

recorded for the first time from Brazil. The critical measurements of the lone, alate female from Pedra Azul are the following: Total length 2.55 mm; head length 0.62 mm; head width 0.48 mm; scape length 0.27 mm; Weber's length of thorax 0.71 mm; cephalic index 78, mandibular index 22. The specimen agrees very well with workers from El Palmar, 10 km W of Tetzonapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico, identified by, and received several years ago from Brown, and also matches the description of this caste given by Brown (1953: 102), but is of somewhat larger size. The indices are practically identical.

**Smithistruma microthrix sp. n.**

(Figs. 11, 12)

Worker (holotype). Total length 2.6 mm; head length 0.72 mm; head width 0.55 mm; maximum diameter of eyes 0.07 mm; scape length 0.25 mm; Weber's length of thorax 0.72 mm; hind femur length 0.47 mm; cephalic index 76; mandibular index 22; index of cephalic depression 39. Light ferruginous; mandibles, except the much darker dentition, antennae and legs a bit lighter; gaster somewhat darker. The entire insect, with exception of mandibles, antennal funiculi and gaster, finely and densely reticulate-rugulose; the more or less shining network of rugulae enclosing densely set foveolae, the bottom of which is minutely and indistinctly punctulate; gaster smooth and shining above and below, tergum I with numerous, very fine and dense basidorsal costulae which are less than half as long as length of postpetiolar node. Long, erect hairs practically absent but for a pair of short bristles on dorsum of postpetiole, and sparsely set, thinner hairs on gaster; fringing hairs on clypeus short, broadly spatulate, their arrangement shown in Fig. 11; leading edge of antennal scape with five broadly spatulate and prominent hairs,

followed apicad by two additional, spoon-shaped, hairs, curved towards apex of scape; ground pilosity consisting of minute, scarcely visible but numerous setulae arising from the pits between the densely intertwined rugulae; somewhat longer and more distinct hairs, curved to decumbent on mandibles, gular surface of head, antennae and legs; very fine and sparsely set appressed hairs on gastric dorsum.

Head as shown in Fig. 11; conspicuously depressed, the occipital lobes broadly expanded laterad. Clypeus flat, the anterior and lateral borders marginate; antero-median tumulus absent; posterior border distinct. Frontal carinae gently convex and platelike above the antennal socket, prolonged posteriorly on sides of head as the upper marginate, not platelike, border of the somewhat excavate antennal scrobe. Pre-ocular carinae visible in dorsal view, slightly converging caudad. Compound eyes relatively large, with about 6 facets across the greatest diameter, the total number of ommatidia being about 20.

Mandibles not dissected but studied *in situ*; the dorsally exposed shaft serially dentate, the apical teeth, about 6-8, very short and small, followed basad by at least 6 much longer teeth, gradually increased in length toward base.

Antennal scape conspicuously broadened and thickened at basal third, as shown in Fig. 11; funicular segments length proportion, from base to apex, as follows: 6 - 2 - 2 - 5 - 19.

Thorax as shown in Fig. 12. Pronotum flat above, its anterior border strongly convex and marginate, its lateral borders, seen from above, submarginate; shoulders rounded. Promesonotal suture absent. Mesonotum longitudinally convex. Metanotal suture and groove absent. Basal face of propodeum one and a half times as long as broad, its sides submarginate and parallel; in dorsal view at least three times as long as the short, pointed, scarcely raised