a sharp ledge which appears in side-view as a small tooth. Petiole relatively longer and lower, its peak rounded, not transversely marginate.

Specimens examined: 1 soldier and 2 workers from Brazil, Amazonas State, km 20 of Humaitá-Porto Velho Road, April 10, 1975, Virgílio Pereira da Silva, Daniel Z. Araujo & Aldo J. P. Dillon leg. (WWK n. 11926).

Variation. The worker specimens diagnosed above disagree from Mann's description of the type in having six mandibular teeth instead of five, and in lacking a longitudinal carina on frontal area. The first difference is probably due to an oversight by Mann, since the basal mandibular tooth is very small and offset, and hidden under the clypeus when the mandibles are firmly closed. At any rate, there is no doubt about the conspecificity between the types of *branneri* and the present specimens.

Discussion. The striking and curious dimorphism shown in head shape between soldiers and workers (see Figs. 1 and 3), the latter possessing a stalked necklike occiput — to my knowledge a unique feature for a *Camponotus* — the shape of the thorax in which the metanotum is dorsally exposed and projecting as a transverse welt both in soldiers and in workers, the transversely impressed and saddle-shaped basal face of propodeum, separate *branneri* from all other species-groups and/or subgenera of the Neotropical region.

It is hard to point out any closer relationship to any one of the other groups, and even more difficult to derive *branneri* from any one of them.

The soldier head, which is elongate, parallel-sided, and more heavily sculptured dorsally in front, together with the rather smooth integument of the remainder of the body, reminds one of the more orthodox members of subgenus *Pseudocolobopsis*, but the latter lack the standing hairs on scapes and legs, and their thorax is much more compact.

The impressed dorsal profile of thorax of *branneri* resembles superficially that of *Myrmosphincta*, but in the latter group the soldier head is not elongate-rectangular, the clypeus anteriorly not impressed, and the metanotum, when exposed dorsally, is deeply sunk in between the mesonotum and the propodeum, if not reduced to a mere transverse sulcus.

One could try to derive *branneri* from the larger, shinier and more slender members of the *Tanaemyrmex*-group, especially from those