

Mandibles (Fig. 3) shorter than maximum width of head, blades decidedly broader; shaft with only two spiniform teeth on apical half; small intercalary denticles; one between apical fork and distal spiniform tooth, one between proximal and distal spiniform tooth, one or two basad of proximal spiniform tooth; dentition of apical fork shown in Fig. 7.

Thorax as shown in Fig. 15. Sculpture on center of pronotal disc fading, quite shining. Mesonotum transversely rugose. Mesopinotal suture at best vestigial. Basal face of epinotum in profile with two convexities, the anterior just behind the broad mesopinotal impression, the second very low and separated from the first by a shallow impression, situated in front of the small, acute, oblique epinotal spines. Mesopleura more extensively horizontally striato-rugose, only the inferior half of lateral face is smooth and shining, and bordered below and behind by a stripe of short striae. Basal face of epinotum coarsely reticulate-rugose on convexities, predominantly transversely rugulose on impression. Declivous face of epinotum indistinctly transversely rugulose.

Spines of bicuspid petiolar apex long and delicate (Fig. 11).

Erect hairs on thorax scarcer, just one or two pair on pronotum, a few on posterior half of basal face. Vertex of head with a pair of erect hairs.

Type. — Two workers, one (holotype) from Barra do Tapirapé, north-eastern Mato Grosso State, Brazil, collected by Boris Malkin on November 20, 1960 (DZSP), the other (paratype) from the same locality and taken by the same collector on February 10, 1963 (WWK).

The paratype is slightly larger but otherwise completely identical with the holotype. Total length 6.8 mm; head length 1.49 mm; head width 1.17 mm; mandibular length 1.07 mm; scape length 1.57 mm; eye length 0.27 mm; thorax length 2.24 mm. The shorter and broader mandibles with only two, widely spaced, spiniform teeth on inner border of mandibular shaft separate at once this species from *horridus*, its closest relative.

Key to the Brazilian species of *Anochetus* (*Stenomymex*) (Workers)

1. Inner border of mandibular shaft serially dentate, teeth gradually diminishing in size basad, the small denticles almost reaching the base (Figs. 1, 2) 2
- Inner border of mandibular shaft with very few, widely spaced, spiniform teeth, basal third of shaft lacking even small denticles (Figs. 3, 4) 3