

Nemognatha minuta Borchmann

Nemognatha minuta Borchmann, in Titchback, Fauna Peru, II, 1951, p. 303

Sued-Peru: Antiguaipa bei Chala, 200 m, 16.I.1952, leg. W. Weyrauch (2 Exemplare); Capac bei Chala, 250 m, 7.XII.1951, leg. W. Weyrauch (6 Exemplare).

Borchmann beschrieb die Art auf Grund eines einzigen Stüekes aus Peru: Ocana (2600 m). Die von Weyrauch gesammelten Exemplare stimmen mit der Beschreibung gut ueberein.

Cissites maculata Swed. ab. **apicalis** Perty

Horla apicalis Perty, Del. Anim. Art. bras., 1830, p. 66, T. 13, F. 14.

Peru: Valle Chanchamayo, 1600 m, I.IV.1939, leg. W. Weyrauch (1 Maennchen); Nord-Peru: Rio Chusgon, 1600 m, II. 1940, leg. W. Weyrauch (1 Weibchen).

Aus Peru war bisher nur die Stammform bekannt; diese sehr charakteristische und leicht kenntliche Form ist fuer die Fauna von Peru neu.

Miscellaneous Studies on Neotropical Ants (Hym., Formicidae)

By Walter W. Kempf, O.F.M., Convento S. Francisco, São Paulo

(With 47 text-figures)

Contents**Introduction****Subfamily Ponerinae Lepeletier**

Ectatomma planidens Borgmeier

Gnamptogenys nana, n. sp.

Trachymesopus compressinodis (Borgmeier), n. stat.

Trachymesopus gilberti, n. sp.

Trachymesopus lunaris (Emery)

Trachymesopus stigma (Fabricius)

Subfamily Myrmicinae Lepeletier

Pogonomyrmex (Ephebomyrmex) naegelii Forel

= *P. (E.) venezuelensis* Weber, n. syn.

= *P. (E.) venezuelensis rapununi* Weber, n. syn.

Hylomyrma reitteri (Mayr)

= *H. goeldii* (Forel), n. syn.

Hylomyrma balzani (Emery)

= *H. speciosa* (Borgmeier), n. syn.

Pheidole gertrudae Forel

= *Megalomyrmex (Wheelimyrmex) humilis* Borgmeier, n. syn.

Monomorium (Xeromyrmex) saltonis (Linné)

Procrystocerus victoris, n. sp.

Paracryptocerus (Harnedia) adolphi (Emery)

Paracryptocerus (Harnedia) frigidus, n. sp.

Glamyromyrmex appretiatius Borgmeier

Glamyromyrmex aztecus, n. sp.

Key to the species of *Glamyromyrmex*

Gynnomymyrmex abditus, n. sp.

Gynnomymyrmex dentinasis, n. sp.

Key to the species of *Gynnomymyrmex*

Stegomyrmex manni M. R. Smith

Subfamily Formicinae Lepeletier

Camponotus (Tanacomyrmex) pallescens Mayr

Camponotus (Myrmohirix) sericeatus Mayr

Camponotus (Myrmosphincta) reinaldi, n. sp.

Camponotus (Hypercolobopsis) paradoxus Mayr

= *C. (H.) paradoxus janitor* Forel, n. syn.

Camponotus (Hypercolobopsis) divergens Mayr

Camponotus (Myrmobrachys) propinquus Mayr

= *C. (M.) parisi* Forel, n. syn.

Camponotus (Myrmobrachys) scissus Mayr

Camponotus (Myrmecrynota) linnaei Forel

Bibliography

through the Antilles as far south as southeastern Brazil (São Paulo) and northern Argentina (Formosa). It is also found in Pacific region, viz. in New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji Islands, Aru, Philippines, China and Samoa. (cf. Wilson, 1958, p. 315-316).

In the Neotropical region the extension of the range south of the Amazon river is still unpublished. For this reason I add the following new locality records based upon material from my collection (WWK and CTB):

Brazil, Amapá Territory: Serra do Navio (K. Lenko leg.), Rio Amapari (J. Lane leg.); Pará State: Rio Cumíná (A. J. Sampaio leg.), Jacareacanga (M. Alvarenga leg.); Amazonas State: Itacoatiara (Mann & Baker leg.); Pernambuco State: Recife (L. Lima Castro leg.), Tapera (B. Pickel leg.); Goiás State: Campinas (Goiânia) (J. S. Schwarmaier leg.), Aragarças (H. Sick leg.); Mato Grosso: Rondonópolis (C. Gilbert & R. Mueller leg.), Poconé (C. Valette leg.); São Paulo State: Agudos (W. W. Kempf leg.), São José do Rio Preto (J. Lane leg.).
Argentina, Formosa Province: lug. Juarez (N. Kusnezov leg.).

