

300-500m, F. Plaumann (1 male MCZC); São Paulo, Piracicaba, in soybean field, iv-9-15-1972 (1 male USNM), Piracicaba, 20-i-1966, C. Triplehorn, in light trap. COLOMBIA: Meta, Carimagua, 30 k S El Poru, 200 m, iii-1973, #UV 51 (1 male MHNC); Amazonas, Mata Mata, Oct. 1988 & Feb. 1989, malaise trap, F. Fernández C. (3 males MHNC). ECUADOR: Napo, Limoncocha, malaise trap, 9-vi-1977, P. Spangler & D. Givens # 109 (1 male USNM). VENEZUELA: Territorio Federal de Amazonas, San Pedro de Cataniapo, 2 - ix - 1981, J. L. García, 100m (1 male MIZA).

Biology. Often collected in light traps in January and from April to October. Specimens in Colombia and Venezuela were captured in malaise traps in September, October and February.

Flights probably occur throughout the year.

Acanthostichus kirbyi Emery

Figs. 10, 24, 25, 45, 82; Map 5, p. 48

Acanthostichus kirbyi Emery, 1895:751-752, worker (Fig. 00B), BRAZIL: Mato Grosso (MCSN) [seen]. Gallardo, 1918:10; Kusnezov, 1962:131.

Description.

Worker: HL 1.05 - 1.41, HW 0.83 - 1.30, SL 0.48 - 0.68, SW 0.19 - 0.28, WL 1.26 - 1.93, PW 0.39 - 0.55, PL 0.45 - 0.69, FL 0.70 - 1.10, FW 0.26 - 0.39, SI 45 - 49, CI 79 - 92, PI 116 - 128, FI 2.64 - 2.84, SL/SW 2.41 - 2.53. Median and lateral clypeal teeth well developed; mandible often with small denticles on masticatory border (especially in larger workers); pro-mesonotal suture poorly marked; petiole longer than wide, subpetiolar process consisting of a large lobe, usually with a posteriorly directed tooth.

Female: Unknown.

Male: See discussion.

Discussion. This species is closely related to *A. serratulus*, but can be distinguished by the well developed lateral teeth on the clypeus (poorly developed in *A. serratulus*), in addition to other characteristics including a more quadrate head in *A. serratulus* (sides almost parallel), the petiole of *A. serratulus* is parallel sided and somewhat concave anteriorly, that of *A. kirbyi* is wider posteriorly and not noticeably concave, the dorsum of the petiole of *A. serratulus* is somewhat smoother than that of *A. kirbyi* (which is lightly punctate and roughened) and the sides of the petiole of *A. serratulus* have well developed carinae that are lacking in *A. kirbyi*. It differs from *A. brevicornis* in that the posterior femur is rarely incrassate and that the dorsum of the petiole is