

cles feeble, a pair of longitudinal, posteriorly divergent ridges, between ridges shallowly excavate (Fig. 31). First gastric tergite with 3 pairs of longitudinal carinae, terminating at the posterior third of tergite, where it becomes densely tuberculate.

Appressed hairs minute, not scale-like, little prominent even on scapes and legs.

Types. — Brazil, Santa Catarina State: Nova Teutônia, X-1955, F. Plaumann leg. 1 worker (holotype) (CTB); Rio Grande do Sul State: Barros-Cassal, IX-1960, F. Plaumann leg. 1 worker (paratype) Erechim, VII-1960, F. Plaumann leg. 1 worker (paratype); Paraná State: Rio Azul, 1000 m, X-1959, F. Plaumann leg. 1 worker (paratype) (WWK).

Discussion. — In the many berlesate samples collected in southeastern Brazil by F. Plaumann during the past couple of years. I have found the above mentioned 4 stray workers which, at the first look, appeared like somewhat aberrant *strigatus* workers. The Barros-Cassal and Rio Azul specimens even came from samples that also contained a few typical *strigatus* workers. Inasmuch as Plaumann's samples originated from several, often many different takings of humus, soil cover, leaf mold, etc., condensed to a single sample by his original and high-yield collecting method, the occurrence of *plaumanni* and *strigatus* in the same samples (which also contained *rimosus*, *olitor*, *kirbyi*, *paniscus*) is not necessarily an indication of conspecificity, nor provenience from the same colony. At a closer look, the four specimens are better separated as an independent new species, which differs from *strigatus* as follows:

1. Peculiar shape of postero-median clypeal lobe, which has the teeth close together, and prominently overhanging the vertical to slightly excavate anterior portion beneath it.
2. Frontal carinae scarcely expanded in front, scarcely rounded, little constricted after frontal lobes.
3. Preocular carina reaching occipital corner as a well-developed, slightly raised, carinule, never just vestigial behind eyes.
4. Femora and tibiae prismatic, hind femora with ventral lobe and angle at basal third, as explained in the description.
5. Postpetiole scarcely elevated in front, without an anterior vertical face, conspicuously transverse, never longer than petiolar node.
6. Appressed pilosity fine, minute and inconspicuous, never scale-like.

I associate provisionally with this species the female specimen from an unknown locality, pictured by Emery in *Genebra Insectorum* (1922). Clypeus and general outline of the head are like the present species, although Emery forgot to draw in the outer border of the antennal scrobe (preocular and postorbital carina).

This species is dedicated to Mr. Fritz Plaumann, as a token of gratitude for the many fine specimens which he has discovered during the past years.

Variation. — Measurement ranges are given in the description. Some specimens have the frontal carinae a little more constricted, never conspicuously, behind frontal lobes. The full-face view of the head (Fig. 29) is based upon the holotype; thorax and petiole (Figs. 30, 31) were drawn from the Barros-Cassal paratype worker.