

Thorax (Fig. 6) short and compact. Disc of pronotum with longitudinal striae, surrounded by circular ones; sides of pronotum horizontally striate. Mesonotum transversely striate. Epinotum transversely striate, striae continuing on sides downward and obliquely forward. Mesopleura smooth and shining. Legs rather shining, coxae smooth, femora and tibiae with fine and superficial piligerous punctures.

Petiole scale-like, apex antero-posteriorly compressed, mesially acuminate, mesial tooth flanked on each side by transverse margination, separating the flat posterior face; integument rather smooth and shining with obsolete superficial striae on sides. Gaster anteriorly vertical, all segments smooth and shining.

Pronotum, fore coxae and gaster with sparse and long erect hairs. Dorsum of head with very short and more numerous fine erect hairs. Similar hairs, but subappressed on thorax, completely appressed but sparse on petiole and gaster. Pubescence of antennae and legs dense, silky and conspicuous. Upper and lateral marginate border of petiolar scale with a fringe of short erect hairs.

Types. — 3 workers (holotype and paratypes) from Brazil, Mato Grosso State, Utiariti, Rio Papagaio, 325 m alt., VII-1961, K. Lenko leg. n. 1583 (holotype and one paratype in DZSP, the other paratype in WWK).

Discussion. — The paratype workers are not fully colored, and with the exception of the dark brown gaster, are mostly yellowish-brown. Their measurements are the following: Total length 7.4-7.5 mm; head length 2.16-2.19 mm; head width 1.63-1.65 mm; mandible length 1.04 mm; scape length 1.49-1.52 mm; thorax length 2.13-2.16 mm; pronotum width 0.96-0.99 mm; hind femur length 1.70-1.73 mm.

The present species is quite distinct from all other neotropical forms by its short and compact body, small size, short antennal scape, scalelike petiolar node. In addition, the cephalic striation, confined to the front, separates it from *haematodus*, *chelifer*, *biolleyi* and allies.

Subfamily Myrmicinae Lepeletier

***Pheidole megacephala* (Fabricius, 1793)**

In the New World, this cosmopolitan tramp species has hitherto been recorded solely from the West Indies: Bermuda, Bahamas, Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico), and the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, Culebrita). There is also a somewhat doubtful record (Weber, 1948: 81 cites the