

*Biology*.— I collected colonies of *P. eduardi* in dead twigs of *Conocarpus erectus* and *Avicennia germinans* in mangrove in Venezuela. Other biological collection data include: in tree fall, wet forest (Costa Rica), dead stem of beach tree (Manaus, Brazil), in rain forest (Huánuco, Peru).

*Material examined* (CKIC, FFIC, INPA, IZAV, JTLC, KWJC, LACM, MCZC, MHNG, MNHN, MZSP, PSWC, USNM, WPMC, WWBC).—

BOLIVIA *Beni*: Cavinás (W. M. Mann); *La Paz*: Lower Rio Madidi (W. M. Mann); *Pando*: Abuna (W. M. Mann).

BRAZIL *AM*: Praia Grande, Rio Negro, Manaus (W. W. Benson); Rio Tarumá Mirim-Igapó (J. Adis); Tarumá-Mirim (J. Adis); km. 27, ZF-3, near Manaus (W. W. Benson); *MS*: Imbirussú-Corumbá (K. Lenko); *PA*: Tucuruí (R. B. Neto; W. L. Overal); *RD*: "Ji-Paraná/Gleba G. II-Perdida" (J. Arias).

COLOMBIA *Cauca*: Popayán (W. & E. MacKay); *Cundinamarca*: Medina (F. Fernández); *Magdalena*: Gairaca, Parque Tayrona (C. Kugler); *Meta*: Carimagua, 370 m (M. Corn); Villavicencio (W. & E. MacKay).

COSTA RICA "Costa Rica" (P. Serre); *Heredia*: 3 km S Pto. Viejo, 50 m (J. T. Longino).

JAMAICA Kingston (A. Forel); St. Eliz., Pedro Cross, 230 m (J. T. Longino); St. James, Porto Bello, 75 m (J. T. Longino); Trelawny, Green Park, 0–150 m (J. T. Longino).

PANAMA *Panamá*: Matías Hernández (N. L. H. Krauss).

PERU *Huánuco*: Panguana, 220 m (M. Verhaagh).

VENEZUELA *Anzotégui*: 1 km S El Hatillo, <5 m (P. S. Ward); *Aragua*: El Limon, 480 m (C. J. Rosales); *Bolívar*: Ciudad Bolívar (N. A. Weber); *Cojedes*: Jabillal (H. Romero); *Dto. Federal*: Caracas, Jardín Botánica (G. Morillo); *Guárico*: Est. Exp. Los Llanos, 27 km S Calabozo (C. R. F. Brandão); *Sucre*: 2 km W Cumana (D. H. Janzen); nr. Cumana (D. H. Janzen); *T. F. Delta Amacuro?*: "Orinoco Delta" (N. A. Weber).

### *Pseudomyrmex elongatus* (Mayr)

(Figures 6, 14, 15, 20, 21)

*Pseudomyrma elongata* Mayr, 1870:413. Syntype worker, S. Fe de Bogota, Colombia (Schaufuss) (NHMV) [Examined]; here designated as LECTOTYPE.

*Pseudomyrma elongata* var. *tandem* Forel, 1906:228. Syntype workers, El Hiquito, near San Mateo, Costa Rica (P. Biolley) (MHNG) [Examined] [Synonymy by Creighton, 1955: 18; here confirmed].

*Pseudomyrma allidiorae* Wheeler, 1942: 157. Syntype workers, queen, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama (W. M. Wheeler) (LACM, MCZC) [Examined]. One syntype worker in MCZC here designated LECTOTYPE. *Syn. nov.*

*Pseudomyrma allidora* Enzmann, 1945:77. Syntype workers, queen, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama (W. M. Wheeler) (LACM, MCZC) [Examined] [Objective synonym of *P. allidiorae* Wheeler; Brown, 1949:42]

*Worker measurements* ( $n=55$ ).— HL 0.73–0.93, HW 0.56–0.68, MFC 0.011–0.027, CI 0.66–0.79, OI 0.50–0.59, REL 0.53–0.59, REL2 0.73–0.82, OOI 0.04–0.67, VI 0.75–0.90, FCI 0.019–0.047, SI 0.42–0.48, SI2 0.54–0.63, FI 0.43–0.56, PDI 1.06–1.44, MPI 0.032–0.070, NI 0.54–0.65, PLI 0.79–1.09, PWI 0.62–0.87, PPWI 1.09–1.48.

*Worker diagnosis*.— Similar to *P. caeciliae* (*q.v.*), but averaging larger in size with longer eyes in relation to head length (Fig. 6; compare HW, HL, and REL); ocellar distance variable (OD/HW 0.097–0.165). Clypeus as in Figs. 14 and 15. Basal face of propodeum tending to be less elevated above level of mesonotum (compared to *P. caeciliae*) and usually meeting the declivitous face at a sharper angle. Head densely punctate and predominantly opaque; punctures on upper half of head mostly contiguous, separated by half their diameters or less (except for a thin shiny margin about 0.010 to 0.020 mm wide immediately posterior to the compound eye). Mesosoma punctate to coriarius-imbriate, the central areas more heavily sculptured and less shiny than in *P. caeciliae*.

*Comments*.— *P. elongatus* is a common and widespread species whose key features are its relatively small size (HW 0.56–0.68); densely punctate and