and declivitous faces of propodeum often marked laterally by a slight angle, which continues as weak margination flanking the flat declivitous face. Petiole (Fig. 9b) apendunculate with a well-developed anteroventral process, the node high and broadly rounded in lateral view, rather broad in dorsal view (see petiolar indices); lateral margination of petiolar node more marked than in most other species of the *oculatus* group; postpetiole notably broader than long.

Mandibles striato-punctate; head densely punctate, subopaque, upper third becoming sublucid due to shiny interspaces between the punctures (which are separated by 0.25 to 1.0 their diameters); mesosoma punctate to coriarious-imbricate, the mesonotum and centre and sides of pronotum sublucid, remainder mostly opaque. Petiole, postpetiole, and gaster sublucid, the lustre subdued by numerous fine piligerous punctures and associated pubescence. Fine erect pilosity and appressed pubescence common on most of the body, including mesosoma dorsum; the pilosity a little longer and denser than is typical for the *oculatus* group. Light to medium castaneous brown, the gaster and femora darker brown (variably so), with varying degrees of modest infuscation of the mesosoma; mandibles paler, luteous brown.

Comments.— The combination of large size (HW > 0.84) and petiole shape (node longer than high, broadly rounded in lateral view) separates *P. cretus* from all other species except *P. curacaensis*. *P. cretus* and *P. curacaensis* appear to be sister species; their males both possess unusually lengthened palpal segments and shortened antennal segments, conditions not known to occur in other members of the *P. oculatus* group

The worker of *P. cretus* averages larger in size than that of *P. curacaensis*, and in the region of size overlap (HW 0.85–0.90) it possesses a broader head, shorter eyes, and longer scapes (see Figs. 26, 27, and worker key). The two species have not been collected sympatrically, *P. cretus* being known from Guatemala and Costa Rica, *P. curacaensis* from Panama and most of South America. It is possible that intermediate populations will be located in Central America, and the name *P. cretus* would then become a junior subjective synonym of *P. curacaensis*, but the Panama collections of *P. curacaensis* which I have examined do not approach *P. cretus* in size or head shape.

Biology.— The available records suggest that *P. cretus* is an inhabitant of tropical dry forest. Colonies have been collected in dead twigs of *Gliricidia sepium* and *Schoepfia* sp. at the type locality (Santa Rosa National Park, Costa Rica). At the same locality workers were observed foraging on low vegetation and visiting extrafloral nectaries of *Croton*. Workers collected at Estrella, Costa Rica (J. Longino leg.) appeared to be nesting in a dead fence post.

Material Examined.— Type material listed above, plus the following (JTLC, LACM, MZSP, PSWC):

COSTA RICA *Guanacaste*: 5 km S. Liberia (D. H. Janzen); La Cruz, 250 m (J.T. Longino); Palo Verde (D. E. Gill; C. M. Herrera); Santa Rosa Natl. Park (L. Gillespie; D. H. Janzen); Santa Rosa Natl. Park, 100 m (J. T. Longino); *Puntarenas*: Estrella, 300m (J. T. Longino); Pita, 200m (J. T. Longino).

GUATEMALA *Retalhuleu*: N edge Champerico (D. H. Janzen); 2 mi. NE Champerico (D. H. Janzen).

Pseudomyrmex cubaensis (Forel)
(Figures 22, 28, 29)

Pseudomyrma elongata var. *cubaensis* Forel, 1901b: 342. Holotype (unique syntype) worker, Bahia Honda, Cuba (M. J. Schmitt) (MHNG) [Examined].

Pseudomyrma elongata var. *cubaensis* Forel; Forel, 1913: 215. [Description of queen].