

males or only females seem to swarm at a given locality. After the mating season is over, the workers resume their regular foraging activity. Further details on the nuptial flight of the species are contained in Kerr's (1961) recent contribution.

According to my own observation at Agudos, São Paulo State, where *goeldii* is exceedingly common, the mating season occurs early in spring after the first warm rain, principally during the month of October. The outward appearance of the nest site, the structure of the mounds and craters, the collecting of flowers and seeds seem to be constant for the species, according to my field experience in São Paulo and Goiás States.

Mycocepurus obsoletus Emery

Mycocepurus obsoletus Emery, 1913: 252, fig. 1 (Worker; Brazil, Pará: Santarém).

Judging from the original diagnosis and figures (thorax in dorsal and lateral aspect), this is indeed a somewhat aberrant form, although otherwise closely related with *smithi*. It is distinguished by a less opaque integument, by more widely spaced tubercles on the rather squarish than elongate head, by relatively shorter scape. The thoracic spines and teeth conform to the pattern of *smithi*, the promesonotal ones being remarkably low and blunt, the anterior pair of both the posterior mesonotal and the epinotal spines is better developed.

I have been unable to secure the type (unique) of this species. Therefore I let it stand even though I suspect that this is just a slightly aberrant *smithi* worker. Both *smithi* and *goeldii* are now known from the lower Amazon river.

Mycocepurus smithi (Forel)

(Figs. 9-14)

- Atta* (*Mycocepurus*) *smithi* Forel, 1893: 370-372 (Worker; St. Vincent Island: Bellisle, Brighton). — Wheeler, 1907: 717-718, 773-774, pl. 50, figs. 15, 16; pl. 52, fig. 44 (Worker; Cuba; Bion.). — Forel, 1912: 187 (Nest; Colombia: Dibulla).
- Mycocepurus smithi*: Wheeler & Mann, 1914: 42 (Haiti: Cape Haitien, Diquini). — Santschi, 1933: 123, fig. 9 (Worker). — Wheeler, 1936: 204 (Dominican Republic: San Lorenzo). — Weber, 1940: 417 (Panama Canal Zone: Gatun). — Weber, 1946: 128-129 (Bion., Distrib., British Guiana). — Kerr, 1961: 47 (Brazil, São Paulo: Rio Claro; Bion.).
- Atta* (*Mycocepurus*) *smithi* var. *borinquensis* Wheeler, 1907: 718 (Worker; Puerto Rico: Vega Baja, Arecibo, Utuado, Monte Mandios). — Wheeler, 1908: 149 (Puerto Rico: Coama Springs). — Weber, 1934: 56 (Cuba: Soledad). — NOV. SYN.
- Atta* (*Mycocepurus*) *smithi* var. *tolteca* Wheeler, 1907: 718-719 (Worker; Mexico, Jalisco: Tuxpan). — NOV. SYN.
- Mycocepurus smithi* var. *eucarnitae* Forel, 1913: 235-236 (Worker; Santiago de Cuba). — NOV. SYN.
- Trachymyrmex ataxenus* Menozzi in Eidmann, 1936: 85-86, fig. 4; pl. 1, fig. X, 1-3 (Worker, female; Brazil, Rio de Janeiro: Mendes; Bion.). — NOV. SYN.
- Mycocepurus reconditus* Borgmeier, 1937: 246-248, figs. 34-36 (Worker, female; Brazil, Baía: Água Preta = Urucúca). — Borgmeier, 1948: 204-205 (Peru: Valle Chanchamayo). — Borgmeier, 1948: 470 (Argentina, Formosa: Mojon de Fierro). — Kusnezov, 1953: 221 (Bolivia; Syn.). — Kusnezov, 1956: 49, fig. 69D (Worker). — NOV. SYN.
- Mycocepurus smithi* var. *trinidadensis* Weber, 1937: 378-379, fig. 1 (Worker, female; Trinidad). — NOV. SYN.
- Mycocepurus bolivianus* Weber, 1938: 155-156, fig. 8 (Worker; Bolivia: Rurrenabaque). — NOV. SYN.
- Mycocepurus manni* Weber, 1938: 156-157, figs. 1, 2 (Female; Bolivia: San Gregorio). — NOV. SYN.