

foliaceous strip broad, narrowing towards front. Postpetiolar disc trapezoidal, little broader than long, conspicuously convex in both directions, lacking longitudinal costulae or rugae; 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. 5. Gaster with antero-dorsal narrow spongiform margin and a weakly developed anteroventral pad of spongiform hairs. Tergum I with approximately 10 basidorsal costulae, which are shorter than the length of the postpetiolar disc.

*Female* (paratype) — TL 5.6, HL 1.44, HW 1.15 (CI 80), ML 0.59 (MI 41), scape L 0.85, funiculus L 1.32, max. diameter of eye 0.28, WL 1.49, petiole L 0.59 mm. Differs from the worker in the usual characters of full sexuality. Compound eyes large, convex and protruding. Ocelli small, each with a small black callus. Humeri scarcely marked, the piligerous tubercle very inconspicuous. Scutum and scutellum irregularly and indistinctly rugulose; scutellum with a sagittal carinule. Only a small part of mesepisterna smooth and shining. Propodeal teeth small, infradental carinule indistinct. Basidorsal costulae on gaster as in worker, but with interspersed, fine, almost indistinct, close striation, which covers nearly the basal third of tergum I. Wings slightly infumated. Definition and pigmentation of veins as in the female of *precava* (cf. BROWN, 1953: 199). The remaining characters as in the worker caste.

*Types* — Many workers and females (holotype WWK, paratypes MCZ, DZSP n. 3073, WWK), all from the same colony taken by Brown and K. Lenko at Ponta Negra, Amazonas State, on the Rio Negro above Manaus, on September 1, 1962, in second growth rain forest or "capoeira", about 100 m from the river bank; the nest was a large one, containing several hundred workers with brood and alate females, and was in a rotten palm stump in deep shade. Just above the *Strumigenys princeps* nest and completely interdigitating with it was a populous nest of the much larger ponerine ant *Neoponera apicalis*, and below and surrounding it was a large nest of a yellowish *Crematogaster*. The holotype worker and an additional 25 paratype workers and 6 paratype females were thoroughly studied and measured; the rest of the material was only cursorily examined. (Brown notebook No. M-135.)

*Variation* — The range of the critical measurements for workers is as follows: TL 4.5-5.1, HL 1.18-1.30, HW 0.92-1.03 (CI 76-80), ML 0.51-0.57 (MI 41-45), scape L 0.73-0.80, funiculus L 1.02-1.13, max. diameter of compound eye 0.07, WL 1.11-1.25, petiole L 0.50-0.51 mm. Females: TL 5.1-5.6, HL 1.41-1.47, HW 1.13-1.19 (CI 80-82), ML 0.59-0.64 (MI 41-43), scape L 0.85-0.88, funiculus L 1.27-1.33, max. diameter of eye 0.27-0.28, WL 1.41-1.51, petiole L 0.59-0.61 mm. Furthermore, workers vary in the length of propodeal spines (specimen shown in Fig. 5 has the longest), details of spongiform appendages on petiole and postpetiole, and the number of basidorsal costulae and distinctness of longitudinal striation basally on tergum I of gaster.