

113. *Acromyrmex disciger* MAYR. ♀. Brazil (HJ. MOSÉN).
 114. *Acromyrmex niger* F. SMITH. ♀♀. Buenos Aires, Argentina (KLINCKOWSTRÖM); Chaco de Santiago, Argentina (WAGNER); São Leopoldo, Brazil (J. W. STAHL).
 115. *Acromyrmex coronatus* FABR. ♀. Yanalomas, Bolivia (HOLMGREN).
 116. *Acromyrmex moelleri* FOREL var. *andicola* EMERY. ♀♀. Llinquipata, Peru (N. HOLMGREN).

Leaf cutting ant. Dec. 1st.

117. *Acromyrmex muticinodus* FOREL var. *homalops* EMERY. ♀. S. Brazil (F. SAHLBERG).
 118. *Trachymyrmex holmgreni* sp. nov.

Worker. Length 3—3.5 mm.

Allied to *T. iheringi* EMERY and *tucumanus* FOREL. Head as broad as long, its posterior border straight, except in the middle, where it is distinctly notched, the sides behind the eyes rather straight and subparallel, the occipital corners each with a short, stout spine. Mandibles long and narrow, 8—9-toothed, deflected at their tips, their external borders nearly straight. Clypeus rather convex, the anterior border depressed, broadly rounded, rather deeply notched in the middle. Frontal lobes moderately large, subtriangular; frontal carinae diverging behind and reaching nearly to the posterior corners. The pre-ocular carina bends into the scrobal depression and is connected with the frontal carina by a row of minute tubercles. Eyes small, somewhat convex. Antennae rather slender, scapes reaching nearly twice their greatest diameter beyond the posterior corners of the head; at the base with a large, broad, shovel-shaped lobe, which is twice as broad as the scape and when the antenna is in repose fills the angular space between the frontal lobe and carina. The scape is slightly narrowed just beyond the lobe and then enlarged apically. All the funicular joints longer than broad. Pronotum with acute inferior teeth and the lateral spines above rather acute and somewhat longer than broad at the base. The median pronotal spines are represented by a pair of large tubercles. Lateral mesonotal spines stouter and shorter than the pair in front of them on the pronotum, the remaining, sloping portion of the mesonotum with only a few tubercles. The epinotal spines are long, slender and nearly erect, longer than their distance apart at the base, but much shorter than the base of the epinotum. Petiole small, as broad as long, rounded above and laterally, with a few small, scattered tubercles. Postpetiole also as broad as long, about twice as broad as the petiole, rounded