

51-55. Nothing is recorded concerning the biology of this ant, but the type locality is covered with rainforest.

*S. deltisquama* differs strongly from *S. cultriger* in the form of the head, which in the latter is similar to *S. prospiciens*. The mandibular teeth of *deltisquama* are also much closer to the apex of the mandible and to each other, and the lamella extends much farther along the shaft. There are also wide differences in size, sculpture and pilosity, as well as in the form of the propodeal lamellae or teeth.

*Strumigenys tococae* Wheeler

(Fig. 1, c.)

*Strumigenys tococae* Wheeler, in Wheeler and Bequaert, 1929, Zool. Anz., 82: 31, worker. Bequaert, *op. cit.*, p. 23, biology. Type loc.: Pará [Belém], Brazil. Syntypes in Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Univ., and elsewhere.

Worker (measurements from largest and smallest specimens of 8 in available syntype series): TL 3.3-3.6, HL 0.80-0.85, ML 0.44-0.47, WL 0.80-0.87 mm.; CI 75, MI 55. Max. diameter of compound eye 0.14-0.15 mm. This species is easily recognized by means of its very large, laterospicent eyes and by its distinctive mandibles.

In figure 1c, a mandible is shown in dorsal view, so as to display the preapical dentition and the narrowly lamellate internal margins. The apex of the mandible as seen end-on has two widely diverging teeth forming the apical fork, approximately equal in length, and between these, two shorter but acute intercalary teeth. The shafts lie close together and parallel at full closure. The head shape in general is that of many species of the *mandibularis* series and of the *emeryi-hindenburgi* groups. A very fine lamella or carina borders each antennal scrobe dorsally to mark the dorsolateral cephalic margin on each side.

Antennal scape slender; funiculus also slender, its second and third segments both longer than broad, the third much longer than the second. Promesonotum strongly convex, with well developed humeral angles, median longitudinal carinula and low, flange-like borders dorsolaterally. Impression in region of extreme posterior mesonotum and metanotum broad and deep; propodeal dorsum weakly convex, sloping ventrad posteriorly.