

mandibles and clypeus obscurely longitudinally striate-punctate, opaque to subopaque. Lower sides of propodeum with the usual faint longitudinal striae. Remainder of body smooth or nearly smooth and shining, with fine spaced punctures, these most dense on petiolar dorsum and on two succeeding segments, where integument almost appears loosely coriaceous in some lights, but is still definitely shining.

Pubescence appressed and subappressed, moderately dense, generally distributed over body and appendages (not on sides of alitrunk); erect pilosity short, mostly oblique, moderately abundant, becoming longer on gastric apex, antennal apices and mandibles; very sparse on legs. Color ferruginous yellow, the head capsule very slightly darker, appendages somewhat lighter.

Paratype female (dealate): TL 3.1, HL 0.65, HW 0.57 (CI 88), WL 0.91, petiolar node L 0.26, W 0.38, scape L 0.37, greatest diameter of compound eye 0.11 mm.

Similar to the holotype worker, but with the usual differences of caste: fairly large compound eyes (no eyes could be detected in the worker), ocelli developed and with blackened calli, wing stumps present and blackened; meso- and metathoracic flight sclerites well developed, but rather flat, continuing the weakly convex surface of the alitrunk without major interruption. As usual for females of this genus, the petiole and gaster are relatively a little wider than in the worker, and the head, while still light ferruginous, is a trifle darker than in the worker. Alitrunk also rather coarsely and closely punctate above, but still distinctly shining.

The holotype worker and female paratype, the only adults taken, were found on Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone, on January 6, 1960 [W. L. Brown, Jr., leg.], and deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The specimens were found together with a few larvae and pupae in a cavity in the underside of a small rotten branch lying in moist leaf litter on the forest floor, in what is variously described as rain forest or monsoon forest, close to Snyder-Molino Trail and less than 100 meters from the Laboratory Clearing of the Smithsonian Institution's Canal Zone Biological Area. These specimens were the very first ants I collected during a three-week stay on the island. When first collected, they were mistaken for *Prionopelta*, a related genus found very rarely on the island, but common elsewhere in Central and South America. After closer examination revealed their true identity, I searched energetically for the species in likely habitats for the remainder of my stay, as did my companion, Dr. E. S. McCluskey, but we never found it again. This is only one