

its posterior border rather distinct. Frontal carinae relatively greatly expanded, covering the preocular carinae in full-face view, only gently convex above antennal socket. Occiput strongly convex in both directions, consequently the head depth is above the average in the genus. Eyes very small, with less than 10 facets each. Antennal scape attenuate at base, then suddenly incrassate and attaining its greatest width at basal third, then gradually tapering apicad, its general shape closer to that of *crassicornis* than to the other species of the group. Funicular length 0.33 mm; the proportional length of the succeeding segments, starting from base is as follows: 5 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 15; segments II and III rather broader than long.

Thorax as shown in Fig. 7. Pronotum anteriorly marginate, shoulders marked and angulate, sides of pronotal dorsum submarginate; sides of mesonotum, at the base of the posterior flagelliform hairs tuberculate; metanotal groove shallowly impressed, the suture indistinct. Basal face of propodeum, in dorsal view, much longer than the propodeal spines, nearly as broad as long, its lateral borders submarginate. Infradental lamellae, below the pointed propodeal teeth and margining the declivous face, very low but distinctly carinate.

Petiole (Fig. 7) strongly pedunculate, the node differentiated from peduncle, its dorsum broader than long, both posterior border and sides without spongiform appendages: ventral strip obsolete, practically absent. Postpetiole broader than long, its dorsum convex in both directions, posterolaterally with small, ill-developed spongiform appendages; the ventro-lateral appendages very small but quite distinct. Instead of the customary pad of spongiform hairs, the sternum I of gaster bears a row of strongly curved, simple hairs.

Material examined: BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso State*: Utiariti, Rio Papagaio, October 26, November 4 and 7, 1966, K. Lenko & F. S. Pereira legg. 3 workers (MZUSP

n.º 4487, 4488, 4490; WWK), all strays from berlesate collections.

DISCUSSION

Notwithstanding the excessively terse description of the holotype female of *metopia*, the adscription of the hitherto unknown workers to the same species seems entirely warranted because both share the characteristic head shape, the short mandibles with practically the same type of dentition (the workers have only two distinct medial denticuli, whereas the female has three or four, but the medial denticuli number seems to be subject to a good deal of variation in the genus), and the same somewhat lobate antennal scape, at basal third. Unfortunately, the original description of *metopia* makes no mention of spoon-shaped hairs on cephalic dorsum (which is found only in *crassicornis*, absent in all other known species), and the long, flagelliform hairs on promesonotum (which appear unique in the group).

Smithistruma alberti (Forel)

Strumigenys alberti Forel, 1893: 380-381 (worker, female; West Indies: Island St. Vincent).

Smithistruma (*Smithistruma*) *alberti*: Brown, 1953: 93-96 (worker, female, male; Mexico: Vera Cruz, Oaxaca; Honduras; Costa Rica; Panama Canal Zone; Antilles: St. Vincent, Dominica; Guiana; Brazil: Goiás; Bolivia).

Smithistruma alberti: Brown, 1964: 190 (Panama: Chiriqui; Brazil: Pará, Amazonas).

New locality records: BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso State*: Vila Vera (Lat. 26° 46' S, Long. 55° 30' W), October 1973, M. Alvarenga leg. 1 female (WWK n.º 10084). ECUADOR, *Napo*: Limoncocha (Lat. 00° 24' S, Long. 76° 36' W), August 4, 1973, Lois Morales leg. 1 worker (Coll. Rettenmeyer n.º 219 F-541; WWK).