

is not so broad as the gaster (an evident mistake in the description, as Emery already pointed out in 1905: 115). Indeed, the type workers of *bohemanni* and *brachycola* var. *paulina* are perfectly identical and synonymous. Forel (1911: 287) puts much stress on the edentate condition of the mandibles of *bohemanni* and finely denticulate mandibles of var. *paulina*. Yet the denticles are more or less worn off in the former and other specimens of the same species.

Moreover, there is no good character known for separating the typical *brachycola* from *bohemanni* and var. *paulina*, placed here into synonymy of the former. Although the final word depends from an examination of the type of *brachycola*, it seems pretty safe to say that the presently proposed synonymy will hold true.

Bionomics. — The types of *brachycola* var. *paulina* Forel, just a few individuals, were taken from a nest of *Syntermes dirus* Burmeister (Luederwaldt, 1926: 238). The specific identification of the host species is somewhat doubtful, since the common *Syntermes* species in the São Paulo area is not *dirus* but *wheeleri* Emerson (cf. Araújo, 1958: 211-2).

Mann (1934: 189) has made the ensuing very important observation: "In Bolivia I found in a decayed log a populous nest of termites and in the same log was a colony of red hunter ants (*Centromyrmex*). In the chambers of the ants' home I noticed on top of each larva the body of a decapitated termite. Near by were piles of dead termites to provide a second helping". This observation probably refers to the above mentioned series taken at Rosario, Bolivia.

***Centromyrmex gigas* Forel**

(Figs. 8, 9, 10)

Centromyrmex gigas Forel, 1911: 287-8 (Worker; Brazil, São Paulo: Ipiranga). — Luederwaldt, 1926: 238 (Bion.). — Santschi, 1933: 106 (Argentina, Misiones: Loreto). — Borgmeier, 1937: 223 (Female; Brazil, São Paulo: Ipiranga; Rio de Janeiro: Manguinhos; Bion.).
Centromyrmex sp.: Kempf, 1959: 211 (Brazil, Amapá: Serra do Navio).

Types. — Syntypes in the collections of the Departamento de Zoologia da Secretaria de Agricultura de São Paulo (DZSP), of Forel and in my own (WWK).

Worker. — Total length about 12 mm. Head length 1.76-1.92 mm; head width 1.94-2.23 mm; thorax length 2.93-3.20 mm; hind tibia length 1.20-1.33 mm; hind metatarsus length 0.85-0.96 mm. Rather reddish brown than amber-colored, generally darker than *brachycola*. Mandibles (Fig. 8) distinctly dentate at basal half, chewing border forming an obtuse angle with basal border. Head distinctly broader than long, sides more rounded, converging cephalad. Occiput gently concave. Clypeus without a median tumulus on disc. At posterior end of frontal sulcus often a rudimentary ocellus. Mesoepinotal suture either absent or indicated by a faint transverse notch. Mesopleura often