

On the other hand, the specialized erect hairs are fine and flagelliform, though occupying positions similar to the stiff spatulate hairs of *silvestrii* on the lateral occipital margins, humeri, nodes and gastric dorsum. Some of these fine hairs, especially on the gaster, are looped back on themselves, and may therefore falsely appear to be spatulate.

The Agudos specimen described above fits Emery's description and figure so well that I have no doubts about the correctness of the identification, even though I have seen no types. As measured from Emery's drawing of the worker head, CI is about 77 and MI about 65. In Emery's figure, the basal portion of the inner mandibular border has an angular thickening that I take to be an exaggeration or error made in drawing.

Although to date this minute species has been found only in Santa Catarina and São Paulo states, its size and probable crytobiotic habits have allowed it to escape detection, and it is likely that it is actually more widespread in southeastern Brazil and perhaps even in Argentina. The original collection was made "with *Solenopsis geminata*", undoubtedly really one of the color forms of *S. saevissima*.

### ***Strumigenys carinithorax* Borgmeier**

*Strumigenys* (s. str.) *carinithorax* Borgmeier, 1934, Arq. Inst. Biol. Veg., Rio de Janeiro, 1: 103, fig. 4 (wrongly labeled as fig. 61, pl. 1, fig. 3, worker, dealate female, male. Type loc.: Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. Types in Coll. Borgmeier and M. C. Z.

Worker, from 3 syntypes: TL 1.6, HL 0.36, HW 0.29-0.30 (CI 81-83), ML 0.21-0.22 (MI 54-61), WL 0.41, scape 1.623 mm.

Resembles closely *S. schmalzi* except in proportions, especially its shorter (and slightly more bowed) mandibles and funiculi (apical funicular segment 1. 0.22 vs. 0.27 for *schmalzi* (worker). Also the following differences:

1. Apical and distal preapical teeth shorter, and the preapical tooth closer to the apical, being separated from the apical fork by only about its own length. Proximal preapical denticle situated slightly basad of mid-ML. Apical fork without intercalary denticle.

2. A strong median carina runs from the anterior pronotal margin to the metanotal groove; best seen in oblique dorsal view in good light.

3. The spatulate hairs of the ground pilosity are shorter and finer, especially on the alitrunk.

4. In the syntypes available, the postpetiole appears partly sculptured and subopaque, but since there is at least some glue over the surface, I cannot be sure that the sculpture is real.