

Comments.— This small, slender species is easily recognized by the combination of small size, elongate head, long basal face of propodeum, and low petiole (see worker key and description above). The short scapes (relative to head length), sublucid appearance, and light orange-brown color are also distinctive.

Biology.— The type series was collected in a dry stem of *Eupatorium* sp. The Peruvian specimens are from primary rain forest.

Material examined.— Type material listed above plus the following (USNM, PSWC):

PERU Huánuco: Panguana, 220 m, 9°37'S, 74°56'W (M. Verhaagh); *Madre de Dios*: Rio Tambopata Res., 30 km SW Pto. Maldonado, 290 m, 12°50'S, 69°20'W (T. L. Erwin *et al.*).

Pseudomyrmex schuppi (Forel)

(Figure 8)

Pseudomyrma schuppi Forel, 1901a:298. Syntype workers, São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Schupp) (MCSN, MZSP, NHMV) [Examined].

Pseudomyrma schuppi var. *confusior* Forel, 1901a:299. Syntype workers, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Schupp) (MHNG) [Examined] [Synonymy by Kempf, 1961:380; here confirmed].

Pseudomyrma schuppi var. *geraensis* Forel, 1912:23. Syntype workers, Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil (Sampaio) (MHNG) [Examined] [Synonymy by Kempf, 1961:380; here confirmed].

Pseudomyrmex schuppi (Forel); Kempf, 1961:380 [Differentiating characters of worker and queen.]

Worker measurements ($n = 14$).— HL 0.96–1.18, HW 0.82–0.93, MFC 0.023–0.038, CI 0.79–0.88, OI 0.55–0.64, REL 0.52–0.56, REL2 0.62–0.67, OOI 0.23–0.60, VI 0.75–0.84, FCI 0.026–0.042, SI 0.45–0.48, SI2 0.68–0.76, FI 0.39–0.45, PDI 1.16–1.34, MPI 0.037–0.053, NI 0.53–0.62, PLI 0.94–1.07, PWI 0.85–0.99, PPWI 1.32–1.60.

Worker diagnosis.— Relatively large species (HW 0.82–0.93), with broad head (CI 0.79–0.89), and eyes of moderate size; sides of head broadly convex, rounding into the occipital margin which varies from flat to slightly concave; funicular segments II and III about as long as broad (FLI 1.71–2.12, $n=9$). Fore femur, metanotal groove, propodeum, and postpetiole similar to those of *P. oculatus* (*q.v.*), except basal and declivitous faces of propodeum tend to be more clearly differentiated. Petiolar node (Fig. 8) high and broadly rounded in lateral view (PLI 0.94–1.07), very broad in dorsal view (PWI 0.85–0.99), with relatively strong dorsolateral margination; anteroventral process of petiole conspicuous, tooth-like, often bluntly recurved.

Head densely punctate, opaque; mesosoma obscurely punctate to coriarius-imbricate, opaque to subopaque; petiole, postpetiole, and gaster subopaque, covered with numerous fine piligerous punctures. Erect pilosity and appressed pubescence common and conspicuous on most parts of the body including the mesosoma dorsum. Body medium to dark brown, the antennae and tarsi (and sometimes mandibles and promesonotum) lighter in color.

Comments.— *P. schuppi* is diagnosed minimally by its relatively large size (HW > 0.81) and high, broad petiole (PLI > 0.93, PWI > 0.84) whose dorsum is smoothly rounded in lateral profile. Also characteristic of *P. schuppi* are the conspicuous elevation of the basal face of the propodeum above the level of the mesonotum and the posterior displacement of the postpetiolar node as seen in lateral view. These last two features are shared with *P. oculatus*, from which *P. schuppi* is distinguished by petiole shape (see above and compare Figs. 7 and 8) and differences in relative eye length (compare REL2).

Biology.— I have no field experience with this species and the museum material which I have examined contains no biological information. Luederwaldt (1926)