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The holotype is a lateral view of the thorax and abdomen, but a dorsal view of the head. All the paratypes are lateral specimens. This female is readily distinguished from the preceding by its smaller size, finer sculpturing, structure of the epinotum and the longer petiole.

The worker of this ant appears to be represented by a single specimen, presenting a lateral view of the thorax and gaster; the head is bent under the thorax and is consequently rather obscure. There is no doubt, however, that this worker belongs to *Dolichoderus*, and since it is about the correct size and has sculpturing similar to that of the above female, it can be assigned to this species without much chance of error. The recognizable characters are as follows: length, 3.9 mm.; the last two or three funicular segments somewhat larger than the others; eyes nearly round, small; length of thorax, 1.8 mm.; meso-epinotal suture very distinct; posterior face of the epinotum more deeply concaved than in the female; length of gaster, 2.0 mm.

*Ergatotype*.—No. 2802a-b (S. H. Scudder).

#### TAPINOMINI

##### PROTAZTECA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Azteca*.

*Female*.—Head quadrate or subquadrate; mandibles large, triangular, with a distinct terminal tooth; anterior margin of clypeus straight; antennae 12-segmented, short, the scapes not reaching the posterior margin of the head, inserted close together near the clypeus; eyes oval, rather small, situated on the sides of the anterior half of the head; posterior face of the epinotum rounded; petiole rather small, gaster of moderate size; forewing with two closed cubital cells.

*Male*.—Only a little smaller than the female; head triangular; antennae 11-segmented; scape about as long as first funicular segments, as in *Azteca*; thorax and gaster relatively large; venation as in the female.

*Worker*.—Much smaller than the female, but otherwise similar to it.

*Genotype*.—*Protazteca elongata*, sp. nov.

Inasmuch as the extant genus *Azteca* is now confined to parts of South and Central America, the occurrence of this closely related genus in the Colorado Miocene is unusually interesting, especially since the female of *P. elongata* is one of the most numerous ants of the Florissant shales. *Azteca* and *Protazteca* are readily distinguished by several