

dibles completely without teeth or denticles basad of the apical fork in the preapical region). This sample indicates that the preapical dentition, usually so constant in species of *Strumigenys*, may sometimes be unreliable. The Boquete sample would clearly indicate synonymy between *micretes* and *lacacoca* were it not for one disturbing fact: the Boquete sample differs from the available samples of both species in its larger size and in having the promesonotum very distinctly and closely longitudinally striate throughout (arched striate along the anterior pronotal margin). This sculpture is somewhat shining, especially on the sides, where a large section becomes smooth or nearly so. The rest of the sides of the alitrunk are also smooth and shining for the most part. Postpetiole predominantly smooth and shining, crossed by a few longitudinal costulae. Propodeal teeth also longer, more slender and more nearly horizontal than in the *micretes* or *lacacoca* type series. Anterior coxae smooth or nearly so, shining.

Some specimens of *micretes* and *lacacoca* have feebly indicated longitudinal rugulae or costulae on the pronotum (in addition to the median carinula), but in these the predominant sculpture is the usual opaque reticulo-punctulation over at least the discal portion. The size, head width and sculptural traits of the Boquete sample could well be diagnostic of still another species in this close-knit complex, or they could merely mark a local population of a single variable species that would also include the types of *micretes* and *lacacoca*. For the present, it seems wise to avoid introducing new species names for members of this complex and also to hold off from synonymizing *micretes* and *lacacoca* until the distribution and variation of the complex are better known. For the convenience of future workers, I list here the material of the complex that I have studied, with such measurements, proportions and other observations as I have obtained from them (n = number of workers measured for each sample):

Colombiana Farm, Santa Clara, Costa Rica (W. M. Mann leg.), TL 2.9-3.1, ML 0.70-0.74, ML 0.45-0.47, WL 0.72-0.76 mm; CI 71-74, MI 62-65 (n = 12), type series of *S. micretes*. Progreso, Chiriqui Prov., Panama, (F. M. Gaige leg., no. 332), TL 3.1-3.3, HL 0.75-0.76, ML 0.50-0.51 mm; CI "about as in the type series" of *micretes*, MI 66-68 (n = 6), series placed with *micretes* in the original description of that species. Boquete, Chiriqui Prov., Panama (F. M. Gaige leg., nos. 208, 497, 504 and one series with no number) TL 3.7-4.0, HL 0.86-0.90, HW 0.66-0.68, ML 0.58-0.61, WL 0.92-0.99 mm; CI 75-76, MI 67-68 (n = 25), *Strumigenys* near *micretes*, discussed above. Cerro Campana, west of Chorrera, Panama Prov., Panama, at about 950 m altitude in montane rain forest (cloud for-