

crossing mandibles recalled the habitus of a *Cyphomyrmex* (Attini). Emery remarked, however, that the unusually large and well-developed stigma of each forewing (a character common to *Ceratobasis* and *Rhopalothrix* of the Dacetini) would exclude them from the Attini. Furthermore, he stated that *Stegomyrmex* differs from *Ceratobasis* and *Rhopalothrix* by its "falciform" mandibles, by the location of the eyes which are situated beneath the antennal scrobes, and by the lack of a lobe at the base of each scape. According to him, the presence of two closed cubital cells in the forewings of the male and female *Stegomyrmex* is a peculiar archaic character. He considered *Stegomyrmex* a representative of the primitive Dacetini (in which the eyes are located beneath the antennal scrobes) from which the Attini undoubtedly arose.

Emery, in 1922 (Genera Insectorum, Fasc. 174c: 313), placed *Stegomyrmex* in the tribe Dacetini, giving as the main generic characters of the female the 12-segmented antennae and the placement of the eyes beneath the very deep antennal scrobes. Wheeler, in 1922 (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 45: 655), even established a new tribe, the Stegomyrmicini, with *Stegomyrmex* as its only genus. He separated this new tribe from the closely allied Dacetoniini mainly by the falcate mandibles and the presence in the forewings of the female and male of two closed cubital cells and a closed radial cell. In the Dacetoniini the forewings of these two sexes have a single closed cubital cell and one closed radial cell, but the venation of the wings is often much reduced. The present author agrees with Wheeler's placement. Emery and Wheeler however, erred in considering the mandibles falciform. Emery's figure of an oblique view of the head of the female *connectens* clearly shows the mandibles to be, not falciform, but subtriangular, and the mandibles of the worker of *manni* are also of this subtriangular shape.

Stegomyrmex connectens Emery

Stegomyrmex connectens Emery, 1912, Soc. Ent. de Belg. Ann. 56: 101, *female, male*. Fig. 5a, female in profile; b, head of female viewed obliquely; c, head of male viewed obliquely; d, head of male in profile.

Original localities: Vilcanota, Peru (female); Mapiri, Bolivia (male). Types presumably in Museo Civico, Genoa, Italy.