

mandibles triangular with dentate masticatory border. Frontal carinae long and straight, not forming scrobes for hiding the antennal scapes. Epinotum with two long spines. Petiolar nodes rounded above, low, petiole with a conspicuous ventral tooth, postpetiole with a long spine. The femora somewhat swollen. Erect hairs of the body long, fine, pubescence only present in legs and scapes. Wings with reduced venation, with a long, closed cubital cell.

“Male: Antennae 13-jointed, the long, slender scape overreaching the occipital margin, club 4-segmented, not shorter than the remainder of the funiculus. Eyes very large, convex. Masticatory border of mandibles dentate. Thorax narrow, with Mayrian furrows and strong epinotal spines. Hairs and wings as in the female.”

The description of the new species, *L. spinosa*, contains some measurements of the holotype ♀:

“Head length 0.85 mm, width 0.70, scape length 0.60, length of eye 0.30, thorax length 1.15, width 0.60, height 0.70, length of petiole 0.30, width 0.29, height without ventral tooth 0.36, postpetiole length 0.30, width 0.47 mm.

“Female: Head elongate, 1.5 times longer than wide, with nearly straight lateral margins, with distinct anterior and more rounded posterior corners. Eyes much larger than the genae. Clypeus moderately vaulted, slightly concave in the middle of the anterior margin, with an indistinct central carina. Frontal triangle impressed, smooth, indistinctly confined. Antennal club 3-segmented, only slightly shorter than the remainder of the funiculus. Last segment (like in the male) about the length of the two preceding ones together. Scape not fully reaching the occipital margin. Segment 3 to 7 of funiculus wide, not longer than wide. The long frontal carinae reaching behind the hind margin of the eyes. Thorax slender, elongate, somewhat flat above, anterior part of mesonotum narrowing, not covering the pronotal shoulders. Epinotal spines strong, longer than half their basal distance. Petiole short, massive, in profile with descending anterior and rounded upper surface, with a big tooth below. Postpetiole with a fingerlike spine. Dorsal side of