

It reaches Paraguay and Santa Catarina State, Brasil, in the south (Kempf, 1972: 172).

[24]

***Odontomachus mormo* new species**

(Figs. 10, 15)

Worker, holotype: TL 18.8, HL 4.34, HW (across vertex) 2.30, HW (across ocular prominences) 2.80, ML 2.58, scape L 4.66, eye L 0.61, WL 5.78 mm; CI 53, MI 59, SI 203.

A very large species related to *O. hastatus*, but differing in the following characters:

(1) Head broader and with sides of vertex nearly parallel, only feebly converging posteriad behind temporal ridges; posterior angles broadly rounded, but more sharply so than in *hastatus*. Posterior border biconvex, with a median concavity bounded by the V of the nuchal carina. Carina distinct, but not raised into a narrow collar as it is in *hastatus*. Extraocular furrows and temporal ridges more distinct than in *hastatus*; antennal fossae deep and confluent at the deep median furrow, which runs forward nearly to the midlength of the head. Striation of frontal region coarse, spreading fanwise only to the posterior limits of the antennal fossae.

(2) Mandibles more robust than in *hastatus* (maximum W, without teeth, about 0.6 mm in the *mormo* holotype, 0.5 mm in the largest *hastatus* workers available), outer borders gently but distinctly convex in outline seen full-face. Large dorsal subapical tooth broad, hardly more than twice as long as broad, with bluntly rounded (subtruncate) apex; in unworn *hastatus*, this tooth is much more slender and has an acute, or at least conical apex. Teeth on inner margin of blade low, blunt, decreasing in size basad, 10-11 in number, followed at base by 3-6 minute serrations.

(3) Striation of pronotum and mesonotum fine and distinct, transverse on the discs, not effaced in holotype (center of posterior pronotal disc usually smooth and shining in *hastatus*).

(4) Entire trunk relatively more robust (less attenuated) in *mormo* than in *hastatus*; as seen from the side, mesonotal and metanotal outlines both feebly convex, meeting at the deep suture to form a distinct, broadly open V (in *hastatus*, mesonotum concave, forming a shallow saddle with metanotum; suture between them scarcely interrupting the concave outline of the saddle).

(5) Petiole of a special shape (fig. 15), not distinctly subpedunculate in front as in *hastatus*, but the anterior face gently concave in about its upper 2/3, below root of apical spine. Node smooth and shining.

(6) Most of body entirely without erect hairs. One pair of long inclined hairs near the middle of the cephalic dorsum, close to the posterior edge of the frontal striated area. A few other short, fine, inconspicuous hairs here and there on anterior part of head, especially on free clypeal margin, under-mouthparts, and a few on anterior half of ventral surface of head, on anterior and ventral surfaces of coxae, on flexor edges of femora, on distal flexor surfaces of tibiae, undersides