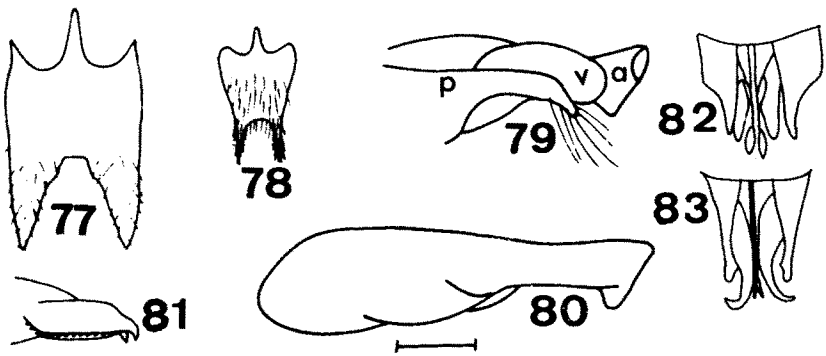

Figs. 77 - 83. *Acanthostichus* males genitalia, drawn to same scale, which = 0.25 mm: 77) *A. texanus* subgenital plate; 78) *A. brevicornis* subgenital plate; 79) *A. texanus* genitalia, v = volsella, p = paramere, a = aedeagus; 80) *A. texanus* outer surface of aedeagus; 81) *A. fuscipennis* genitalia; 82) *A. kirbyi* genitalia; 83) *A. quadratus* genitalia.

Acanthostichus fuscipennis Emery
Figs. 59, 60, 70, 81; Map 4, p. 48

A. fuscipennis Emery, 1895:752, male, Plate 17: Fig. 13 (lectotype male specimen in illustration, here designated), BRAZIL: Pará, Belém (MCSN) [seen]. Borgmeier, 1923:51; Kusnezov, 1962:132, incorrectly synonymized with *A. quadratus* (Kempf 1964:265).

Acanthostichus quadratus Emery, 1895, Plate 14, Figs. 5 a,b,c,d (misidentification).

Worker: Unknown

Female: Unknown

Male: See discussion.

Discussion. There has been considerable confusion regarding this species as the description was based on a mixed species series. Emery (1895) illustrated the upper specimen of two (lectotype, here desg.) in Plate 17, Fig. 13 as *A. fuscipennis*. Figures 5 a, b, c, and d are of the lower specimen on the pin, which is that of *A. quadratus*. Due to the mixed series, Emery concluded that *A. fuscipennis* was closely related to *A. serratulus* (which is incorrect, and is the result of the mixed species type series). As a result of this, many males in collections were identified by myrmecologists as *A. fuscipennis*. The males of *A. fuscipennis* are among the most distinct and easily recognized in the genus, based on the shape of the petiole. The node of the petiole (as seen from above and with the anterior face hidden from view) is broader than long (elongate in most other known species) and narrowed posteriorly, with a suture