropical and subtropical species belonging to four genera. Three of these, *Pachysima*, *Viticiola*, and *Tetraponera* are confined to the old world, the latter genus alone extending as far north as Palestine. *Pseudomyrma* itself is the only genus which occurs in the New World, and this reaches as far north as Texas and Florida. In the Tertiary, however, the subfamily was much more widely distributed, as evinced by the presence of five species in the Baltic amber belonging to *Tetraponera*, and one species of *Pseudomyrma*, described below, from the Florissant shales.

PSEUDOMYRMA, Latr.

PSEUDOMYRMA EXTINCTA, sp. nov.

Plate 3, fig. 4

Female.—Length, 9.0 mm. Slender, head elongate-oval, with a short posterior margin and curved lateral margins; scapes very short,