

MZSP), Parque Nacional das Emas, 1981, K. Redford, #204 (10 workers MZCZ); Mato Grosso, Germain (1 lectotype worker MCSN. 1 worker, possibly cotype? USNM); Minas Gerais, Paraopeba, # 1669 (MZSP); Monte Azul, 8-i-1950, R. Araujo (3 workers MZSP); Pará, Mareo de Logua, 1895, Gonelle (1 worker USNM); Rondônia, Vilhena, xi-1973, M. Alvarenga, # 10595 (3 males MZSP), *sin loc.* coll. Borgmeier, # 1009 (3 workers MZSP). PERU: Madre de Dios, Río Tambopata Res, 30 air km SW Pto Maldonado, 290 m, 6-10-xi-1979, J. B. Heppner, subtropical moist forest (9 males USNM). Kempf (1972) lists Argentina: Chaco Salta and Brazil: MT.

Biology. This species has been collected with termites. They capture termites and act like *Eciton* sp., the termites escape in circular files (Willink, per. comm.). Brown (1975) gives a description of the foraging behavior of *A. kirbyi*. He and Karol Lenko found a column at midday raiding a termite nest on the floor of the forest near Benjamin Constant. The column moved mostly beneath leaf litter and collected a cache of dead termites beneath a piece of bark. A column led from the cache to a crevice in the ground under the roots of a tree, but they could not reach the nest. They saw about 50 workers which they estimated to be only a small part of the column. The workers moved rapidly and reminded them of army ants by the way they walked and moved their antennae.

***Acanthostichus laevigatus* new species**

Map 9, p. 49

Description.

Worker: HL 1.01 - 1.15, HW 0.90 - 1.05, SL 0.51 - 0.59, SW 0.15 - 0.20, WL 1.31 - 1.49, FL 0.71 - 0.85, FW 0.23 - 0.26, PW 0.40 - 0.50, PL 0.43 - 0.53, SI 51, CI 89 - 91, PI 105 - 106, FI 317 - 324, SL/SW 2.80 - 3.42. Clypeus with poorly defined lateral teeth; anterior border of scape concave; propodeal angles well formed, descending face concave; petiole subquadrate, slightly longer than broad; subpetiolar process well formed. Mandibles, head, top of mesosoma shining with scattered punctures; sides of mesosoma costulate, dorsum of petiole smooth, glossy and strongly shining, with a bluish sheen. Dark brown with scattered, erect hairs on all surfaces.

Female: Unknown.

Male: Unknown.

Discussion. The workers of this species are easily separated from all other South American species by the smooth and polished petiolar node. In addition, there are noticeable bluish reflections. The poorly developed lateral teeth suggest affinities to *A. serratulus*, the shape of the petiole suggests affinities with *A. lattkei*. The color and smoothness