

extends at least from Panama through Central America to tropical Mexico.

***Strumigenys dolichognatha* Weber**

(Figs. 3, 4)

Strumigenys (s. str.) *cordovens* *dolichognatha* Weber, 1934: 40-41 (worker, male: Guiana: Kartabo).

Strumigenys dolichognatha: Brown, 1958: 223-224, fig. 1, A, worker (new status).
Brown, 1962: 241, 256, 261, figs. 25, 26, 27 (synopsis and key).

New locality record: BRAZIL, Amazonas State: Iguarapé Marianil at Rio Branco road, km 5, 24 km NE of Manaus, August 22, 1962, W. L. Brown leg. 1 worker (WWK, the MCZ collection probably has more specimens).

This individual was received as a gift from my friend Prof. Brown, who identified it as *S. cordovens* Mayr. Not content with this specific allocation, especially because of the unusually long mandibles (Fig. 3) of this worker, I took its critical measurements which are as follows: Total length 4.4 mm; head length 0.91 mm; head width 0.71 mm (cephalic index 78); mandible length 1.19 mm (mandibulo-cephalic index 131); scape length 0.75 mm; funicular length 1.00 mm; Weber's length of thorax 0.85 mm.

The extremely elongate mandibles (Fig. 3), both absolutely and proportionally (even longer than in the *dolichognathus* types, where they measure from 1.04 to 1.08 mm), the proportionally longer funicular segment IV (penultimate), measuring 28% of the total funicular length (against 25% or less in *cordovens*), speak in favor of the placement of this specimen under *dolichognatha*, even though the distal preapical tooth of mandibles is much closer to the dorsal apical tooth (0.10 mm) than to the proximal preapical tooth (0.17 mm), i. e. closer even than in *cordovens* and different from the *dolichognathus* types where the opposite is true.

Consequently, either the proportional distance between the mandibular teeth breaks down as a diagnostic character, or the present worker represents still another new form in the closely-knit *cordovens* species-complex. To leave it with *cordovens* appears to me arbitrary; hence I place it with some reservation under *dolichognathus*. A definite solution of the problem raised by this specimen depends from much more material which actually is not available.

I must add that this worker has the propodeal armature (Fig. 4) extremely well developed, both inferior and superior teeth are very long, spine-like, nearly twice as long as the teeth shown in Fig. 26 of Brown's synopsis (1962: 250), and the postpetiolar disc is densely longitudinally costulate. The more pronounced cephalic constriction in front of the eyes, tilting the visual axis of the latter more forward than laterad, shown in the figure of the *dolichognathus* type (Brown, 1958, Fig. 1, A), is likewise present in this Amazonian worker, but this character also occurs in other specimens which definitely belong to the typical *cordovens*.

***Strumigenys gemella* sp. n.**

(Fig. 5)

Worker (holotype). Total length 2.7 (2.6-2.8) mm; head length 0.63 (0.62-0.64) mm; head width 0.48 (0.47-0.49) mm (cephalic index 77; 76-78); mandible length 0.37 (0.37-0.39) mm (mandibulo-cephalic index 60; 59-61); scape length 0.37 (0.35-0.37); mm; Weber's length of thorax 0.69 (0.67-0.73) mm. Extremely close to *laevipectura* (cf. Kempf, 1958: 64-65, figs. 5, 6, 7), matching all its diagnostic characters except for the following apparently small but very significant differences:

1. Mandibles slightly longer and distinctly less linear, the inner border based of third preapical (proximal) tooth more