

edges of frontal carinae 0.16 mm; scape length 0.45 mm; eye length 0.03 mm; thorax length 0.75 mm; pronotum width 0.37 mm; petiole length 0.35 mm; petiolar node width 0.16 mm; postpetiole length 0.17 mm; postpetiole width 0.18 mm. Yellowish-ferruginous.

Head and thorax and pedicel as shown in Figs. 20, 21. Differs from the preceding *germaini* in the following characters:

1. Head somewhat narrower; frontal carinae less expanded laterally, their width less than 1/3 of head width; eyes minute, with about half a dozen pigmented facets; petiole with longer peduncle and narrower node (cf. measurements and figures).

2. Front with 7 longitudinal rugae, ramifying and spreading out obliquely laterad in a fan-like fashion on vertex. Occiput and sides of head reticulate-rugose. Thorax, with the exception of only the smooth declivous face of epinotum, coarsely reticulate-rugose; two transverse carinules on anterior pronotal margin; another raised transverse carina on mesoepinotal junction, prominent in profile. Petiolar and postpetiolar nodes coarsely reticulate-rugose. Areas within the meshes finely reticulate-punctate. Legs finely and superficially punctate, quite shining.

3. Promesonotum rather strongly and continuously convex transversely, immarginate laterally. Epinotal spines obliquely raised apicad and somewhat diverging, as long as the distance between their apices. Metasternal lobes with rectangular corners above and below. Infradental lamellae between these lobes and epinotal spines very low.

4. Hairs on scapes and legs appressed or subappressed.

Type. — 1 worker (holotype) from Agudos, São Paulo State, Brazil, W. W. Kempf leg. in berlesate of dry leaves from second growth forest floor cover, Nov. 19, 1955. (WWK).

The very small eyes, the relatively slender and laterally somewhat compressed thorax with the long and obliquely raised epinotal spines, and the strongly pedunculate petiole with narrow node are the principal distinguishing features for this species, of which only the holotype is known.

#### ***Tetramorium caespitum* (Linné, 1759)**

When visiting Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September 1952, Father Borgmeier collected at the local Franciscan Monastery four workers of a Myrmicine ant, which he tentatively determined as *Tetramorium caespitum*. I could confirm his opinion by comparing them with North American and European specimens of the same species.