

curvature. Humeri vestigially marked, with a small piligerous tubercle. Pronotal dorsum immarginate laterally, a low but faint sagittal carinule usually distinct. Promesonotal limit marked by a vestigial to almost obsolete carinule. Mesonotum laterally immarginate. Metanotal suture indistinct. Propodeal teeth small but acute, scarcely elevated, strongly diverging laterad, longer than the half the distance between their bases. Infradental lamellae low but conspicuous, margining the sides of the declivous face. Metapleural bulla fairly conspicuous, with a large posterior opening continued forward as a ventro-lateral slit.

Petiole (Fig. 2) with a slender peduncle which is slightly longer than bare part of node; the latter, as seen in lateral view, forming a right angle between anterior and dorsal faces, about as long as broad in dorsal view, laterally immarginate, posteriorly with a narrow, lamellate and foliaceous flange which becomes broader on sides but does not conspicuously just out laterad; ventral foliaceous strip broad, narrowing towards front. Postpetiolar disc trapezoidal, little broader than long, conspicuously convex in both directions; dorsal spongiform borders and appendages rather modest, the parts bordering the sides of the postpetiolar disc not projecting nor visible in dorsal view; inferior appendages better developed, as shown in Fig. 2. Gaster with antero-dorsal narrow spongiform margin and a well-developed antero-ventral pad of spongiform hairs.

Specimens examined: 16 workers (holotype and paratypes), partly damaged and fragmentary, found already dead in the refuse material dropped from an arboreal nest of *Acromyrmex hystrix* (Latreille), at Belém, Pará State, Brazil, on November 7, 1974, by D. Dias (WWK nº 13445). I wish to thank my colleague, Prof. D. Dias, for bringing these specimens to my attention and depositing them in my collection.

Discussion. This interesting new species is a close relative of *S. princeps* Kempf & Brown (1969), likewise from the Amazon, with which it agrees in the relatively short and stout mandibles bearing a single, minute intercalary denticle on apical fork and a single preapical denticle; in the lack of reclinate and elaborate ground pilosity having instead simple, short, bristly, erect to oblique hairs on body and appendages; in the deep constriction in front of the protruding eyes which point obliquely forward.

The differences from *princeps* are as follows: 1. Size much smaller, total length 3.7-3.8 mm (as compared with total length of *princeps*: 4.5-5.1 mm); head somewhat narrower, cephalic index 72-74 (*princeps*: 76-80) and mandibles comparatively longer, mandibular index 51-54 (*princeps*: 41-45). 2. Dorsum of head, thorax, petiolar and postpetiolar