

- MI Mandibular Index: $ML/HW \times 100$.
 SI Scape Index: $SL/HW \times 100$.
 OI Ocular Index: $ED/HW \times 100$.
 SSC Scape Setal Count: the number of standing hairs (not pubescence) visible in outline on the scape, in lateral view.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

***Gnamptogenys flava* Pacheco, Mackay, and Morgan, new species**

(Figs. 1–6)

Diagnosis.—The mandibles are subtriangular with abundant hairs, especially on the apices, the anterior margin of the clypeus is nearly straight with 6 erect hairs. The promesonotal and metonotal sutures are poorly developed when viewed from above, and the sculpture of the body is completely longitudinally costulate, including the head, mesosoma, petiole, and dorsum of the gaster. The dorsal surface of the scape and mandibles are smooth and polished. The node of the petiole is low, and the anterior peduncle is short. The costulae on the posterior face of the propodeum are longitudinal and on the posterior face of the petiole are horizontal. The dorsum of the postpetiole (first tergite of the gaster) has longitudinal costulae, with the ventral and medial surface smooth and glossy.

Description.—HL 1.34, ML 0.69, HW 1.10, SL 1.14, ED 0.36, EW 0.27, WL 1.87; Indices: CI 82, SI 104, OI 75.

Mandibles subtriangular, when closed probably cross at midlength; anterior border of clypeus nearly straight, sharply angulate at lateral corners; frontal carinae covering most of antennal insertion; eyes large, with approximately 140 ommatidia, eyes extend 0.01 mm past sides of head; scape extends 0.40 mm past posterolateral corner; promesonotal and metonotal sutures poorly developed and do not break sculpture of longitudinal costulae as seen from above; metacoxal spine present, acute, length 0.30 mm; anterior face of petiole sloping posteriorly, meeting posterior face at angle and

not overhanging vertical, posterior face; subpetiolar process angulate anteriorly and posteriorly.

Surfaces of clypeus, head, mesosoma, petiole, and gaster, including lateral surface of dorsum of postpetiole, longitudinally costulate; mandible, scape and medial surface of sternum of postpetiole smooth and polished.

Moderately hairy; mandible with several suberect hairs, especially at apices; 6 erect hairs on anterior border of clypeus, with several suberect hairs, few suberect hairs on dorsum of clypeus; few suberect hairs present on head; several suberect hairs on scape, with 3–6 longer, erect hairs on scape; 12 erect hairs on mesosoma; 5 erect hairs on petiole; gaster abundantly hairy, especially apex.

Female and male.—Unknown.

Holotype.—Worker, Bolivia, Cochabamba, 109 k E Cochabamba at Lagunitas, 17°6'22"S 65°40'57"W, 1-ii-1999, R. Anderson # 18640. Deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Etymology.—Latin from *flavus* meaning yellow, referring to body color.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality in Bolivia.

Discussion.—The single, concolorous yellow specimen was discovered in montane evergreen forest from litter extractions in Cochabamba, Bolivia. It is a member of the *sulcata* group, the *sulcata* subgroup, and the *sulcata* species complex (= *tornata* complex in Lattke 1995: 145) all as defined by Lattke (1995).

Lattke's key to the New World species (1995) can be modified as follows to accommodate this new species:

- 50(49). Petiolar node with posterior pointed projection; posterior propodeal face with longitudinal costulae; body color uniformly brown; tropical South America
 *acuminata* (Emery)
 - Node sometimes with slight posterior projection, but never pointed; posterior propodeal face with transverse costulae,