

Megalomyrmex weyrauchi n. sp.

(Figs. 3, 4)

Worker (holotype). — TL 5.4 (5.0-5.9) mm; HL 1.21 (1.13-1.27) mm; HW 1.08 (1.00-1.13) mm; CI 89 (87-91); SL 1.19 (1.13-1.24) mm; maximum diameter of eyes 0.27 (0.24-0.28) mm; WL 1.59 (1.45-1.65) mm; HfL 1.35 (1.29-1.40) mm. — Similar to the preceding *glaesarius*, with the following differences:

Body color piceous brown, appearing black. Lateral striae on cheeks a little longer. Mandibles with the piligerous points drawn-out and elongate, but not truly striate. Propodeal dorsum lacking any trace of transverse striae, completely smooth.

Head as shown in Fig. 3; occipital corners narrowly rounded, occipital border straight in the middle. Mandibles with 6 (or 5) teeth (a variable condition in the specimens of the type series). Frontal suture present, shown by a sagittal impressed streak behind the impressed frontal area. Eyes moderately convex, somewhat protruding beyond sides of head in full-face view; situated at the middle of total head length. Antennal scapes slightly shorter than head capsule. Thorax as shown in Fig. 4; note the continuously vaulted promesonotum. Promesonotal suture obsolete. Propodeum with a shallow sagittal impression on dorsum through its entire length; posterior corners not tumuliform; declivous face more sloping, not so steep as in *glaesarius*. Subpetiolar process present in the form of a minute denticle. Subpostpetiolar process not developed.

Types. — 29 workers (holotype and paratypes) taken on an unknown date by W. Weyrauch at Llama, northern Peru, at an altitude of 2350 m (Weyrauch accession number 1070), all deposited in my collection (WWK).

Variation. — Besides the range of critical measurements, already given above, and the variation in the number of mandibular teeth (5-6) no other discrepancy has been observed in the specimens examined.

Discussion. — The present species is very close to *M. jheringi* from eastern São Paulo State, Brazil, differing chiefly in the piceous color, the shorter antennal scapes which never exceed the head length, the lateral striae on cheeks which are strong and nearly attain the eyes, the occipital carina which is better developed laterally where it even extends forward under the head for a short distance, the relatively short mesonotum which is not longer than broad, the dorsal connecting ridge between propodeal plates, which is well developed in *weyrauchi*, and vestigial to obsolete in *jheringi*.