

N. macrodentatus minor (Fig. 7), length 0.25 mm; "basal tooth" forms outermost tooth of masticatory margin and is similar in size and shape to the next two adjacent teeth, posterior tooth large, more than three times length of other teeth. Dorsum of alitrunk unusually flattened, sides almost perpendicular, length 0.70 mm, greatest width 0.25 mm, mesoepinotal suture well defined. Petiole approximately as long as wide (0.15 mm), slightly convex sides, strongly convex dorsally, anteroventral tooth small, but distinct. Postpetiole wider (0.18 mm) than long (0.10 mm). Gaster elongate (0.70 mm), somewhat flattened, greatest width 0.43 mm, greatest height 0.33 mm. Hind femur (0.35 mm) slightly longer than tibia (0.33 mm). Length of proximal segment of hind tarsus (0.20 mm) two-thirds total length of remaining segments (0.30 mm). Body, including appendages, covered with scattered, moderately long, suberect hairs; surface smooth, except shagreened mesopleura; shining, yellowish.

Type locality and materials studied. Numerous workers collected by John C. Moser (April 13, 1959) 7 miles W. Alexandria, La. (92° 36' long., 31° 14' lat.) Kisatchie Nat. Forest, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, from a single colony found at a depth of one foot in the excavated surface subsoil of a large nest of *Atta texana* (Buckley).

Types (red labels). One holotype major and one paratype minor deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; other paratypes deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Borgmeier's collection, São Paulo, Brasil (in care of Walter W. Kempf), and the collection of J. F. Watkins, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

Comments. Workers of *N. moseri* are very similar to those of *N. macrodentatus*; however, the two species can be readily separated by the shapes of the mandibles (Figs. 4-7). The basal tooth of the major of *N. moseri* (Fig. 4) is shorter, less curved, and more triangular than in the major of *N. macrodentatus* (Fig. 6). The mandible of the *N. macrodentatus* minor (Fig. 7) strongly resembles that of the *N. moseri* major (Fig. 4), except in size.

The larger body size, more prominent mandibular teeth, more definite mesoepinotal suture, and more triangular anteroventral tooth of the petiole of the *N. moseri* major readily distinguish it from *N. pauxillus*.

LITERATURE CITED

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