

290m, 2/30-xi-1979, J. B. Heppner, (48 ♀ USNM).

Distribution.—Southern Peru, Bolivia, and adjacent western Brasil.

Discussion.—This species is at the other extreme from *C. leptocephalus* in terms of its morphology. The head is startling in view, greatly elongated and slender. The ventral surface of the head lacks erect hairs. The entire surface is shiny. The occipital angles are well differentiated from the remainder of the head. This is one of the most fascinating ants from the Neotropical region, a true jewel in the genus *Camponotus*.

Biology.—Unknown. This species is relatively common. A rather minor effort in Peru would result in the collection of workers and males and reveal what would be expected to be an interesting story about this unusual species.

*Camponotus (Myrmostenus) postangulatus*  
Emery, **new status**  
(Fig. 6; Map 1)

*Camponotus longipilis* var. *postangulata*  
Emery, 1911:225, female, PERU, Huánuco: Pachitea (MCSN) [seen].

*Camponotus (Myrmostenus) longipilis* var. *postangulatus*: Emery, 1925:161.

Diagnosis.—This species is very similar to *C. longipilis*, but can be separated easily as the occipital angles are well differentiated, and there are no erect hairs on the ventral surface of the head. The surface of the clypeus is strongly convex with a well differentiated clypeal carina.

Description.—Female measurements (mm): HL 3.62, HW 2.00, SL 2.84, EL 0.76, clypeal length 1.30, clypeal width 0.96. Indices: SI 78, CI 55, clypeal index 74.

Mandible with 6 poorly defined teeth; clypeus strongly convex with well developed carina; clypeal border weakly concave; scape extending past posterior border of head; head somewhat flattened when viewed in profile, shape identical to that of *C. longipilis*, except for presence of occip-

ital angles; vertex concave, with well developed occipital angles; maxillary and labial palps as in *C. longipilis*; mesosoma and petiole as in *C. longipilis*.

Hairs; decumbent pubescence and sculpture as in *C. longipilis*.

Type series.—Holotype ♀, Pachitea, Peru, Stdg; *longipilis* var. *postangulata* Emery (MCSN) [seen].

Material examined.—Holotype ♀.

Distribution.—Central Peru.

Discussion.—This species is closely related to *C. longipilis*, but is distinct enough to be regarded as a valid species. In addition, the type locality for both species is the same. The characters in the key and in the diagnoses of the two species should be sufficient to separate the two species.

Biology.—Unknown.

*Camponotus (Myrmostenus)*  
*sphenocephalus* Emery  
(Fig. 4; Map 4)

*Camponotus sphenocephalus* Emery, 1911: 225, female, PERU, Huánuco: Pachitea (MCSN) [seen].

*Camponotus (Myrmamblysis) sphenocephalus*: Forel, 1914:272.

*Camponotus (Myrmostenus) sphenocephalus*: Emery, 1920:260.

Diagnosis.—This species has a strongly and densely punctate head, a strongly convex clypeus with well developed median carina, with numerous erect, coarse hairs on the underside of the head. The head is strongly narrowed posteriorly, with a rounded vertex. It is not closely related to any of the other known species, but is most similar to *C. longipilis* and *C. postangulatus*.

Description.—Female measurements (mm): HL 3.51–3.66, HW 1.78–1.96, SL 2.86–3.06, EL 0.78–0.81, clypeal length 1.34–1.36, clypeal width 0.93–0.95. Indices: SI 80–84, CI 51–54, clypeal index 68–70.

Mandible with 6 teeth; clypeus strongly convex with well defined carina; anterior