

I refer to this species a worker from Agudos, São Paulo State, Brazil (W. W. Kempf leg.) with head length (HL) 0.71 mm, head width (HW) 0.63 mm. In habitus, this worker is like a small specimen of *T. rogenhoferi*, but the short, *pusillus*-like petiolar node separates it at once. It is distinguished from *pusillus* by its larger size and longer antennae, the scapes of which reach or surpass the occipital border when they are held straight back. The cephalic striation is also coarser and more distinct than in *pusillus*.

A female from Petropolis, Guanabara, Brazil (T. Borgmeier leg.), apparently belonging to this species, has HL 0.76 and HW 0.65. As has already been indicated, the female described by Santschi as *T. foreli* may belong to *T. major*.

***Typhlomyrmex prolatus* species nov.** (Figure 6)

Diagnosis (gyne): A medium-sized *Typhlomyrmex* with unusually elongate, narrowly subtriangular mandibles; basal border short and curving broadly into long, indistinctly denticulate masticatory border (Fig. 6); apical tooth very long and acute. Petiolar node as seen from above broader than long, with feebly concave (almost straight) anterior border and strongly concave posterior border. Postpetiole with a distinct, sharp median longitudinal carina on the anterior third of its dorsal surface.

Holotype gyne, further description: Total outstretched length (TL) 3.8 mm, head length (HL) 0.72, head width without eyes (HW) 0.63, in full-face view, closed mandibles extend beyond median clypeal margin (ML) 0.31, straight-line length of right mandible from external point of insertion to apex 0.49, length of alitrunk (WL) 1.13, scape length 0.52, greatest diameter of eye 0.18, petiolar node length in dorsal view 0.20, width 0.33 mm. Cephalic index (HW/HL \times 100) 88.

Head with parallel, feebly convex sides; occipital border with a shallow v-shaped concavity. Eyes feebly convex. Clypeus with the raised median area very smooth, with a broad strip hairless. Mandibles smooth, with small elongate punctures, becoming striatopunctate and opaque laterally toward insertions. Antennal scapes just barely reaching occipital margin in full-face view when held straight back from insertions; antennal club rather distinctly 3-segmented; flagellar segments 2-8 broader than long. Median furrow distinct, reaching anterior ocellus. Ocelli small but distinct.

Remainder of body much as in other species. Middle and hind tibiae each with a single simple calcar. Forewing as in *T. rogenhoferi*, but M forking from Cu even farther back toward wing base. In hind wing, there is only a single large cell.