

male of *Mycetarotes* proves now that EMERY's surmise was not only correct but also shows conclusively that *Mycetarotes* is generically independent from *Cyphomyrmex*.

KEY TO MYCETAROTES SPECIES — WORKERS

- 1 — Thoracic dorsum with 7 pairs of teeth or spines, three pairs on mesonotum; anterior margin of clypeus notched in the middle *senticosus* sp. n.
 — Thoracic dorsum with 6 pairs of teeth or spines, two pairs on mesonotum; anterior margin of clypeus entire *parallelus* (Emery)

Mycetarotes parallelus (Emery)

(Figs. 1-3, 7-13)

Cyphomyrmex parallelus Emery, 1905: 162-163, fig. 23 (Worker, female; Brazil Mato Grosso: Coxipó).

Atta (*Mycocepurus*) *luederwaldti* Forel, 1911: 293-294 (Worker, female; Brazil São Paulo City: Ipiranga). *New Synonymy*.

Mycocepurus luederwaldti Luederwaldt, 1918: 68 (Nest).

Types — *M. parallelus*, workers and female collected by F. Silvestri, in the Emery collection at Genova, Italy; not seen. *M. luederwaldti*, workers and female collected by H. Luederwaldt, in the Forel collection at Geneva, Switzerland; syntypes in DZSP and CTB examined.

Worker — For a full description see EMERY (1905). All specimens examined by myself differ from the description and figure of the type in having the head slightly less elongate and the more or less vestigial carinule on genae not really prolonged caudad to the lateral occipital tooth, but curving mesad and terminating at the level of the eyes. I believe that EMERY slightly exaggerates the head length. As regards the carinule, the base of the lateral occipital tooth is prolonged forward in the form of a very indistinct and blunt margination which, in full face view, gives the impression of a carinule meeting, and joining up with, the carinule coming from the anterior end of the cheeks.

The distinguishing characters for this caste consist in the entire clypeus border, the rather feeble longitudinal ridges on vertex, the less conspicuous and more obtuse occipital teeth (fig. 1). Thoracic spines rather blunt and low, there being only two pairs of spines on the mesonotum (fig. 2). The petiole is about as broad as long. The postpetiole lacks anteriorly a pair of well-defined tuberosities, is more elongate and has posteriorly on dorsum a pronounced circular impression (fig. 3).