

New locality record: COSTA RICA, *Prov. Heredia*: Finca la Selva, January 16, 1973, W. L. Brown leg. workers, in rotten stick, lowland rain forest (MCZ, WWK).

Hitherto known only from the lone holotype of southwestern Colombia. The Costarican specimens (only one seen) have a little broader head (head width 0.63 mm; cephalic index 64) and a bit shorter mandibles (mandible length 1.12 mm, mandibular index 115) and scapes (scape length 0.72, scape index 115, scape mandibular index 62). On the left mandible, the second preapical spinelike tooth is reduced to a very short denticle.

*Strumigenys cosmostela* sp. n.

(Figs. 1 e 2)

Worker (holotype). Total length 2.5 (2.4) mm; head length 0.57 (0.55) mm; head width 0.49 (0.45) mm (cephalic index 86, 83); mandible length 0.33 (0.32) mm (mandibulo-cephalic index 58, 59); scape length 0.31 (0.29) mm; funicular length 0.48 (0.47) mm; Weber's length of thorax 0.60 (0.59) mm. General color ferruginous; antennae and legs yellowish brown; gaster somewhat infuscated. Antennae and legs superficially and finely punctulate, almost smooth and a bit shining; mandibles, mesopleura, part of metapleura, lower half of declivous face of propodeum, disc of postpetiolar dorsum, and gaster smooth and shining, the latter with short, widely spaced basidorsal costulae, about 13 visible in dorsal view, each not longer than half the length of postpetiolar node; a few incomplete to vestigial longitudinal costulae also on disc of postpetiole; head, thorax (except the shining areas already mentioned) and petiole sharply reticulate-punctate, opaque; promesonotum, in addition, longitudinally costate-rugose, with about 14 costae across the pronotal dorsum, the sagittal costa strongest and most regular, cutting through the middle of the mesonotum and the subse-

quent metanotal groove which is deeply impressed and contains at each side another longitudinal and elevated costa; dorsum of petiolar node reticulate-rugose.

Ground pilosity consisting of fairly abundant, delicate, arched hairs, which are shortest on head where they are inclined mesad on front and vertex, forward on occiput, sides and gular face; slightly longer, irregularly inclined on dorsum of promesonotum; still longer, mostly inclined backward on dorsum of petiolar and postpetiolar nodes and on ventral surface of gaster; longest, already flexuous and subflagellate on dorsum of gaster; flagellate long hairs present: one on each side of head behind (above) antennal scrobe, two pairs, one hair on each corner, of pronotal dorsum; a pair of shorter hairs with recurved apex on dorsum of head. Just in front of occipital excision; antennal scapes and legs with normal oblique to reclinate hairs; anterior surface of front coxae with a dense cover of short, recurved and thin setulae. No specialized hairs on anterior border of clypeus nor on margin of frontal carinae. Fringing hairs are shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Mandibles (Fig. 1) relatively short, with straight, strong shaft. Apical fork with two minute intercalary denticles between the upper and the lower apical tooth, the latter nearly as long as the former. First preapical tooth about half as long as the apical ones, the second preapical tooth very short, almost rudimentary yet still distinct, removed from the first preapical tooth by the same distance that separates the latter from the apical tooth.

Head as shown in Fig. 1, cordiform, dorsally and ventrally very gently convex in both directions, nearly twice as broad behind at level of occipital lobes as in front, at level of antennal origin. Clypeal sutures indistinct. Frontal carinae subparallel in front, then suddenly curved obliquely laterad behind the antennal socket. Preocular carinae fading out at some distance