

Additional material examined. COSTA RICA: Alajuela: Casa Eladio, Rio Penas Blancas, 10°19'N, 084°43'W, 800 m, 26 Apr 1987 (J. Longino); Guanacaste: Estacion Pitilla, Guanacaste Cons. Area, 10°59'N, 085°26'W, 700 m, wet forest, 11 Feb 1995 (J. Longino); Heredia: Cantarrana, 11 km ESE La Virgen, 10°20'43"N, 084°03'28"W, 300 m, mature wet forest, 21 Mar 2006 (Marcos M, Gilberth H, Felix C); 22 km N Volcan Barba, 10°20'N, 084°04'W, 500 m, 19 Jun 2002 (J. Longino); 11 km SE La Virgen, 10°18'59"N, 084°04'23"W, 570 m, wet forest, 11–24 Feb 2003 (A. G. Himler).

***Megalomyrmex mondaboroides* Longino, new species**

(Figs 1E, 5B, 5D, 6B, 9A–H)

Megalomyrmex mondabora Brandão (part): Adams & Longino, 2007:136–143.

Type material. *Holotype worker*. PANAMA, Panama: El Llano, 9.27956°N 78.96150°W, 300 m, 30 Mar 2001 (H. Fernandez-Marin#HF010330–50) [MCZ, unique specimen identifier JTLC000015325]. *Paratypes*: Same data as holotype, 1 queen, 1 male [MCZ, CASENT0613246, CASENT0613247], 1 worker [MZSP, CASENT0613228], 1 queen, 1 male, 1 worker [CAS, CASENT0613229], 2 workers [USNM, USNMENT693033, USNMENT693032], 1 worker [LACM, JTLC000015326]; discrepancy in paratype CASENT0613230; same data as holotype except (C. Currie#CC010324–50), 2 workers [USNM, CASENT0613226, CASENT0613227].

Geographic range. Panama, Costa Rica.

Diagnosis. Worker differing from *M. mondabora* as follows: (1) scape shorter, SI < 114; (2) frontal carinae relatively smaller and less elevated; (3) occipital carina thinner, less pronounced; (4) propodeum less convex, medial portion above petiolar insertion usually flat to slightly concave; (5) color black to lighter red brown (always dark red brown to black in *mondabora*). Queen differing as follows: (1) scape shorter, SI < 105 vs. > 113; (2) frontal carinae relatively smaller and less elevated; (3) occipital carina thinner, less pronounced. Male differing as follows: (1) size smaller, HW < 0.8 vs. > 0.8; (2) frontal carinae relatively smaller and less elevated; (3) occipital carina thinner, less pronounced; (4) antennae completely white (segments 7 and above more strongly infuscated in *mondabora*).

Description. *Worker. Measurements* (holotype): HW 0.718, HL 0.783, SL 0.851, EL 0.231, ML 1.180, CI 92, SI 109.

Measurements (n=6): HW 0.605–0.721, HL 0.642–0.788, SL 0.682–0.866, EL 0.188–0.261, ML 0.893–1.180, CI 91–94, SI 106–110.

Palp formula 4,3; mandible with large apical and subapical teeth, 8–10 smaller basal teeth; most basal tooth smaller than adjacent distal tooth, so that juncture of basal and masticatory margin of mandible is rounded; dorsal surface of mandible smooth and shiny; occipital carina narrow, not visible in full-face view, anterior ends extending a short distance onto ventral surface of head, not much beyond level of foramen; face, clypeus, and ventral surface of head smooth and shiny, with a few irregular rugulae on clypeus; mesosoma largely smooth and shiny, with variable development of coarse longitudinal carinae on posterior katapisternum and metanotal groove; foraminal carina an entire semicircle delimiting propodeal foramen, some specimens with a second concentric carina above foraminal carina; petiole and postpetiole smooth and shining, posterior peduncles of both with a few concentric carinulae dorsally; ventral margin of petiole flat, with a very small anterior tooth and almost no development of a ventral keel; ventral margin of postpetiole flat; gaster smooth and shining; all dorsal body surfaces and appendages with abundant flexuous setae; color red brown, with appendages and mandibles lighter brown to a variable degree.

Queen. Measurements (n=1): HW 0.813, HL 0.847, SL 0.874, EL 0.317, ML 1.286, CI 96, SI 103.

Palp formula 4,3 or 3,2; general shape, sculpture, and pilosity characters, including mandibular dentition and sculpture, similar to worker; parapsidal lines present, extending from posterior border of mesoscutum to midlength; wing venation as in Fig. 9H.

Male. Measurements (n=2): HW 0.723–0.749, HL 0.639–0.658, SL 0.291–0.334, EL 0.350–0.355, ML 1.157–1.167, CI 113–114, SI 46–51.

Palp formula 4,3 or 3,3; mandible with large apical tooth, more than twice length of subapical tooth, subapical tooth followed by 5 small basal teeth of somewhat irregular size and spacing; antenna with kinks in basal segments, strongly flexed between 3rd and 4th segment, 4th segment bent at 3/4ths length, 5th segment bent at midlength, 6th