

face continuous with posterior face, sloping downward right from the anterior border; sides of posterior face submarginate on lower half. Subpetiolar process rounded as in the other species. Integument smooth and shining except for minute piligerous punctures. Gaster with similar sculpture. First segment (post-petiole) twice as long above as below, anterior border submarginate, overhanging the petiolar insertion, as in *prociua*, *magnifica* and *metanotalis*. Acrotergite of gastric segment II lacking a stridulatory file. Pygidium postero-mesially with an ill-defined, highly polished and hairless area, surrounded by a fringe of long fine hairs.

Body and appendages with erect or suberect brownish-gold hairs. Pubescence rather long, dense and conspicuous on dorsum of head, thorax petiole and gaster, but never masking the integument. Tarsi, especially of mid and hind legs, with oblique, short, stout setae.

Type. — 1 lone worker (holotype) taken by Mr. Karol Lenko at Rio Sacre, NW Mato Grosso State, August 6, 1961 (n. 1623), deposited in the collection of DZSP. No other specimens are known.

Discussion. — On account of its small size, the present species resembles *harpax* and *lenis*, but is readily recognized by its much smoother and shinier integument and completely different petiolar node. In my key (Kemp f, 1961, p. 192) for the Brazilian workers of *Pachycondyla*, on account of the peculiar shape of the petiole, the present species runs to couplet 3, keying out with *P. metanotalis*. *P. lenkoi* differs however from *metanotalis* in smaller size, smoother and shinier integument, less compressed petiolar node, shorter funicular segments III-V, weaker lateral margination of pronotum, and especially in the lack of a stridulatory file on acrotergite II of gaster. The elongate mandibles with the reduced number of 7 teeth distinguishes this species from all other species known in the genus and reminds of *Trachymesopus*.

***Ponera* Latreille, 1804**

The cosmopolitan genus *Ponera* has in the New World (North, Central and South America) 36 recognized species, with 8 sub-species and 14 varieties. This number includes the Old World form *punctatissima* Rog., collected on a ship between Trinidad and Cuba (Weber, 1939), although it is not known whether it is really established in the Caribbean. Two of the remaining species, *coarctata pennsylvanica* Buckley and *oblongiceps* M. R. Smith, are strictly Nearctic; another, *inexorata* Wheeler, has a subspecies, *fallax* Forel, in Guatemala.

All species are more or less cryptobiotic, foraging in leaf mold. Their nests are frequently found in rotten wood. Siftings