

wide, the sides produced as narrowly rounded angles, but not strictly speaking as conules.

Gaster of the highly modified form shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The truncate portion involves large parts of the first 4 tergites, which in the living, unswollen gaster fit together to produce a nearly flat circular disc surrounded by a heavy raised ridge that is continuous except for a small sector at the edge of the fourth segment. This disc is weakly shining, finely reticulate and with numerous very small, spaced tubercles with smooth, rounded heads; and also with small, curved, appressed pennant-shaped hairs.

Dorsum of head finely reticulopunctulate, with overlying costulation (striation) as shown in Figs. 5 and 7. Frontal area, middle of clypeus, upper surfaces of mandibles, "occipital" surface and a large area above and behind the compound eyes, extending to the ventral surface of the head, smooth and shining. The smooth areas of the back and sides of the cranium coincide almost exactly with the dark brown pigment pattern as shown in Figs. 5 and 7. Antennal scapes finely punctulate, shining, on apical halves. Alitrunk and legs predominantly smooth and shining, except for these striate to punctate-striolate areas: sides of pronotum (steeply oblique), anterior surface and lateral margins of scutum (horizontal, paralleling margins), sides of propodeum (prevailing longitudinal, as shown in Fig. 7).

Petiole and postpetiole finely and densely punctulate, opaque, except for upper anterior surface of petiole, which is almost smooth and definitely shining. Base of gaster punctulate-striate, with radiating costulae, passing behind into a smooth, shining dorsal surface (in front of the truncate portion) and finely reticulate, shining sides; ventral base of gaster sculptured like the tergal base, but passing into shining, smooth and reticulate areas caudad.

Paratype female (dealate) from collection M-60, not measured, but nearly the same size as the queen of the type nest, described above. The scape bases of the paratype are thicker, and originally carried more of the whitish gelatinous substance.

Holotype soldier (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA) taken together with queen, other soldiers, workers and brood, from a small colony (M-77) nesting in rotten wood on the rain forest floor near the Igarapé Marianil, which is a small creek just beyond Kilometer 5 on the Rio Branco Road after its branching from Amazonas Ruta 1 ("Itacoatiara Highway"). The road fork is 19 km NE of Manaus, and the Igarapé is about 24 km NE of Manaus by road. This forest is on