

teeth poorly developed; vertex moderately convex; sides of head nearly parallel; eyes tiny; scape concave on anterior border; mesosoma as in other species; propodeum with concave posterior face; petiolar node about as long as broad (measured from middle of anterior border and disregarding longer lateral margins), anterior petiolar face strongly concave (Fig. 21), posterior face as in other species, subpetiolar process as in other species, with posteriorly directed tooth; gaster as in other species. Erect hairs abundant on all surfaces; decumbent pubescence absent except for a few scattered decumbent hairs on gaster. Sculpture polished and shiny. Color clear golden reddish brown.

Female: Unknown.

Male: Unknown.

Discussion. This species is easily separated from all others in the *serratulus* complex by the shape of the anterior face of the petiole, which is similar in form to species in the *breviscapus* species complex. In addition the carinae along the sides of the petiole are especially obvious, forming darker margins when viewed from above (Fig. 21). Other than the shape of the petiole, it has all of the characteristics of the *serratulus* species complex.

Distribution. Bolivia, Known only from type locality (Map 10).

Type series. Holotype worker (USNM) and two paratype workers (CWEM, MZSP), BOLIVIA: Ivon Beni, Wm. M. Mann, Feb. 1922.

Material examined. Three workers of type series.

Biology. Unknown, collected as part of the Mulford Biological Expedition.

Etymology. From Latin, *concavus* meaning curved inward, *nodus* referring to the node, describing the shape of the anterior face of the petiole.

***Acanthostichus emmae* new species**

Figs. 57, 58; Map 2, p. 47

Description:

Worker: Unknown.

Female: HL 1.10, HW 1.03, SL 0.50, EL 0.28, WL 1.96, PW 0.59, PL 0.61, SI 45, CI 94, PI 103. Mandible without teeth or denticles; lateral bumps on clypeal border poorly formed; sides of head straight, almost parallel, vertex broadly concave; eyes large, reaching lateral margins of head; 3 large ocelli, diameter of median ocellus (0.08 mm) equal to distance between them; posterior face of propodeum concave, without propodeal spines; petiolar node wider posteriorly, maximal width almost equal to length. Hairs long, scattered over body surface, especially dorsum of head, dorsum of mesosoma. Gaster with abundant