

carinate with a series of small, acute projected denticles. Postpetiole subequal in length to the petiolar node, low in profile with a long, flat, sloping dorsal face which raises to a low rounded apex posteriorly and then drops slightly to its juncture with the gaster; seen from above, the petiole is narrower than postpetiole and is oblong in shape, while the postpetiole is subtrapezoidal, as broad behind as long, the sides diverging posteriorly and then very slightly narrowed so that it is attached to gaster by nearly its entire breadth. Gaster long and oval, its anterior border semicircularly excised to receive the postpetiole; first gastric segment forming the great bulk of the gaster.

*Gyne*: Holotype (n=3): HW 1.25 (1.16-1.24); HL 1.42 (1.34-1.42), CI 88 (87); ML 0.42 (0.39-0.41) MI 30 (29); SL 1.09 (1.04-1.09), SI 87 (88-90); WL 1.84 (1.85-1.88); HFL 1.30 (HFL 1.28-1.31); TL 7.00 (6.93-7.03). Like worker, with the modifications expected from myrmicine gyenes. A complete description of the gyne was given by Brown (1949) in the original description of *Creightonidris*. Additional information is given above in the reviewed diagnosis of *Basiceros*.

*Male*: (n=4): HW 0.87-1.00; HL 1.04-1.15, CI 84-87; ML 0.20-0.23, MI (0.19-0.20); WL 1.63-1.87; HFL 1.23-1.37. Color dark brown with somewhat ferruginous areas. Body sculpture basically rugose-punctate, except for central discs of anepisternum and katepisternum which are smooth and shiny; head covered with scattered irregular rugae; alitrunk with sparse rugae on dorsal surface of promesonotum, inferior portion of mesopleuron, propodeum and petiole; broad punctures shallowly set on lateral surfaces of alitrunk and waist, but slightly finer on gaster. Long filiform whitish hairs cover body, densely arranged on head, dorsum of promesonotum and gaster.

Mandibles triangular, as broad as long, stout with 10 subconical teeth, the third and fourth ones broader than the others; apical tooth directed outwards and slightly distant from subapical one; external margins of mandibles strongly convex at basal portion and straight to nearly concave towards apex. Head rounded in shape. Ocelli placed almost laterally in the median elevation of occipital border, central ocellus preceded by deep cleft. A deep groove is present along posterior border of clypeus at space between eyes. Central disc of the clypeus raised and forming distinct circular area, lateral portions somewhat lower, anterior margin straight to slightly concave. Eyes very large. Antennal scrobes shallow and limited posteriorly by high nuchal carina.

In dorsal view, prescutum nearly as broad as long; notauli shallowly impressed; antero-medial portion of prescutum with a smooth and shining triangular area; parapsidial furrows extending beyond prescutum mid-length; parapsides broad and relatively deep; prescutellum visible medially in dorsal view; lateral wings of prescutellum subtriangular, with acute and well developed postero-lateral hook; scuto-scutellar groove broad and deep with 2-4 transversal rugae; scutellum twice as broad as long and divided by longitudinal groove medially. Propodeum bluntly angulated in side view, not bearing teeth or lamellae.

In lateral view, petiolar node subrectangular with rounded angles; in dorsal view node is rounded; subpetiolar spines varying from present and small to virtually absent. Postpetiole subtrapezoidal with posterior border convex and broader than anterior one. Gaster long and oval.

### Comments

The aberrant mandible and depressed anepisternum of *Basiceros scambognathus* separate this species from the related *Basiceros singularis*. Originally, *B. singularis* was described by Smith (1860) based on a worker and a gyne. However, the gyne is a typical *B. scambognathus*, while the worker seems to be unrelated as judging from the figures (the type specimens are lost). This situation was only solved with the description of the genus *Creightonidris* by Brown in 1949, when he provided further details.

In the description of the holotype gyne, the value of TL is stated as being 7.4 mm; Brown & Kempf (1960) made an amendment to this measure stating that the specimen has the gaster dilated in around 0.4 mm; thus, the value here presented should be considered the correct measure.

A complete diagnosis of *Basiceros* was given by Brown & Kempf (1960) and Brown (1974). In the present paper we offer a supplement to the latter in order to include the features of *B. scambognathus* n. comb. We add information regarding the shape of the head and mandibles, and describe in more detail the structure of the gyne's mesosoma.

All apomorphies of the Basicerotini defined by Bolton (2003) hold true for the specimens of *B. scambognathus* we examined.

Unfortunately we were aware of recent material collected by colleagues only during the final revision process of the present paper. They were: a gyne collected at Nossa Senhora do Livramento county, northern Pantanal in Mato Grosso, Brasil, and the