



Fig. 1, *Mesoponera* n. sp. a, head in anterior view, $\times 39$. b, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 81$. c, a dorsal discoidal elevation in ventral view, $\times 133$. d, a dorsal discoidal elevation in side view, $\times 133$. e, larva in side view, $\times 12$. f and g, two tubercles, $\times 167$. Fig. 2, *Mesoponera pergandei*: tubercle, $\times 85$. Fig. 3, *Leptogenys* (*Lobopelta*) *fallax fortior*. a and b, two tubercles, $\times 68$. c, head in anterior view, $\times 68$.

terior surface with about 10 sensilla on each lobe. Mandibles ectatomiform (i.e., heavily sclerotized; narrowly subtriangular in anterior view; apical tooth curved medially, 2 small subapical teeth); anterior and medial surfaces of basal half of mandible with minute denticles, isolated or in short rows. Maxillae with apex conoidal and densely spinulose, spinules longer and in short rows apically, shorter basally and isolated laterally; each palp a cylinder with 4 apical sensilla (1 encapsulated and 1 with a peg); galea tall and digitiform, with 2 apical sensilla. Labium with anterior surface densely spinulose, spinules in numerous short rows medially, becoming longer and isolated ventrally and laterally; with a basal densely spinulose transverse welt; each palp a cylinder with 4 apical sensilla (1 encapsulated and 1 with a short peg); opening of sericteries wide and salient, with 3 projections. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, spinules so long and rows so close together that spinules overlap. (Material studied: 10 larvae from "4.5 km E. Rio Aguaclara, Valle, Colombia, 19 June 1971, (on old road) wet canyon. #2. Nest A," courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

Genus *Hypoconera* Santschi

Le Masne 1953:26. Workers feed on the liquid excreted from the anus of the larvae.