

depressed, gently convex in both directions in front, then transversely impressed at the middle, with a sagittal impression on posterior half, flanked by a pair of low tumuli at the posterior corner; declivous face oblique. Propodeal spiracle relatively small, rounded; bulla of metapleural gland covered with faint horizontal ridges; propodeal plates rounded, dorsally connected with each other on declivous face by a transverse carina. Middle and hind tibiae with simple apical spurs. Pedicel segments as customary in the genus; petiole nearly as high as long, subpetiolar process in front minute; postpetiole nearly as high as petiole, slightly broader (10:9); subpostpetiolar process blunt and tubercular. Gaster lacking an anterior truncation.

Types. — 36 workers (holotype and paratypes) from the same nest series taken on an unknown date by W. Weyrauch at Llama, northern Peru, at an altitude of 2350 m (Weyrauch accession number 1069), all deposited in my collection (WWK).

Variation. — The range of the critical measurements of the type series has already been given above in the description of the holotype. For the rest, all specimens are very much alike, except for the deepness of the dorsal propodeal impression, the steepness of the declivous face, and the sculpture of the propodeal tumuli which, in a few specimens, bear faint transverse striae that may even cross the median furrow.

Discussion. — The present species belongs to the *goeldii*-group (cf. Ettershank, 1966: 103), being closest to *foreli*, *wallacei* and *jheringi*. *M. foreli* exhibits the following differences from *glaesarius*: Mandibles smooth; eyes placed more forward on sides of head; occipital flange stronger, visible in full-face view; promesonotal suture present but mesonotum scarcely raised above pronotum, subcontinuous with the latter in profile; posterior corners of basal face of propodeum (epinotum) with a pair of prominent, pointed tubercles; hind femora longer than thorax (WL); subpostpetiolar process acute, spine-like. *M. wallacei* lacks the contrasting colors of *glaesarius*, has a much narrower and more elongate head, with the occipital flange quite visible in full-face view on the drawn-out occiput; in addition, the eyes are much larger and protruding beyond sides of head; vertex, dorsum of thorax, summits of petiole and postpetiole finely sculptured and subopaque; basal face of propodeum with a sagittal furrow through its entire length, the posterior corners not bulging nor tubercular. *M. jheringi* is uniformly amber-colored; mandibles almost smooth, striae obsolescent; promesonotal suture superficial, not impressed, promesonotum continuous in profile; basal face of propodeum lacking the postero-median sagittal impression and the tubercular corners. As regards the contrasting body color, *bicolor* from Chile is closest, but of much smaller size; it has a subrectangular head, with the occipital corners narrowly rounded; the antennal scapes shorter than head length, the promesonotum continuous without a promesonotal suture; the dorsal face of propodeum not depressed, without a deep posterior sagittal impression on basal face; posterior corners not tubercular.