

Acanthognathus lentus Mann

Acanthognathus lentus Mann, 1922: 34-35, fig. 16 (worker, female; Honduras: Progreso). Brown & Kempf, 1969: 95, 108.

New locality record: BRAZIL, *Ama-zonas State*: Reserva Ducke, Mun. Manaus, June 9, 1972, W. L. & Doris E. Brown legg. workers (MCZ, WWK).

These are the first specimens referable to this form since the types were collected. They conform to the key characters established in Brown & Kempf's revision (1969: 95, 108), and are even more different from *ocellatus* by having the entire cephalic dorsum sculptured almost as in *rudis*, lacking the smooth strip bordering each eye mesially. The critical measurements and indices of the only specimen seen are as follows: Head length 0.85 mm; head width 0.59 mm; cephalic index 69; mandible length 0.73 mm; mandibular index (mandible length/head length x 100) 86; scape length 0.73 mm; scpa index (scape length/head width x 100) 125; scape-mandibular index (scape length/mandible length) 100. As it happens in the case of the types of *lentus*, also the measurements of the present specimen fall within the range of those of *ocellatus*, whereas the sculpture brings it very close to *rudis*. Only more material from a number of localities will help to solve the doubts besieging the present species.

Acanthognathus ocellatus Mayr

Acanthognathus ocellatus Mayr, 1887: 579 (worker; Brazil, Santa Catarina State, loc. unknown). Mann, 1916: 452, pl. 5, fig. 38 (female; Brazil, Pará: Belém). M. R. Smith, 1944: 150 (key). Brown & Kempf, 1969: 95-100 (worker, female; Costa Rica, Heredia: Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí; Panama: Cerro Campana; Panama Canal Zone: Barro Colorado Island; Trinidad, Arima valley: Simla; Brazil, Pará: Belém).

In our joint revision (Brown & Kempf, 1969), Brown and I succeeded in elucidating

the identity of this species. But strangely enough, we did not have any pertinent material from southeastern Brazil, where the original types came from. In 1971, during a short visit to São Paulo, Brown finally managed to collect two specimens of *ocellatus*, from a hollow twig, in the State forest reserve near Caraguatatuba, on the São Paulo coast. Since then, I found in my collection three stray females from Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina State, and received additional specimens from diverse localities which to some extent round out the distribution of the species.

New locality records: BRAZIL, *Santa Catarina State*: Nova Teutônia (27 11' S, 52 23' W), June and July 1957, F. Plaumann leg. 3 females (WWK); *São Paulo State*: Caraguatatuba, Reserva Florestal, 50 m, rain forest May, 18, 1971, W. L. Brown leg. 2 workers (MCZ, WWK); *Guanabara State*: Represa Rio Grande, April 1972, M. Alvarenga leg. 1 female (WWK n.º 7478); *Bahia State*: Itabuna, from epiphytic bromeliad on old cocoa tree, April 27, 1971, J. A. Winder leg. 1 female (WWK n.º 9456). PERU, *Loreto*: Ramón Castillo, 5 km NW of Leticia (Colombia), February 23, 1972, S. & J. Peck legg. from berlesate of forest litter, 1 worker (n. 251, WWK). (All queens are dealate.)

Note. The three females from Nova Teutônia, SC, Brazil, are distinctive by conspicuously larger absolute measurements (head length 0.96-0.100 mm; head width 0.71-0.76 mm; mandible length 0.78-0.81 mm; scape length 0.79-0.83 mm) but still qualify for inclusion under *ocellatus* because of their diagnostic characters (indices: Cephalic I. 73-76, Mandibular I. 80-81, Scape I. 107-113, Scape-Mandibular I. 100-103).

Acanthognathus teledectus Brown & Kempf

Acanthognathus teledectus Brown & Kempf, 1969: 105-107, fig. 11 (worker; Colombia, Valle: Bajo Calima, Mun. Buenaventura).