

form border anteriorly on tergum I, which also bears 12-14 basidorsal costulae which are distinctly shorter than length of postpetiole. Sternum I anteriorly with a moderately developed pad of spongiform hairs. Both terga and sterna smooth and shining. Terga with sparsely set, longer, flagelliform hairs; tip of gaster and sterna with likewise sparse fine, simple and oblique hairs.

**TYPES.** BRAZIL, *Amazonas State*: Manaus to Itacoatiara road, km 49, August 24, 1968, W. L. Brown leg. 1 worker (holotype; WWK); 20-50 km north and north-east of Manaus, berlesate composite, August-September 1962, W. L. Brown leg. 5 workers (paratypes: MCZ, MZUSP); Ponte Negra, north of Manaus, September 1, 1962, W. L. Brown leg. 4 workers (paratypes; MCZ and WWK).

## DISCUSSION

Although three more new forms, *tany-mastax*, *probatrix* and *kyidrififormis* (Brown, 1964: 183-200), have been added to the roster of the Neotropical species of the genus *Smithistruma* since Brown's revision (1953), the keys (pp. 112-114) contained in the latter are still good for placing the present species, which runs to couplet 6 where *fridericimuelleri* and *nigrescens* key out. *S. cincinnata* disagrees with either lug and the respective species. The following characters separate it both from *fridericimuelleri* and *nigrescens*, its closest relatives: Integument slightly to considerably rougher, especially the smooth area on sides of thorax is confined to mesopleura and following parts, never comprising the lateral tergite of pronotum; eyes very small, with about 5-6 facets, never more than 8; frontal carinae not convex over antennal socket nor constricted immediately behind before turning obliquely sideward; basal face of propodeum in dorsal view not longer than propodeal spines; promesonotum lacking a

differentiated sagittal carina; petiolar node proper (without spongiform appendages) as long as broad; spongiform appendages less voluminous, especially the anterior border of postpetiole is lacking a spongiform margin; the measurements indicate relatively narrower head (cephalic index) and shorter mandibles (mandibular index); antennal scape with only three, apically not conspicuously thickened, hairs on leading edge: the sides of head lack the single, long and projecting hairs and the ground pilosity is never spatulate, nor remiform nor clubbed; hairs on gaster shorter and more numerous.

In mandibular dentition *cincinnata* resembles that of *epinotalis* (Brown, 1953, pl. 2, fig. 23), but the latter has the sides of thorax completely sculptured, without smooth area; much larger eyes; a clubbed to spoon-shaped ground pilosity; very short propodeal spines, i. e. their tip scarcely projecting beyond the very high infradental lamellae in which they are contained; the petiolar node strongly transverse.

### *Smithistruma epinotalis* (Weber)

*Strumigenys* (*Cephaloxys*) *studiosi epinotalis* Weber, 1934: 46 (worker, female; Costa Rica, Estrella Valley: Talia Farm).

*Smithistruma* (*Smithistruma*) *epinotalis*: Brown, 1953: 101-103, pl. 2, fig. 23 (worker, female; Costa Rica, Estrella Valley: Talia Farm); Mexico, Vera Cruz: Tlacocinctla, Mirador, El Palmar; syn.). Brown, 1964: (Mexico, Vera Cruz: Vera Cruz; Chiapas: Laguna Ocotol, Ocosingo Valley).

*Strumigenys* (*Cephaloxys*) *skawarrae* Wheeler, 1934: 177-178 (♀; Mexico, Vera Cruz: Mirador, Tlacocinctla).

New locality record: BRAZIL, *Minas Gerais State*: Pedra Azul, 800 m, November 1972, C. A. C. Seabra & M. Alvarenga legg. 1 female (WWK n.º 8827).

Heretofore known solely from southern Mexico and Central America, this species is