

hindfemur, and (sometimes) head; mandibles and tarsi paler. In a few individuals (Dpto. Beni, Bolivia; Isla Fernando Noronha, Brazil) entire body darker brown.

*Comments.*—*P. urbanus* belongs to a difficult species complex that also includes *P. caeciliae* and *P. cubensis* (*s.l.*). *P. urbanus* workers are characterized by a combination of intermediate size (HW 0.58–0.66), relatively long eyes and broad fore femur (see Figs. 28, 29), and (typically) orange-brown body. These differences are detailed in the keys and in the discussions under *P. caeciliae* and *P. cubensis*. *P. urbanus* differs from *P. elongatus* (*cf.* Figs. 6 and 12a) by its shinier appearance, particularly the presence of conspicuous sublucid areas on the head and pronotum, and by its lighter color. The eyes of *P. urbanus* workers tend to be shorter than those of *P. elongatus*, and the petiole is relatively lower.

Some problematic series are in the material listed below. These include unusually dark brown workers from Dpto. Beni, Bolivia and large *cubaensis*-like workers from Ecuador (Piedrero) and Venezuela (Edo. Zulia). The type specimens of *P. chodati* (Forel) and *P. ogloblini* (Santschi) from Paraguay and Argentina, respectively, appear to be rather typical *P. urbanus* insofar as they are in the appropriate size range (HW 0.58–0.61) and have a light orange-brown, sublucid integument; the eyes, however, are rather short (REL2 0.69–0.72). Future studies may reveal more than one species here.

*Biology.*—Little biological information is available about *P. urbanus*. Collections come from rain forest localities as well as areas typified by drier forest. The type series of *P. chodati* was collected in caulin swellings of *Cordia longituba*, that of *P. ogloblini* in the branches of “*Thecoma ipé*” [= *Tecoma obtusata*] accompanied by coccids; both records suggest a propensity for this species to nest in live plant cavities.

*Material examined* (BMNH, CKIC, CUIC, GHPC, JTLG, KWJC, LACM, MCZC, MHNG, MZSP, NHMB, PSWC, UCDC, USNM).—

ARGENTINA *Misiones*: Loreto (A. A. Ogloblin); Salta: Urundel (c.u.); Tucumán: Tucumán (W. Weyrauch).

BOLIVIA Beni: 46 km SSW San Borja, 300 m (P. S. Ward); La Paz: Espia Rio Bopi (W. M. Mann).

BRAZIL AM: Ega (Bates?); FN: Ilha Fernando Noronha (O. Roppa); GO: Anapolis (W. W. Kempf); Jataí (F. M. Oliveira); MA: Ilha de Balsas reg. (Westminster School Exp.); MG: Pedra Azul (Seabra & Alvarenga); Pirapora (E. Garbe); Varginha (Macais); MS: Corumbá (D. Hunt); Faz. Canâa, Três Lagoas (F. Lane); MT: Sinop (M. Alvarenga); Utiariti, Rio Papagaios, 325 m (K. Lenko); Vila Vera (M. Alvarenga); PA: Araguaia (J. A. Rafael); Rio Trepecurú (Sampaio); RD: Vilhena (M. Alvarenga); SP: Agudos (C. Gilbert; W. W. Kempf); Faz. Itaqueirê, Bôa Esperança do Sul (K. Lenko); Piracicaba (C. A. Triplehorn).

COLOMBIA *Guajira*: Serr. de Macuira, 6–8 km S Nazareth, 70–200 m (W. L. Brown & C. Kugler); Meta: R. Guayabero, Angostura 1, 270 m (C. Kugler); *Vichada*: Rio Tomo (W. W. Lamar).

ECUADOR *Pichincha*: Sto. Domingo (S. & J. Peck); prov. unknown: Piedrero (M. Deyrup).

FRENCH GUIANA 50 km S Cayenne (G. H. Perrault).

GUYANA *Rupununi*: Karanambo, 100 m (J. T. Longino).

PANAMA *Canal Zone*: Summit (N. H. L. Krauss); *Chiriquí*: “Prov. Chiriquí” (F. M. Gaige).

PARAGUAY: “Paraguay” (Chodat); Pastoreo (P. Duelli).

PERU *Loreto*: 15 km WSW Yurimaguas, 200 m (P. S. Ward); *Madre de Dios*: 30 km SW Pto. Maldonado, 290 m (T. L. Erwin *et al.*).

SURINAM Moengo, Cottica R. (c.u.); Paramaribo (c.u.).