

Fig. 00 A, Plate 16: Figs. 5, 6, Plate 17: Fig. 12, BOLIVIA: Misiones de Mosetenes, Río Beni (MCSN) [seen]. Kusnezov, 1962:132 (incorrect synonym of *A. fuscipennis*, see Kempf, 1964:265).

Acanthostichus serratulus var. *niger* Santschi, 1933:105, worker, ARGENTINA: Misiones (MACN) [seen] **new syn.**

Acanthostichus fuscipennis Emery, 1895:752, (misidentification, see *A. fuscipennis*).

Description.

Worker: HL 0.99 - 1.49, HL 0.88 - 1.46, SL 0.49 - 0.78, SW 0.19 - 0.24, WL 1.18 - 1.91, PW 0.40 - 0.73, PL 0.41 - 0.83, FL 0.68 - 0.94, FW 0.23 - 0.38, SI 49 - 52, CI 89 - 99, PI 93 - 120, FI 2.50 - 3.14, SL/SW 2.60 - 3.06. Median and lateral clypeal teeth poorly developed (usually absent, except in larger workers); head slightly convex posteriorly; petiole subquadrate, subpetiolar process with posteriorly directed tooth; dorsum of petiole usually moderately smooth and shining with longitudinal troughs, especially well developed near the lateral borders.

Female: HL 1.83, HW 2.10, SL 0.79, SW 0.30, EL 0.23, WL 2.63, PW 1.85, PL 0.96, FL 1.35, FW 0.50, SI 43, CI 115, PI 52, FI 2.70, SL/SW 2.63. Subdichthadiiform (Fig. 50); mandibles without teeth (except apex); frontal carinae widely separated; eyes large; malar groove apparently absent; eyes large; ocelli absent; occiput slightly concave; dorsum of mesosoma with promesonotal suture poorly developed, metanotal suture somewhat more developed; propodeal angles in form of epilaut-like carinae; petiole much wider than long (Fig. 52); posterior femur not incrassate. Mostly smooth and shining throughout, with few scattered punctures, except sides of mesosoma and petiole, (which are more heavily and deeply punctate with a few longitudinal striae), and postpetiole and gaster (which are densely and evenly punctate). Long, flexuous hairs on all surfaces, gaster with dense, short, erect pubescence. Concolorous medium brown to dark reddish brown.

Male: See distinguishing characteristics in Discussion.

Discussion. This species is closely related to *A. serratulus*, but differs in the quadrate petiole (elongate in *A. serratulus*). It is similar to *A. kirbyi*, but differs in that the clypeus is relatively wider (Fig. 13) and the two lateral teeth on the clypeus are almost always absent. The types of *A. serratulus* var. *niger* are identical to those of *A. quadratus*. My concept of the female is based on a paralectotype *A. serratulus* var. *niger* mounted on a piece of card next to the lectotype worker.

Distribution. Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina (Map 7).

Type series. *Acanthostichus quadratus*, lectotype worker (MCSN) and paralectotype subdichthadiiform female (MCSN) (here designated); Amazonas, Staudinger and [followed by illegible name]; *Acanthostichus*