

A NEW SPECIES OF *EURHOPALOTHRIX* FROM  
EL SALVADOR (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)

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ABSTRACT: A new species of basicerotine ant is described from two worker specimens from El Salvador, Central America. This new species, placed in the genus *Eurhopalothrix*, is a member of the *E. bolau*i group and is most closely related to *E. speciosa*. It differs from this and other species in the number and arrangement of specialized hairs on the head and body.

Several years ago I was given a number of miscellaneous ants by Dr. R. O. Schuster, University of California, Davis. A single vial of Berlese sample material from El Salvador yielded six basicerotine ants; two specimens each of *Octostruma balzani* (Emery), a new species of *Eurhopalothrix* described below, and a new genus and species. The latter has been described by Brown and Kempf (1968).

Dr. Brown first recognized the following species as new and returned it to me for description, along with specimens of *E. speciosa* Brown and Kempf for comparison. I wish to thank both Dr. Brown and Dr. Schuster for their assistance.

***Eurhopalothrix apharogonia* new species**

Fig. 1

*Diagnosis:* A new species of the *E. bolau*i group as defined by Brown and Kempf (1960). It may be distinguished from other members of the group by the following combination of characters: four erect specialized hairs present on cephalic dorsum, no clavate hairs on posterior occipital angles, no erect clavate hairs on pronotal dorsum and posterior part of mesoscutum.

The abbreviations used in the following description are those of Brown and Kempf (1960).

*Holotype worker:* TL, 3.87; H1, 0.93; HW, 0.84 (CI, 90); scape L, 0.53; maximum diameter of compound eye, 0.03; WL, 1.12 mm. Form of head and body as shown in figures.

Appressed and subappressed ground pilosity similar to *E. speciosa*, i.e., consisting largely of simple hairs, which are rather dense on mandibles and clypeus, sparse on petiolar nodes and gastric dorsum, very sparse and inconspicuous on vertex, occiput and thoracic dorsum; simple appressed hairs of tibiae replaced largely by appressed and decumbent spatulate or broadened hairs; larger specialized hairs thick-squamiform, smaller than corresponding hairs in *E. speciosa*; reduced in number on head, consisting of four rectangularly arranged hairs medially on occiput. Humeral pair absent in both speci-

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