

and W. L. Brown leg.). The worker was found walking on a rotten stick lying on the leaf litter on the shaded slope of the ravine; hasty search of the litter and soil nearby failed to uncover more specimens. Since the very closely related *S. tococae* was found at Belem, Brazil, nesting in foliar sacs of the plant *Tococa*, it is possible that *S. fairchildi* was also nesting in a plant cavity above the ground. Since the relationships of *S. fairchildi* were not recognized until it was critically examined in the laboratory, the possibility of a plant-cavity habitat was not investigated in the field.

Group of *S. lanuginosa* Wheeler

Two species, *S. lanuginosa* Wheeler and *S. hindenburgi* Forel, share a number of traits that apparently indicate a fairly close relationship between them: Mandibles lying close together at full closure, their bases sharply narrowed from the outside; apical fork moderate in length, with a single intercalary tooth; inner (masticatory) margin concave near apex, the concavity with a short but acute preapical tooth (*S. hindenburgi* has an additional minute denticle near the apical third of the margin). Clypeus broadly triangular, with convex anterior margin. Antennal scape slender, tapered toward both ends, very slightly curved at basal third.

Pronotum with humeral angles developed, bluntly tuberculate; anterior margin present (weak in *S. lanuginosa*); alitrunk in side view with convex dorsal profile, broken only at the impressed metanotal groove. Propodeal teeth of modest size, but acute, each subtended by a low, concave infradental lamella ending in a ventral convexity. Petiole distinctly pedunculate and with a short, dorsally rounded node; postpetiolar disc convex; both nodes with complete and well-developed spongiform appendages. Gaster normal in form, with a strong anterodorsal spongiform margin and a thick anteroventral spongiform pad; basigastric costulae well developed.

Head, alitrunk and both nodes densely and finely reticulo-punctulate, opaque; postpetiolar disc usually with weak rugulosity or costulation superimposed. Underside of gaster smooth and shining; mandibles weakly shining in some lights, punctulate; legs and antennae finely and densely punctulate. Sides of pronotum, anterolateral surfaces of anterior coxae, and lower lateral surfaces of infradental lamellae of propodeum with patches of fine reclinate hairs and frequently encrusted with whitish material; apparently these represent secretory areas.

Ground pilosity of head, promesonotum, posterior propodeum, scapes and legs consisting of fine, abundant reclinate and arched-reclin-