

***P. subtilissimus* group**

*spiculus* Ward, *subtilissimus* (Emery), *tenuissimus* (Emery), *villosus* Ward.

***P. tenuis* group**

*boopis* (Roger), *denticollis* (Emery), *tenuis* (Fabricius), *termitarius* (F. Smith).

***P. viduus* group**

*concolor* (F. Smith), *cordobensis* (Forel), *coronatus* (Wheeler), *dendroicus* (Forel), *endophytus* (Forel), *kuenckeli* (Emery), *malignus* (Wheeler), *nigrescens* (Forel), *opacior* (Forel), *rurenabaquensis* (Wheeler & Mann), *symbioticus* (Forel), *tachigaliae* (Forel), *triplaridis* (Forel), *triplarinus* (Weddell), *viduus* (F. Smith).

***Incertae sedis***

*antiguanus* (Enzmann), *brunnipes* (Enzmann), *costaricensis* (Enzmann), *depressus* (Forel), *duckei* (Forel), *fervidus* (F. Smith), *filiformis* (Fabricius), *gebelli* (Forel), *goeldii* (Forel), *haytianus* (Forel), *laevifrons* Ward, *mandibularis* (Spinola), *oki* (Forel), *perboscii* (Guérin), *rufomedius* (F. Smith), *santschii* (Enzmann), *subater* (Wheeler & Mann), *voytowskii* (Enzmann), *weberi* (Enzmann), *wheeleri* (Enzmann).

## TAXONOMIC TREATMENT OF *PSEUDOMYRMEX OCULATUS* AND *SUBTILISSIMUS* GROUPS

### *PSEUDOMYRMEX OCULATUS* GROUP

**Introduction**

*Diagnosis (worker).*— Small to medium-size species (HW 0.47–0.98), head longer than broad, often markedly so (CI 0.61–0.88), with medium to large eyes (REL 0.48–0.61); mandibles with external and basal margins parallel or diverging slightly (MD1/MD2 0.87–1.00); basal margin of mandibles with a single distal tooth, masticatory margin with five or (less commonly) six teeth; frontal carinae subcontiguous (FCI 0.017–0.047), fusing anterolaterally with the antennal sclerites, so that in lateral view the frontal carinae do not form a continuous curve with the clypeus (Fig. 17) (in contrast to the *P. subtilissimus* group, see below and Fig. 19); median lobe of clypeus tectiform, notably produced anteriorly, the anterior margin sharp-edged and weakly flared (Figs. 14–16); in dorsal view anterior margin of median clypeal lobe convex and laterally rounded; petiolar node relatively short and high (PLI 0.67–1.06), anterior peduncle not conspicuously developed. Head and mesosoma at least partly punctate, and usually with substantial areas of the integument opaque or subopaque. Erect pilosity conspicuous on most parts of body, including the antennae, legs, head, and dorsum of mesosoma. Body covered with light to moderate density of fine pubescence. Palpal formula: 6,3 (reduced to 5,3 in *P. eduardi*, *P. pisinnus*, and in some individuals of *P. caeciliae* and *P. urbanus*; these species are among the smallest in the group).