

short spines, this specimen matches entirely all other soldiers of *spinosus* so far examined. Since the normal *spinosus* is now also known from the Chanchamayo valley (cf. Kempf, 1964: 254), there is no reason to admit *peruvianus* as a race.

The present species occurs in the Amazon river drainage and in the Guianas. In short, it is a Hylaeian species. The Port of Spain, Trinidad, record (Wheeler, 1922: 11) was overlooked in previous installments and is given here.

New records: — Bolivia, Beni: Chapara, March 1, 1950, H. Marcus leg. 6 workers (ML), S. Antonio, August 6, 1946, H. Marcus leg. 3 workers, 4 soldiers, 2 females (ML, WWK). — Peru, Junin Dept.: Victoria, July 11, W. F. Walker leg. 1 worker (MCZ). — Brasil, Acre: Rio Branco, May 16, 1952, M. Alvarenga leg. 1 worker (WWK); Rondônia: Vila Rondônia, 378 km S of Pôrto Velho, Jan.-Febr. 1961, F. S. Pereira & Machado leg. 2 workers (WWK); Pará Jacarêacanga, Oct. 1959, M. Alvarenga leg. 2 workers (WWK).

***Paracryptocerus inca* (Santschi) Nov. Status**

Cryptocerus multispinus inca Santschi, 1911: 278 (Worker; Peru: "La Massa").
Paracryptocerus multispinus inca: Kempf, 1951: 208, fig. 134 (Worker; Peru: Piura).

This form, distinguished by huge epinotal and petiolar spines, is apparently confined to the western slopes of the Andes in northern Peru. Inasmuch as the fact of its being a geographical race of *multispinus* (which occurs in Central America and northern Colombia) has not been securely established, I rather prefer to raise it to specific rank. It is likewise close to the hylaeian *complanatus*. The relationship between these three allopatric forms, viz. *complanatus*, *inca*, and *multispinus* bears further investigation when more material is at hand and their real distribution is better known.

New locality record. — Peru, Lambayeque Province, Chiclayo, Hda. Patapo, March 4, 1963, Rafael Pardo leg. 2 workers (WWK).

***Paracryptocerus ramiphilus* (Forel), Nov. Stat.**

Cryptocerus complanatus ramiphilus Forel, 1904: 678 (Worker, soldier; Brazil, Amazonas: Bom Fim de Juruá).
Paracryptocerus complanatus ramiphilus: Kempf, 1951: 196-9, figs. 130, 135 (Worker, soldier; Brazil, Amazonas: Itacoatiara).

While revising this form in 1951, I was too much taken in by the conservative viewpoint and let it go by as a race. Since it is quite distinct from the sympatric *complanatus*, this