

small but conspicuously projecting spine. Gaster anteriorly truncate (Fig. 8) when seen from above.

Types. — 3 workers (holotype and paratypes), taken on October 18, 1953 by C. R. Gonçalves at Corumbá, Mato Grosso State, Brazil, deposited in my collection (WWK).

Variation. — The paratypes, aside from the insignificant differences as regards the critical measurements, already given above, agree completely with the holotype.

Discussion. — On account of its peculiar mandibular dentition and the incrassate three-segmented apical club of the funiculi, this species belongs to a group which would presently include *silvestrii*, *incisus* and *drifti*.

M. silvestrii differs from *gnomus* in scape length which exceeds head length, much less transverse postpetiole (lacking also the bulging lateral lobes), considerably larger size, more elongate head, mandibular dentition with more than 10 small denticles besides the normal apical and subapical teeth. *M. incisus* is distinct by larger size, black color, large eyes which measure at least one third of head length, broad petiole which nearly attains width of postpetiole, mandibular dentition, although basically similar to that of *gnomus*, presenting the basal denticles unequal in length, the second basal tooth strikingly salient, at least in the three specimens seen. *M. drifti* is still smaller than *gnomus* and differs chiefly in the black color, the carinate clypeus (as in most *Solenopsis* spp.) and simple postpetiolar tergum lacking a protruding lateral lobe.

Megalomyrmex silvestrii Wheeler

Megalomyrmex silvestrii Wheeler, 1909: 236 (Worker; Mexico, Vera Cruz: Córdoba).
— Kempf & Brown, 1958: 97 (Revision, synonymy).

After our joint revision of this species (Kempf & Brown, 1968), I had a second look at the specimens at hand, associated with the present species. While the established synonymy holds true, some of the specimens which we associated with *silvestrii* do now appear to be something different. I am referring to the specimens collected by Brown at Igarapé Marianil, Amazonas State, Brazil. On account of the peculiar shape of the postpetiole, in the same fashion as just described for the preceding *gnomus*, these specimens do not belong to *silvestrii*. A further analysis of this form, whether it is a new species or something already known under a different name, must be left for another study, since the material at hand is not enough for solving this question.