

*Pseudomyrmex elongata*; Creighton (nec Mayr), 1955: 18. (partim) [Synonymy of *P. cubaensis* under *P. elongatus*].

*Pseudomyrmex cubaensis* (Forel); Ward, 1985: 226. [Revalidated as a distinct species].

*Worker measurements, Florida and Caribbean (cubaensis s.s.)* (n=24).— HL 0.89–1.02, HW 0.65–0.73, MFC 0.017–0.029, CI 0.71–0.75, OI 0.52–0.58, REL 0.47–0.51, REL2 0.65–0.71, OOI 0.41–0.95, VI 0.74–0.84, FCI 0.024–0.044, SI 0.44–0.48, SI2 0.64–0.74, FI 0.42–0.48, PDI 1.09–1.44, MPI 0.038–0.084, NI 0.53–0.63, PLI 0.67–0.78, PWI 0.55–0.71, PPWI 1.01–1.28.

*Worker measurements, mainland Latin America (n=31)*.— HL 0.82–1.06, HW 0.65–0.78, MFC 0.015–0.031, CI 0.69–0.79, OI 0.53–0.60, REL 0.50–0.56, REL2 0.66–0.76, OOI 0.16–0.73, VI 0.75–0.86, FCI 0.022–0.044, SI 0.44–0.50, SI2 0.60–0.72, FI 0.41–0.50, PDI 1.12–1.51, MPI 0.038–0.066, NI 0.54–0.68, PLI 0.75–0.88, PWI 0.57–0.71, PPWI 1.13–1.36.

*Worker diagnosis (cubaensis s.s.)*.— Medium-sized species (HW 0.65–0.73), with elongate head and relatively short eyes (REL 0.47–0.51); sides of head shallowly convex, occipital margin flat to slightly concave, in frontal view; funicular segments II and III broader than long. Fore femur only moderately swollen; metanotal groove conspicuously impressed; basal face of propodeum more or less flat, raised slightly or not at all above level of mesonotum, rounding gently into the declivitous face which it exceeds in length. Petiole apendiculate, with a conspicuous anteroventral process (blunt or tooth-like), node rather long relative to its height (see metrics), and with gentle dorsolateral margination; postpetiole slightly longer than broad.

Mandibles striato-punctate; head (Fig. 22) densely punctate, subopaque to sublucid, with rather conspicuous shiny interspaces between the punctures on the upper third of the head, especially between the ocelli and the compound eye and immediately posterior to the eye. Mesosoma punctate to coriarius-imbricate, subopaque, with sublucid areas on the side of the pronotum and centre of the pronotum and mesonotum; petiolar node sublucid, especially its posterior face; postpetiole and gaster sublucid, covered with numerous fine piligerous punctures. Fine erect pilosity and appressed pubescence covering most of body, including mesosoma dorsum. Medium to dark brown, the antennae, mandibles, and tarsi lighter in color.

*Comments*.— The above description applies to the populations of *P. cubaensis* inhabiting Florida and the Caribbean. Elsewhere, in Mexico, Central America, and South America is a variable array of *cubaensis*-like populations which I currently treat as conspecific with the Caribbean form. Workers in these mainland populations tend to have longer eyes and a shorter and higher petiole (compare REL, REL2, and PLI in the lists of measurements given above). They also tend to be lighter in color, especially in South America where some populations contain rather large orange-brown workers, quite different in appearance from Caribbean *P. cubaensis*. Taken together as a whole, however, these mainland populations overlap in size, shape, and color with the more typical *P. cubaensis*, and I find no clear discontinuities in the available (largely worker-based) material. Future work involving the analysis of queens, males, or biochemical characters might well reveal several cryptic species.

*P. cubaensis (s.l.)* can be diagnosed minimally by the combination of medium size (HW 0.65–0.78); a punctate-sublucid head; relatively short eyes (REL2 0.65–0.76); moderately broad fore femur (FI 0.41–0.50); and petiole with rounded dorsolateral margination. The largest workers of *P. cubaensis (s.l.)* from South America overlap in size with the smallest workers of *P. curacaensis*; they are distinguished from the latter by the possession of a broader fore femur, longer head, flatter occipital margin, shorter funicular segments, and gentler dorsolateral margination of the petiole (see discussion under *P. curacaensis*). At the lower limits