

Propodeal teeth prominent, slender and acute, elevated, the upper tooth longest; upper and lower teeth on each side connected by a low, deeply concave lamella.

Petiole with a distinct, slender peduncle subequal in length to the node; node semiglobosely rounded, bicarinulate, its free portion seen from above nearly or quite as long as broad. Postpetiole broader than long and broader than the petiolar node, its free disc strongly convex, longitudinally costulate, opaque. Both nodes with voluminous lateral, posterolateral and ventral spongiform appendages. Gaster strongly longitudinally costulate at base for about $\frac{1}{3}$ length of basal segment. Anteroventral spongiform pad of gaster prominent. Gaster otherwise smooth and shining, with scattered punctures.

Mandibles rather smooth, weakly shining; body and most of appendages otherwise finely punctate-reticulate, opaque. Head, with clypeus, promesonotum, posterolateral borders of propodeum, appendages, both nodes and gastric dorsum with abundant, rather evenly distributed, inverted lineocochlear ground pilosity, most hairs arched-reclinate, moderate-sized and fairly conspicuous. Vertex with a pair of erect remiform hairs; long flagellate hairs paired on humeri, others distributed sparsely over nodes and both surfaces of gaster. Mandibles with slender appressed hairs; inner margins each with about 9 slender, tapered, oblique sensory hairs; trigger hairs of labrum long, fine, curved. Color even light ferruginous yellow.

Dr. J. C. Bequaert took this species in some numbers in the peculiar foliac sacs of a species of the myrmecophyte *Tococa formicaria* Mart. group at Belém, in which circumstances he found it the commonest ant species. Several species of ants yet remain to be described in the arboreal *Strumigenys* fauna of South America, and one or more of these may prove to be closely related to *S. tococae*.