

narrow longitudinal stripe, straight in lateral view; dorsal face of propodeum very short, declivous face almost vertical in lateral view, propodeal spiracle placed far from posterior declivity; metapleuron divided by an oblique groove; metapleural gland opening wide and placed at superior portion of metapleuron. Forewing with a narrow and weakly colored stigma. Longitudinal vein Rs surpassing the stigma but not reaching the distal border of wing; M extending short beyond SR cell; Cu not reaching the inferior margin of wing; A relatively short, not forming the Cu cell.

Petiole with a low, rounded node in lateral view. Postpetiole with anterior and posterior margins subparallel in dorsal view; postpetiolar sternite slightly projected and gently concave medially. Gaster with the segments decreasing in size towards the apex, its maximum width at the gastral segment II.

Larvae (n=4) (Fig. 8). Body profile pheidoloid. Head subcircular, ventral, near the anterior end, mounted on short stout prothorax neck; abdomen short, stout and straight; ends rounded. Head with lateral margins gently converging towards the mouthparts; very short mandibles, lobose, slightly curved medially and without distinct apical teeth; labrum narrow and weakly concave anteriorly; clypeus narrow and with dorsal surface bearing three long setae. Trophorhinium clearly visible (Fig. 8B), with dorsal spicules twice as large as ventral ones. Irregular, short, semicircular labrum. Irregularly lobose maxillae with a single apical sensilla, which bears a small spinule. Labium deeply notched in the middle, without spinules; palps anterior. Hypopharynx without spinules. Antennae shape typical of ant larvae in general, only slightly elevated from the cranial surface, without base, well separated, closer to the clypeus than to the occipital margin. Less than 40 unbranched head hairs. Body pilosity sparse and composed of three kinds of hairs: (1) simple, relatively long, slightly curved, filiform hairs, concentrated mainly on body extremities (Fig. 8E); (2) long, suberect, apically bifurcate sometimes tripartite, scarcely distributed on the median segments of body; (3) anchor-like, apically tripartite, short, and arranged in transverse rows on the ventral segments of body (Fig. 8D). Body spiracles not visible in the specimens examined herein; however, this could have been caused by the collapse of larval integument during preparation for SEM. Anus area bears spicules arranged in rows (Fig. 8E).

Etymology. This species is named after the prominent Brazilian termitologist Dr Eliana Canello, a long term colleague of the MZSP and collector of *T. elianae* type series.

Additional examined material: BRAZIL: TO: Goiatins, 07°56'28.9"N 47°09'31.3"W, 03–08.v.2005, Winkler 08, Silva, R.R. & Dietz, B. cols, (1 worker) [MZSP]; same locality, 07°58'45.4"N 47°15'02.6"W, 10–13.vi.2005, Winkler, Silva, R.R. & Feitosa, R.M. cols, (1 worker) [MZSP].

Comments. The types of this species were collected by our colleague Dr Eliana M. Canello, while searching for termites in Serra de São José, Tiradentes, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. She found several ant individuals inside small chambers (c. 2 x 1cm) of a ground nest of *Anoplotermes pacificus* Fr. Mueller (Isoptera, Apicotermatinae). In the field, Dr Canello noticed that the ants and termites, and their immatures, shared the same nest chambers. This is a very peculiar observation, as most ant species inquiline in termite nests are known to occupy isolated cavities (Higashi & Ito, 1989; Delabie, 1995; Dejean & Féneron, 1999).

A fragment of the *Anoplotermes pacificus* nest was brought to the MZSP laboratory, where individuals of both termites and ants were observed interacting and even antennating each other in different chambers. No signal of agonistic behavior was observed. In total three ant workers, six ergatoid gynes, ten alate males, 19 pupae (all males) and four larvae were found. Out of the four larvae, one was singled out for SEM. Two of the three remaining larvae seem to be full grown (length 2.485 and 2.342 mm), while another one showed length of 1.914 mm, possibly representing an earlier stage.

Only two workers are known from collections other than the type series. Both were recovered from different 1 m² leaf litter samples using Winkler extractors. The first worker came from a sample taken in May, 4, 2005, from relatively deep leaf-litter along a secondary dirt road, bordering a secondary gallery forest along the Vaca Velha stream, a tributary of the Manuel Alves Grande River, in Serra da Cangalha, northeastern state of Tocantins, central Brazil. Out of seven litter samples studied, just one produced a specimen of this species. In a second expedition to the area, we studied 51 similar leaf-litter samples collected some 10 km west of the first locality, out of which another single worker was found. The second locality was covered by a very much