



FIG. 3. Habitus of male *Acromyrmex fracticornis* from Asunción, Paraguay.

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) heyeri (Forel)

Atta (Moellerius) heyeri FOREL¹⁷: 31, ♀; EMERY¹⁰: 111, ♀, ♀; FOREL²¹; BRUCH⁴ (syn.) FOREL¹⁸.

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) heyeri, BRUCH⁴; SANTSCHI^{43, 48}; GALLARDO²⁶; EMERY¹³; BORGMEIER²; GOMES COSTA²⁸; GONÇALVES²⁹; FOWLER^{23, 24, 25}.

Atta (Acromyrmex) lundj, ROGER⁴¹: 200, ♀; EMERY⁹; IHERING³¹; GONÇALVES²⁹ (syn.)

Atta hystrix, BERG¹; GONÇALVES²⁹ (syn.)

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) heyeri var. *gaudens* SANTSCHI⁴⁷: 164, ♀; SANTSCHI⁴⁸ (NEW SYNONYM).

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) heyeri var. *lillensis* SANTSCHI⁴⁷: 165, ♀; SANTSCHI⁴⁸ (NEW SYNONYM).

TYPE LOCALITY: São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL.

MAJOR WORKERS: (Figs. 2 and 4)

Diagnosis: Eyes small, salient. Integument with microscopic reticulation. Anterior mesonotal spines and lateral pronotal spines well developed. Median pronotal spines vestigial or absent. Propodeal spines much longer than basal width, and directed posteriorly at an obtuse angle.

Description: FOREL¹⁷.

Variation: Variation among workers in a local population is slight with respect to spination. On a larger scale (Fig. 4) demonstrate considerable variation in the shape and orientation of the pronotal spines, as well as in coloration. The more eastern populations are characterized by a darker gaster, and are more bicolored than western populations. Within a nest, worker variation is strong, with minor workers generally showing weakly developed spination, although the epinotal spines are quite well developed and are characteristic.

Due to lack of evidence that the varieties *lillensis* and *gaudens* are allopatric and distinct enough to recognize varieties, these forms are synonymized. Based on their known