

shaped, spatulate, or narrowly spatulate and curving anteriorly (except for *perparva* in which case these hairs are posteriorly curved); and (iii) the cephalic ground-pilosity composed of short erect or sub-decumbent multifurcated hairs rather than spoon-shaped, spatulate, or narrowly spatulate hairs.

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MODIFIED VERSION OF KEY IN BOLTON (2000)

In Bolton's (2000) key, *Strumigenys waiwai* keys out to *S. perdita*. The key for the species of *Strumigenys* of the Neotropics can be modified as below to properly include *S. waiwai*. Numbering of couplets follows Bolton (2000).

47. In full-face view upper scrobe margin with a row of 4–5 broadly spatulate to spoon-shaped hairs that are curved posteriorly . . . . . *perparva*  
 – In full-face view upper scrobe margin with row of simple or spatulate to spoon-shaped hairs that are all curved anteriorly . . . . . couplet 48 in Bolton (2000)
48. Cephalic dorsum with two pairs of short erect hairs, one pair close to occipital margin, the other close to highest point of vertex. Ventral surface of petiole with curtain or fringe of spongiform tissue, or at least with spongiform lobes linked by carina. If spongiform tissue reduced to angular anteroventral process present, then dorsolateral margin of head with two freely laterally projecting short flagellate hairs, one at level of the vestigial eye, the other the apicoscrobal . . . . . 49  
 – Cephalic dorsum without or with one pair of short erect hairs, when one is present it is close to occipital margin. Ventral surface of petiole without spongiform tissue, sometimes with rounded or angular anteroventral cuticular process. Dorsolateral margin of head without projecting flagellate hairs or with single hair, in apicoscrobal position . . . . . couplet 52 in Bolton (2000)
49. Distal preapical tooth conspicuous and obviously spiniform, located markedly proximal of the apicodorsal tooth and at about right angle to long axis of the mandible. Distal preapical teeth of opposing mandibles so long that their apices meet or even slightly overlap when mandibles fully closed. Mandibles always with small denticle just proximal of the inner midlength . . . . . 50  
 – Distal preapical tooth small, thorn-like and not obviously spiniform, located very close to the apicodorsal tooth and inclined toward it. Distal preapical teeth of opposing mandibles so short that their apices are widely separated when mandibles fully closed. Mandible usually without trace of denticle proximal to inner midlength but rarely vestigial denticle visible . . . . . *timicala*
50. Leading edge of scape at subbasal bend with projecting convex cuticular lamella; lamella originates close to scape base and terminates just distal of the bend. Distal preapical tooth about same distance from proximal preapical denticle as it is from apicodorsal tooth . . . . . *nastata*  
 – Leading edge of the scape at subbasal bend without projecting convex cuticular lamella. Distal preapical tooth closer to apicodorsal tooth than it is to proximal preapical denticle . . . . . 51a
- 51a. Leading edge of antennal scape with spoon-shaped or narrowly spatulate hairs. In full-face view upper scrobe margin with row of spatulate to spoon-shaped hairs. Cephalic ground-pilosity spoon-shaped or spatulate . . . . couplet 51 of Bolton (2000)  
 – Leading edge of antennal scape with simple or filiform hairs. In full-face view, upper scrobe margin with a row of simple or filiform hairs. Cephalic ground-pilosity multifurcated . . . . . *waiwai* new species
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