

predominantly horizontally rugose. Declivous face of epinotum quite shining with superficial, fine and transverse costulae. Legs coriaceous and somewhat shining. Petiolar scale finely and superficially reticulate-rugose and quite shining. Gaster very superficially aciculate and shining, microsculpture extremely feeble. Erect and suberect hairs rather abundant on head, scapes, dorsum of thorax, legs, petiole and gaster. Pubescence inconspicuous and almost absent except on gaster where, however, it is much more diluted and sparser than in *bispinosa* and *valida*.

Head (Fig. 38) subovate, a little longer than broad, occipital lobes not expanded laterad, broadly rounded; occiput not excised in full-face view. Frontal carinae gently convex, the lateral edges somewhat raised above the antennal socket. Eyes rather strongly convex. Scapes slightly longer than maximum width of head. Pronotal spines (Fig. 39) prominent, obliquely directed forward, the distance between their tips approaching the maximum width of head. Lateral border of pronotum behind spines marginate. Mesonotum somewhat broader than long, lateral borders sharply marginate, posterior corners slightly raised. Basal face of epinotum bell-shaped, a little longer than broad; posterior lobes less projecting than in *bispinosa*; lateral borders marginate; posterior border gently and evenly convex, not impressed in the middle, forming a cutting edge above the excavate declivous face. Hind coxae with a blunt basidorsal tooth. Petiolar scale strongly compressed, with neatly separated needle-like apical process (Fig. 40), much as in *bispinosa*.

The paratype workers agree with the holotype in all essential characters. The critical measurements vary as follows: Head length 1.25-1.36 mm; head width 1.20-1.31 mm; scape length 1.23-1.33 mm; Weber's length of thorax 1.68-1.86 mm.

Types. — 12 workers (holotype and paratypes) from Central Peru, Pichita Caluga, altitude 2150 m, W. Weyrauch leg., September 18, 1960, in my collection (WWK).

Discussion. — *Monacis andina* runs to couplet 4 in my key to the species (Kempf, 1959, p. 230), but disagrees with either lug. The black color, the presence of erect and suberect hairs on body and appendages, the slightly less elongate head and the shape of the thorax in dorsal view (Fig. 39) separate it at once from *dolonigera*. It is even closer to *bispinosa* and *valida*, on account of body color, pilosity, development of basidorsal tooth of hind coxae, and thoracic outline in dorsal view, but differs rather strikingly in head shape (ovate not cordate), coarser sculpture of head, much finer sculpture on gaster where the pubescence is quite dilute.