

obliquely upward then horizontally inward; situated at the first apical fifth of the mandibular length. No other teeth or denticles on the mandibles with the exception of the hidden basal process.

Antennal scape slightly longer than the distance from its insertion to the posterior border of the occipital lobe on the same side, almost straight, quite slender, slightly thickened at about the apical quarter. Funiculus extremely slender; apical segment (V) slightly shorter than I-IV taken together; basal segment (I) shorter than IV and also shorter than II plus III; II distinctly shorter than III, both elongate.

Thorax (Fig. 2) slender; promesonotum in profile moderately convex; posterior mesonotum straight; dorsum of propodeum extremely weakly convex. Pronotum as seen from above with a distinct arched anterior border, denticulate humeri, and straight, immarginate, posteriorly convergent dorsolateral borders, below which the sides of the pronotum bulge behind the humeri, so that the anterior half of the thorax seen from above forms a circular outline. Both promesonotal and metanotal sutures at least vestigial, the latter marked by a weak transverse carinule, followed by a faint transverse depression. Propodeal teeth spiniform, exceptionally long, slender, straight, and acute, divergent and directed dorsad from the plane of the propodeal dorsum at angle of about 45° or slightly more; much longer than the distance between the centers of their bases, longer than the propodeal declivity beneath them, and about as long as the petiolar node is wide. Each tooth subtended by a cariniform vestige of infradental lamella bordering each side of the concave propodeal declivity.

Petiole subclaviform, peduncle long and slender, longer than the distinctly set off node. Node, seen from above, suboval, slightly longer than broad (11:9). Petiolar spongiform tissues reduced to a small triangle jutting off posterolaterally from node, and a short, vestigial, low strip ventrally on basal half of peduncle. Postpetiolar disc trapezoidal, slightly broader than long (13:11), its surface convex, reticulate-punctate and rugulose and opaque; laterally and ventrally with voluminous spongiform appendages. Anterior pad of spongiform hairs on sternum I of gaster moderately developed.

Paratype workers resembling the holotype, with following variation in measurements (4 specimens measured): TL 3.0-3.4, HL 0.65-0.72, HW 0.43-0.47 (CI 64-66), ML 0.75-0.88 (MI 115-122), scape L 0.50-0.56, funiculus L 0.78-0.93, max. diameter of eye 0.03-0.04, WL 0.65-0.70, petiole L 0.29-0.33 mm.

Female (paratypes) — TL 3.4-3.5, HL 0.70, HW 0.50 (CI 71), ML 0.73-0.75 (MI 104-107), scape L 0.50-0.51, funiculus L 0.84-0.85, max. diameter of eye 0.09, petiole L 0.37 mm. Completely similar to the worker with the exception of the usual caste differences.

Types — 2 workers (holotype WWK, paratype MCZ) collected August 6, 1962 in leaf litter Berlese samples in the degraded rainforest at and near Utinga, outside Belém do Pará, Brasil, by P. F. Darlington and W. L. Brown, Jr. 3