

[Examined]. *Syn. nov.*

*Pseudomyrmex subtilissimus*; Wheeler & Wheeler (nec Emery), 1973:207 [description of larva].

**Worker measurements** ( $n=30$ , except for FI where  $n=29$ ).— HL 0.82–0.93, HW 0.48–0.53, MFC 0.011–0.033, CI 0.56–0.62, OI 0.50–0.58, REL 0.48–0.53, REL2 0.84–0.92, OOI 0.22–0.89, VI 0.85–0.90, FCI 0.023–0.066, SI 0.39–0.46, SI2 0.44–0.54, FI 0.52–0.60, PDI 1.58–2.14, MPI 0.022–0.055, NI 0.55–0.64, PLI 0.54–0.66, PWI 0.49–0.60, PPWI 1.05–1.34.

**Worker diagnosis.**— Similar to *P. spiculus* (q.v.) except as follows: distinctly smaller, head (Fig. 36) more elongate (HW 0.48–0.53, CI 0.56–0.62). Basal face of propodeum flatter, forming a more distinct angle with the declivitous face. Body color more uniformly brown to grey-brown, the pronotum, petiole, and postpetiole only slightly, or not at all, contrastingly lighter.

**Comments.**— *P. tenuissimus* can be distinguished from *P. subtilissimus* by its darker color, smaller size, and longer petiole (compare Figs. 35 and 37). It differs from *P. spiculus* by its smaller size and more elongate head (compare HW and CI; see Fig. 31). The unique syntype (holotype) of *P. culmicola* fits easily within this concept of *P. tenuissimus*.

**Biology.**— Although *P. tenuissimus* is the most common member of the *P. subtilissimus* group, most collections appear to based on scattered foragers. In Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, I have encountered workers foraging on vegetation in a variety of habitats including rain forest, rain forest edge, old field/pasture, and tropical dry forest. I have seen nests only twice: one was a small colony containing a single dealate queen, seven workers, and brood, in the dead, fibrous twig of a woody liana, in tropical dry forest (northern Colombia); the other was a nest of 13 workers, 16 alate queens, and brood in the dead twig of a thorny vine at the edge of disturbed second-growth rain forest (Edo. Barinas, Venezuela). Mann (1916:426) recorded a colony from Maranhao, Brazil “taken from beneath a loose piece of bark”, an unusual nest-site for *Pseudomyrmex* as Mann himself remarks.

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

BELIZE Belize (N. L. H. Krauss).

BOLIVIA Beni: Cavinás (W. L. Mann).

BRAZIL AM: Faz. Esteio, 80 km NNE Manaus, 80 m (P. S. Ward); Manaus, 60 m (P. S. Ward); Rio Tarumá Mirim-Igapó (J. Adis); Tarumá-Mirim (J. Adis); km. 27, ZF-3, near Manaus (W. W. Benson); CE: Itapipoca (C. R. Gonçalves); ES: Vitoria, Penha (R. Müller); GO: Jataí (F. M. Oliveira); MA: “Maranhao” (W. M. Mann; c.u.); Bacabal (W. W. Kempf); MG: Pedra Azul (F. M. Oliviera); Arassuahy (Thieman); MS: Corumbá (c.u.); Imbirussú-Corumbá (K. Lenko); MT: Sinop (M. Alvarenga); Utariti, Rio Papagaio, 325m (K. Lenko); Vila Vera (M. Alvarenga); PA: Belém (C. R. Gonçalves); C. Araguaia (J. A. Rafael; A. Y. Harada); Igarapé-Açu (C. R. Gonçalves); S. Norte, Carajás (W. W. Benson); RJ: Fonseca, Niterói (C. R. Gonçalves); RN: Natal (W. M. Mann); SP: Faz. Campininha, Mogi Guaçu (H.C.M.).

COLOMBIA Caquetá: Florencia (W. P. MacKay); Cundinamarca: El Colegio & Anapoima (I. Zenner); Huila: 15 mi. S Neiva (W. & E. MacKay); 15 mi. W Campoalegre (W. & E. MacKay); Colombia (W. & E. MacKay). Magdalena: 8km NE Cienaga, 40m (P. S. Ward); Cañaveral, 50m (P. S. Ward); Magdalena?: locality illegible (A. Forel); Meta: Carimagua (M. Corn); Valle: Dagua (W. & E. MacKay).

COSTA RICA Alajuela: 11 mi. N. Florencia (D. H. Janzen); Heredia: F. LaSelva, 3km S Pto. Viejo (H. A. Hespenheide); 3 km S Pto. Viejo (J. T. Longino); Limón: Portete (D. H. Janzen); Puntarenas: Boca Barranca (D. H. Janzen); Llorona, Corcovado Natl. Park, 0–100m (J. T. Longino); Llorona, Corcovado Natl. Park, 10m (P. S. Ward); Reserva Biol. Carara, 500m (P. S. Ward); Sirena, Corcovado Natl. Park, 0–100m, 50m (J. T. Longino).

ECUADOR prov. unknown: Piedrero (M. Deyrup).