Subfamily Myrmicinae Lepeletier

Pogonomyrmex (Ephebomyrmex) naegelii Forel

Pogonomyrmex naegelii Forel, 1886, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. (C.R.) 30: 41-42 (Worker, Brazil: Rio de Janeiro).
Pogonomyrmex (Ephebomyrmex) venezuelensis Weber, 1943, Bol. Ent. Venez. 2: 69-71, fig. 2 (Worker, Venezuela: Llanos north of Soledad, nr. Ciudad Bolívar).—*N. o. v. S. y. n.*
Pogonomyrmex (Ephebomyrmex) venezuelensis rupununi Weber, 1943, Bol. Ent. Venez. 2: 71 (Worker; British Guiana: Rupununi Savannah).—*N. o. v. S. y. n.*

This common species has a much greater distribution than that indicated by the hitherto published data. For this reason, I decided to give following locality list, drawn up from specimens in my collection (CTB, WWK).

Argentina, Chaco: R. Sacnz Peña (N. Kusnezov); Misiones: Loreto (N. Kusnezov).

Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul State: Erechim (G. Mazurana), Nova Petrópolis (Buck & Hansen), Três Arroios (A. Kops); Santa Catarina State: Blumenau (R. Mueller), Florianópolis (R. Mueller), Gaspar (R. Mueller), Nova Teutônia (F. Plaumann); Paraná State: Rio Negro (M. Witte), Rolândia (W. W. Kempf); São Paulo State: Agudos (W. W. Kempf), Barueri (K. Lenko), Campos do Jordão (W. W. Kempf), Guaratinguetá (L. Wzorek), Ilhabela (E. Garbe), Ito (F. S. Pereira), Mairiporã (W. W. Kempf), São Paulo (A. Carvalho, W. W. Kempf, H. Luederwaldt), São Sebastião (B. Fiedlermann), Teodoro Sampaio (O. P. Forattini); Rio de Janeiro State: Itatiaia (J. F. Zikán), Jardim

Prinavera (U. Kohnen), Mendes (H. Eidmann), Petrópolis (W. W. Kempf); Guanabara State: Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Corcovado (T. Borgmeier), Tijuca Mts. (C. A. C. Seabra); Minas Gerais State: Arassuaí (P. Thiemann), Gov. Valadares (K. Lenko), Mons. Paulo (V. dos Santos), Palмира (T. Borgmeier), Pirapora (E. Garbe), Tiradentes (R. Mueller); Goiás State: Anápolis (W. W. Kempf), Goiandira (W. W. Kempf), Goiânia (J. S. Schwarmaier); Mato Grosso State: Campo Grande (Gilbert & Mueller, M. Alvarenga), Chapada (C. Amann), Poconé (C. Valette), Rondonópolis (Gilbert & Mueller); Espírito Santo State: S. Teresa (O. Conde); Bahia State: S. Salvador (G. Bondar); Pará State: Rio Cumíná (A. J. Sampaio).
Bolívia, Santa Cruz: S. Ignacio de Velasco (M. Fuss).
Peru, Oaxapampa, 1600 m (W. Weyrauch).

This common ant tolerates different climates and altitudes, but lives and nests in the open fields, in the soil.

Synonymical note.—The description and figure of *P. venezuelensis* Weber fits exactly the widespread *naegelii*. In the original diagnosis, Dr. Weber failed to differentiate *venezuelensis* from other known species of the group. Dr. Brown, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, compared a *venezuelensis* syntype with *naegelii* samples from southern and central Brazil and from Peru, and found no difference, both forms being identical and consequently synonyms. The same applies to the race *rupununi* Weber (1943), attached to *venezuelensis* and described upon a lone worker from British Guiana. Although not having seen the latter specimen, both Dr. Brown and myself also agree in this case of synonymy.

Hylomyrma Forel, 1912

Pogonomyrmex (Hylomyrma) Forel, 1912, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. 20: 16 (Type of the subgenus: *P. r. columbianus* Forel, 1912, by original designation).
Lundella Emery, 1915, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, p. 191 (Type of the genus: *Tetramorium reitteri* Mayr, 1887, by original designation). — Emery, 1922, Gen. Ins., Subf. Myrmicinae, fasc. 174, p. 292.
Hylomyrma Wheeler, 1922, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15: 66n (Brown, 1953, Breviora Mus. Comp. Zool., n. 13, p. 3 (Syn)).

Several ill-differentiated or poorly diagnosed genera in the subfamily Myrmicinae have caused a great deal of confusion and produced a number of partly still undetected synonymy. One of these cases was recently settled by Brown (1953), who pointed out that *Lundella* Emery is nothing but a junior synonym of *Hylomyrma* Forel.

Having seen the types and a large number of additional specimens of *reitteri* (Mayr), the types of *speciosa* (Borgmeier), many specimens of what is doubtless *balzani* Emery, and a few specimens of an unidentified species from Central America, I am now in a position to formulate a stricter generic diagnosis and to clear up a part of the species-level synonymy.