

*Worker measurements (n=9).*— HL 0.96–1.04, HW 0.69–0.75, MFC 0.018–0.024, CI 0.70–0.76, OI 0.55–0.58, REL 0.55–0.58, REL2 0.76–0.80, OOI 0.13–0.53, VI 0.80–0.86, FCI 0.024–0.034, SI 0.45–0.46, SI2 0.58–0.60, FI 0.47–0.53, PDI 1.32–1.58, MPI 0.040–0.055, NI 0.59–0.64, PLI 0.83–0.92, PWI 0.63–0.71, PPWI 1.18–1.43.

*Worker diagnosis.*— Medium-sized species (HW 0.69–0.75), with elongate head and eyes (Fig. 13a; CI 0.70–0.76, REL2 0.76–0.80); sides of head slightly convex, occipital margin weakly concave in full-face view; second and third funicular segments broader than long (FLI 1.49–1.69, n=5). Fore femur relatively broad; metanotal groove of moderate depth but not long; basal face of propodeum flat to slightly convex, not notably raised above level of mesonotum, longer than the declivitous face into which it rounds rather suddenly (the basal and declivitous faces of the propodeum form a distinct obtuse angle in some individuals). Petiolar node relatively short and high (Fig. 13b; see metrics), with a conspicuous, rounded subpetiolar process; postpetiole broader than long.

Mandibles striate with scattered punctures. Head and pronotum densely punctate and opaque (weakly sublucid in the centre of the pronotum); remainder of mesosoma punctate or coriaceous-imbricate, and subopaque. Petiole, postpetiole, and gaster subopaque to weakly shining, with numerous fine piligerous punctures. Fine erect pilosity and appressed pubescence common over most of the body, including the mesosoma dorsum. Medium brown, apices of appendages (antennae, legs) lighter in color; mandibles pale luteous.

*Comments.*— This species evidently is related closely to *P. elongatus*, from which it differs primarily in size (HW >0.68). The head is even more densely punctate and opaque than in most *P. elongatus* workers, the basal face of the propodeum tends to be relatively longer (compare PDI values), and the subpetiolar process is perhaps a little better developed than in *P. elongatus*. The punctate opaque head, elongate eyes (REL2 >0.76), relatively broad fore femur, and high, rounded petiole (PLI >0.82), distinguish *P. alustratus* from *P. cubaensis*, the only species with which it overlaps substantially in size.

*Biology.*— Essentially nothing is known about the biology of *P. alustratus*. Two workers from Sotileja, Peru were foraging on *Ochroma*.

*Material Examined.*— Type material listed above plus the following: PERU Junín: Valle Chanchamayo, 800m (Weyrauch) (MZSP); *Madre de Dios*: Sotileja, jct. Rio Manu & R. Sotileja (D.W. Davidson) (PSWC).

*Pseudomyrmex caeciliae* (Forel), *stat. nov.*

(Figures 23, 24, 28, 29, 30)

*Pseudomyrma eduardi* race *caeciliae* Forel, 1913: 214. Two syntype workers, Patulul, Guatemala (Peper) (MHNG) [Examined]. One worker here designated LECTOTYPE.

*Worker measurements (n=26).*— HL 0.73–0.91, HW 0.51–0.61, MFC 0.012–0.023, CI 0.67–0.74, OI 0.52–0.60, REL 0.48–0.55, REL2 0.72–0.81, OOI 0.22–0.80, VI 0.73–0.91, FCI 0.021–0.041, SI 0.42–0.49, SI2 0.55–0.63, FI 0.45–0.51, PDI 0.91–1.45, MPI 0.048–0.084, NI 0.55–0.63, PLI 0.79–0.91, PWI 0.61–0.74, PPWI 1.09–1.39.

*Worker diagnosis.*— Small species (HW 0.51–0.61) with elongate eyes (REL2 0.72–0.81); ocelli relatively well-separated, OD/HW > 0.127; sides of head subparallel, rounding into the occipital margin, the latter flat to weakly concave, in full-face view; second and third funicular segments broader than long, usually notably so (FLI 1.23–1.72, n=5). Fore femur relatively broad; metanotal groove well marked; basal face of propodeum flat to weakly convex, often raised perceptibly above the level of the mesonotum; basal face rounding into declivitous face of propodeum, to which it is subequal or slightly greater in length (see PDI values). Petiole relatively short and high (PLI >0.79), with an anteroventral process, variously developed; postpetiole of typical dimensions, broader than long.