

Other characters within the range of variation of eastern *M. americana*; median lobe of clypeus squarely truncate, with lateral and median tubercles present and about equally developed, not very prominent. Scapes not notably flattened at base. Propodeal teeth prominent, diverging, but also straight. Integument of gastric dorsum shining, with "Scotch-grain" shagreening or microreticulation distinct on basal segment.

Color black, shading to castaneous on mouthparts, coxae, and lower petiole and postpetiole; antennae and legs dull yellowish.

Holotype deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. Paratype in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Cornell University.

Paratype worker: TL 3.5, HL 0.80, HW 0.76 (CI 95), ML 0.22, WL 0.90, scape L 0.65 mm.

Similar to the holotype, but a trifle larger. Median clypeal lobe with a more concave anterior border, the 3 tubercles somewhat better developed than in holotype. Details of sculpture, color and pilosity almost exactly as in holotype.

Holotype and paratype taken separately from different rotten logs in wet mountain forest dominated by oaks, *Liquidambar*, and *Podocarpus* at about 1,070 m altitude, Rancho del Cielo, Sierra Guatemala, above the village of Gomez Farías in southern Tamaulipas, Mexico, 23 July, 1965 (Cornell University Field Party). This wonderful locality is described by Martin (1958) in his account of the herpetofauna of the Gomez Farías region. The samples were taken in the forest within 500 m of the house of Mr. Francis Harrison, proprietor of Rancho del Cielo, naturalist, and frequent host to itinerant naturalists, to whose memory the species is dedicated. Months after our visit to Rancho del Cielo, "Frank" Harrison was cruelly and senselessly murdered. Let us hope that his attempts to save some part of the northernmost true wet tropical forest in the Western Hemisphere will not have been in vain.

The species *M. harrisoni* was described only after much deliberation. After all, it may prove to be a mere southern geographical variant of *M. americana*, already known from such fairly close areas as Austin, Texas (about 520 miles as the