

pseudomyrmecine ants, the head is positioned so that its anterolateral margins (above the mandibular insertions) are in the same focal plane as the occipital margin (see Fig. 6). The head length (HL) which is measured in such a view includes the median clypeal lobe, but the axis of measurement is not unduly altered by a strong anterodorsal protrusion of the fronto-clypeal complex as occurs, for example, in some *Tetraponera*. As a result, HL is slightly less than the "maximum critical" head length (Brown, 1953), but it and other measurements which are taken in a full-face view of the head are more appropriate for comparisons across the entire subfamily.

For *Pseudomyrmex* workers and queens a full-face, frontal view of the head is roughly equivalent to positioning the median ocellus and the frontal carinae in the same plane of view (while turning the head so that the maximum possible head width is achieved). Such a positioning rule does not usually work in *Tetraponera*, due to discrepancies in head shape and the frequent lack of ocelli in workers.

In discussions below, the *antennal sclerite* is the sclerite which encircles the antennal fossa. In most ants, the inner margin of the antennal sclerite is developed as a *median lobe* (Fig. 3) which is raised dorsolaterally and often covers part of the basal condyle of the antenna. In pseudomyrmecine ants these same median lobes typically fuse with the frontal carinae anteromedially (Fig. 3); in many other ants the frontal carinae are themselves expanded laterally to form frontal lobes which cover the median lobes of the antennal sclerites.

The following is a list of measurements used in this and other continuing studies of pseudomyrmecine ants. Explanatory illustrations of some of these measurements are found in Ward (1985); see also Figs. 1–5 of this paper.

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| HW | Head width: maximum width of head, including the eyes, measured in full-face dorsal view. |
| VW | Vertex width: width of the posterior portion of the head (vertex), measured along a line drawn through the lateral ocelli, with the head in full-face, dorsal view (see Fig. 1 in Ward [1985]). |
| HL | Head length: midline length of head proper, measured in full-face, dorsal view, from the anterior clypeal margin to the midpoint of a line drawn across the occipital margin. |
| EL | Eye length: length of compound eye, measured with the head in full-face, dorsal view. |
| OD | Ocellar distance: distance from the middle of the median ocellus to the midpoint of a line drawn between the lateral ocelli, measured with the head in full-face dorsal view (see Fig. 1 in Ward [1985]). |
| OOD | Oculo-ocellar distance: distance from the middle of the median ocellus to the midpoint of a line drawn across the posterior margins of the compound eyes, measured with the head in full-face, dorsal view (see Fig. 1 in Ward [1985]) (this distance is negative in value if the posterior margin of the compound eye exceeds the median ocellus). |