

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) balzani Emery, ssp.
planorum Weber (Fig. 1)

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) balzani Emery, *planorum*,
Weber, Rev. Ent. 7: 409, 1937, ♀.

A. (Moellerius) balzani Forel, var., Wheeler, Mosaics and
other anomalies among ants, Cambridge, Mass., 1937, p. 8
Pl. II.

The Venezuelan species of *Moellerius* is easily distinguish-
ed by its flat eyes, those of *Acromyrmex* being convex. *M.*
landolti Forel and *M. balzani* Emery are closely related, the
former being originally described from Colombia, the latter
from Paraguay. Several forms, including the present, have
been attached to *balzani* but may be closer to *landolti*.

The type locality of *planorum* is the llanos about 17
kilometers north of Ciudad Bolivar, a region of Quaternary
sediments. It was characterized by my companion, the late
Dr. J. G. Myers, as a *Trachypogon-Curatella* savannah. He
listed the following plants in the order of dominance within
the major groups as follows:

Grasses: *Trachypogon plumosus* (woolly variant)
(*Cymbopogon rufus*?) (edge of road)
Andropogon condensatus
Axonopus aureus
Aristida sp.
Paspalum anceps (shade of *Curatella*)

Other herbs:

Polygala sp.
Paepalanthus capillaceus

Woody plants:

Curatella americana
Bowdichia virgilioides
B. coccolobaefolia
Byrsonima crassifolia
Casearia carpinifolia (in shade of *Curatella*.)

This was also the habitat of the interesting *Pogonomyr-*
mex (Epebomyrmex) venezuelensis Weber, of a *Pseudo-*