

**Dolichoderus dibolia**, new species

(Fig. 1)

*Diagnosis (worker).* Similar to the living species *D. attelaboides* and *D. imbecillus*, particularly in its attenuated occipital "neck" and overall body shape (including especially the alitrunk and propodeal spines) but differs from both forms in its somewhat larger size; proportionately thicker mesothorax; lower, more rounded petiolar node (quadrate in side view in the case of *attelaboides* and *imbecillus*), and much longer anterior petiolar peduncle.

The name *dibolia*, Greek for lance, refers to the strongly developed propodeal spines.

*Holotype worker.* Length of alitrunk 3.7 mm. With moderately abundant, coarse, erect hairs, especially on the antennal scape. Sculpturing not determinable due to the obscuring of much of the body surface.

***Monacis***

The genus *Monacis* may eventually be fused with other blocks of the Dolichoderini (see Brown, 1973, who synonymizes it under *Dolichoderus*), but until a thoroughgoing revision of the tribe is completed I regard it as both prudent and convenient to treat this genus as a separate entity. For the moment all the New World species placed in *Monacis* (Kempf, 1959) are distinguished by their possession of angulate or spiny pronotal humeri and laterally mar-

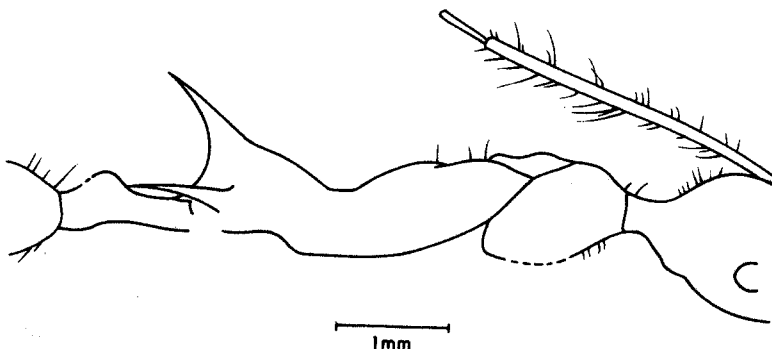


Fig. 1. *Dolichoderus dibolia* worker holotype, side view of body.