

type), the sides of the petiole are longitudinally rugulose, the dorsal surface of its node shining, with a few coarse punctures. The antennae, head, thorax and petiole are deep red, the remainder of the body and appendages yellow, the mandibles infuscated. I have compared the specimens with a small cotype of the typical *angustinode* from Rio Grande do Sul in my collection".

*Eciton (Neivamyrmex) angustinode* subsp. *haskinsi* Weber (1943). — "Worker. Extended length 2.9-3.5 mm. (thorax, excluding "neck", 0.9-1.1 mm.). Meso-epinotal suture in side view indicated feebly by the change in the slight convexity of the pro-mesonotum passing into the almost plane epinotum. Eyes faintly indicated by a pale spot 0.029 mm. in diameter in the maxima worker. Smooth and shining except for coarse piligerous punctations and an epinotum which is striate-punctate, the striae extending anteriorly on the thoracic sides above all coxae and on the petiole. Pilosity of scattered, long, fine, yellowish hairs. Rich brown, gaster distinctly, and pedicel less distinctly, paler. — Described from workers found in high rain forest on the slopes of Morne Bleu in the Northern Range of Trinidad, B.W.I. June 23, 1935 (N° 209.2) by my companion, Dr. C. P. Haskins. The ants were exploring tunnels in rotted wood of old stumps. — Differing from the typical *angustinode* in possessing a postpetiole which is broader, when viewed from above, a head much longer with distinctly longer antennal scapes, the meso-epinotal suture much less marked and the body more shining, having a less coarse sculpturing. Differing from cotypes of the subspecies *emersoni* Wheeler in possessing a less marked meso-epinotal suture and a less trapezoidal postpetiole when viewed from above. In general habitus resembling cotypes of *N. adneps* Wheeler but much larger and darker with a meso-epinotal suture less distinct".