

Thorax as shown in Fig. 19. Dorsum of promesonotum without a marked scapular corner, immarginate laterally, gently convex in both directions, covered with longitudinal and strongly vermiculate rugosities, exhibiting occasional cross-connections; sculpture becoming reticulate-rugose in front and on sides of pronotum. Basal face of epinotum as broad as long, with 5 transverse raised carinules, the anteriormost separating the epinotum from the promesonotum, the posteriormost connecting the bases of the acute, rather thin, straight, subparallel, scarcely raised epinotal spines. Sides of thorax more loosely reticulate rugose, with longitudinal (horizontal) rugae predominating toward the rear. Finely reticulate-punctate microsculpture superficial, nearly obsolete on basal face of epinotum and on sides of thorax. Declivous face of epinotum smooth and shining, deeply impressed between the prominent infradental lamellae and metasternal lobes. The latter dorsally nearly rounded, ventrally subrectangular. Legs smooth and shining. Tibiae II and III without apical spurs.

Petiole strikingly pedunculate in front of highly vaulted node. Peduncle above finely reticulate, marginate laterally; sides and ventral face smooth and shining; the latter anteriorly with a short longitudinal sharp ridge. Node smooth and shining on disc, dorso-laterally vestigially rugulose; little longer than broad. Postpetiole transversely oval, smooth and shining above. Gaster smooth and shining.

Head, dorsum of thorax, pedicelar nodes and gaster with dense, fine, erect or slightly inclined or curved hairs. Scape with dense, short, oblique to subappressed hairs. Legs, especially tibiae, with longer, sparser, oblique hairs.

Note. — Emery's description contains a mistake. The middle portion of the clypeus is smooth and shining, the lateral portions costate-rugose, and not vice-versa, as stated in the original diagnosis.

Discussion. — The species is still known from the types only. Five stray workers from Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara State, Brazil (T. Borgmeier, C. A. Campos Seabra leg.) resemble it rather closely, but are of slightly smaller size, have the frontal carinae a bit less expanded; the petiolar node, in side-view, is shorter, less globose, and both the petiolar and postpetiolar node are sculptured, not smooth and shining, as in *germaini* type. In as much as this difficult group is still little known, I rather associate these specimens with the present species than risking the proposition of a new species.

***Rogeria sicaria* n. sp.**

(Figs. 20, 21)

Worker (holotype). — Total length 2.8 mm; head length 0.67 mm; head width 0.56 mm; maximum width between outer