

distributions, these varieties are in fact sympatric, and nothing suggests that there is a break in morphological variation associated with any obvious geographic feature to warrant subspecific status. SANTSCHI⁴⁷ based the variety descriptions on cephalic sculpture and coloration, but these differences are so slight and variable that they can be found within a single nest.

Distribution: (Fig. 6).

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) landolti (Forel)

Atta (Acromyrmex) landolti FOREL¹⁷; 357, ♀; EMERY⁹.

Atta (Moellerius) landolti, EMERY¹⁰.

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) landolti EMERY¹³; SANTSCHI⁴⁷; WHEELER⁵⁷.

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) landolti cloosae FOREL²¹: 179, ♀ (NEW SYNONYM).

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) balzani planorum WEBER⁵³: 409, ♀ (NEW SYNONYM).

TYPE LOCALITY: Unspecified, Colombia.

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) landolti myersi (Weber)
(NEW SYNONYM)

Acromyrmex (Moellerius) balzani myersi WEBER⁵³: 408, ♀.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rupununi savanna, Guiana.

MAJOR WORKERS: (Fig. 2)

Diagnosis: Eyes small, not salient. Medial pronotal spines reduced, crest like, much less than observed in either *balzani* or *fracticornis*. Lateral pronotal spines with broad base and slightly acute (*landolti landolti*) or at an acute angle and oriented anteriorly (*landolti myersi*). Anterior mesonotal spine mucronated, well developed, especially in *landolti myersi*. Posterior mesonotal spine absent.

Description: FOREL¹⁷.

Variation: Between geographic populations, variation in cephalic tuberculation is readily apparent, but this variation follows no clinal pattern. This character was the major one used to separate *balzani* and *landolti*, but is too variable to be used with confidence. Within a nest the smaller workers are characterized by a marked reduction of gastral tuberculation and thoracic spination.

The male genital capsule (Fig. 5) differs from that of *fracticornis* by its lack of lobed gonostyles, and from that of *A. striatus* which has a more open gonostyle, which is strongly angled, unlike that of *landolti*.

The descriptions of nest structure^{14,37}, indicate striking differences from the nests of *balzani* and *fracticornis*, as previously discussed²³. Chief differences include multiple nest openings which are distant. The nests of *balzani* generally have one nest entrance, while *fracticornis* may have various, but these are on a nest mound. This behavioral difference adds further support to the species status which returns to these taxa.

Distribution: (Fig.6).