

vegetation, foraging in close proximity to those of *P. spiculus*. These two species have been collected sympatrically elsewhere, and their ranges are broadly coextensive.

Material examined.— Type material listed above, plus the following (INPA, LACM, MCZC, MZSP, PSWC, UCDC):

BRAZIL AM: Manaus to Itacoatiara Hwy., km 34 (W. L. & D. E. Brown), MT: Sinop 55°37'W, 12°31'S (M. Alvarenga); RD: Vilhena (A. Y. Harada).

COLOMBIA Magdalena: 4km N San Pedro, 550m (P. S. Ward); Cañaveral, < 5m (P. S. Ward).

GUYANA Mazaruni-Potaro: Kartabo (W. M. Wheeler); Rupununi: Upper Essequebo (J. G. Myers).

MEXICO Jal.: 14 km SSE Chamela, 20 m (P. S. Ward).

PANAMA Canal Zone: 5 km WNW Gatun Dam, 160 m (P. S. Ward); Barro Colorado I. (N. Banks; R. B. & L. S. Kimsey); Colón: Colón (E. Adams).

PERU Madre de Dios: Rio Tambopata Reserve, 30km SW Pto. Maldonado, 290m (T. L. Erwin *et al.*).

Pseudomyrmex subtilissimus (Emery)

(Figures 31, 34, 35)

Pseudomyrma subtilissima Emery 1890:65. Syntype workers, one dealate queen, Alajuela, Costa Rica (Alfaro) (MCSN) [Examined]. One syntype worker here designated as LECTOTYPE.

Worker measurements (n=17, except for FI where n=16).— HL 0.86–0.95, HW 0.55–0.59, MFC 0.020–0.032, CI 0.60–0.65, OI 0.52–0.59, REL 0.49–0.54, REL2 0.80–0.87, OOI 0.38–0.89, VI 0.79–0.88, FCI 0.035–0.055, SI 0.41–0.47, SI2 0.50–0.57, FI 0.44–0.53, PDI 1.60–1.88, MPI 0.015–0.039, NI 0.52–0.66, PLI 0.65–0.75, PWI 0.56–0.68, PPWI 1.18–1.35.

Worker diagnosis.— Similar to *P. spiculus* (*q.v.*) except as follows: smaller, head (Fig. 34) more elongate (HW 0.55–0.59, CI 0.60–0.65), eyes shorter, not reaching the level of the median ocellus (REL 0.49–0.54); basal face of propodeum flatter, meeting the declivitous face at a more distinct angle; petiole (Fig. 35) shorter, higher (PLI 0.65–0.75). Most of body uniformly light brown; gaster dark brown, with contrasting light brown band on anterior half of abdominal tergite IV.

Comments.— A moderately elongate head (broader than *P. tenuissimus*, more elongate than *P. spiculus* and *P. villosus*; see Fig. 31), short petiole, and light brown color (with banded gaster) characterize *P. subtilissimus*.

Biology.— This species has been collected only in, or on, swollen-thorn acacias, in association with *Pseudomyrmex flavigaster* (F. Smith). The collection records suggest that it is an obligate, non-aggressive acacia ant which somehow manages to coexist with *P. flavigaster*.

Material examined (BMNH, LACM, MCSN, MHNG, MZSP, NHMV, PSWC, USNM).—

COSTA RICA Alajuela: Alajuela (Alfaro); Puntarenas: 1km NE Tárcoles, 20m (P. S. Ward); Est. Biol. Palo Verde, 10 m (J. T. Longino); San José: 3.5km NE Santiago de Pur (D. H. Janzen); Rio Oro (D. H. Janzen); prov. unknown: "Costa Rica" (Alfaro; Cameron; c.u.).

NICARAGUA Matagalpa: 15.8 mi. W Jebaca [= Sebaco] (D. H. Janzen).

Pseudomyrmex tenuissimus (Emery) stat. nov.

(Figures 18, 19, 31, 36, 37)

Pseudomyrma subtilissima subsp. *tenuissima* Emery, 1906:119. Holotype (unique syntype) worker, Corumba, Matto Grosso [do Sul], Brazil, 15.viii.1900, (MCSN) [Examined].

Pseudomyrma culmicola Forel, 1912:217. Holotype (unique syntype) worker, Trinidad (Forel) (MHNG)