

maximum perpendicular distance between two parallels drawn through the anteriormost and posteriormost point of head capsule in full-face view; HW, for head width, is the maximum width of head in full-face view including the compound eyes whenever they are laterally protruding; IFW, for interfrontal width, is the maximum distance between the outer borders of frontal carinae; SL, for scape length, is the chord length of the antennal scape, excluding the narrowed basal neck and the articular condyle; EyL, for eye length, is the maximum diameter of the compound eyes; WL, for Weber's length of thorax (or trunk), is taken in side-view diagonally from the anterior descending face of pronotum (cervix excluded) to the most posterior point of thorax situated postero-inferiorly on the so-called metasternal angle; HFL, for hind femur length, is the maximum length of the hind femur.

*Camponotus branneri* (Mann), new combination  
(Figs. 1-4)

*Dendromyrmex branneri* Mann, 1916:488-489, Pl. 6, fig. 47(worker; Brazil, Rondônia Territory: Abunã). Emery, 1925: 173 (catalog). Borgmeier, 1927:161 (catalog). Kempf, 1972: 95 (catalog).

Soldier (undescribed). Measurements in mm: TL 13.0; HL 3.43; HW 2.77; IFW 0.97; EyL 0.61; SL 2.67; WL 3.85; HFL 3.49.

Color ferruginous; mandibles, antennal scapes and gaster darker than rest of body and appendages. Integument basically smooth and shining with the following exceptions: mandibles finely shagreened and opaque on basal half; dorsum of head including clypeus densely punctate and opaque, the sculpture becoming more superficial and rather reticulate-punctate on posterior vertex; occiput, posterior half of sides of head and anterior half of gular surface; occipital corners practically smooth and shining; antennal scape finely shagreened, subopaque, thorax superficially reticulate-punctate to reticulate-striolate on propodeum and mesopleura; femora and tibiae indistinctly and superficially reticulate-striolate; petiole with the anterior and posterior surfaces transversely and the lateral surfaces obliquely striolate; gastric terga and sterna nearly smooth with fading and very superficial transverse striolae. Anterior margin of clypeus, front, vertex, occiput, gular surface of head, thorax, anterior and lateral surfaces of petiole, and gaster with scattered, pale standing hairs which are always shorter than maximum diam-