

This is a widespread *Tachigali*-inhabiting species, usually going by the name *P. latinodus* (Mayr). Comparison of the type queen of *P. concolor* with worker-associated queens of *P. latinodus* from Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela, shows that the two are conspecific. Among the several species of *Pseudomyrmex* associated with *Tachigali*, the queens and workers of *P. concolor* are recognized by the following combination of features: upper third of the head predominantly smooth and shining, with scattered punctures of variable density; median clypeal lobe ventrally deflected and without lateral teeth or angles (Fig. 40); erect pilosity conspicuous on most parts of the body, including the sides of the head; light orange-brown in color.

The relationship of *P. concolor* to the four forms described as varieties of *P. latinodus*, namely *P. coronatus* (Wheeler), *P. endophytus* (Forel), *P. nigrescens* (Forel), and *P. opacior* (Forel), is unclear. Closely related but distinct species in this complex include *P. malignus* (Wheeler) (*q.v.*) and *P. tachigaliae* (Forel) (*q.v.*), differing in pilosity and clypeal configuration (compare Figs. 40, 41, 42).

*Pseudomyrmex dendroicus* (Forel), *stat. reval.*

*Pseudomyrma dendroica* Forel, 1904a:40. Syntype workers, males, Rio Purus, Amazonas, Brazil (A. Göldi) (MCSN, MHNG, MZSP) [Examined]. One syntype worker in MHNG here designated LECTOTYPE. *Stat. reval.* [Incorrectly synonymized with *P. triplarinus* (Weddell) by Kempf, 1961:408]

*Pseudomyrma dendroica* var. *emarginata* Forel, 1904b:684. Syntype workers, queen, Mavany Jurua, Amazonas, Brazil (Ule) (MCSN, MHNG) [Examined] *Syn. nov.* [Incorrectly synonymized with *P. triplarinus* (Weddell) by Kempf, 1961:408]

This ant is one of several *Pseudomyrmex* species which are obligate inhabitants of trees of the genus *Triplaris*. Workers of *P. dendroicus* are distinguished from those of the closely related species, *P. triplarinus* (Weddell) (= *P. arborissanctae* (Emery)), by the following features: (i) more widely separated frontal carinae; (ii) dark brown head, contrasting with a lighter-colored mesosoma (head and mesosoma more or less concolorous in *P. triplarinus*); (iii) subpetiolar process usually subrectangular and recurved backwards to some degree (subtriangular in *P. triplarinus*); (iv) erect pilosity less abundant; fewer than 10 standing hairs in outline on outer surface of hind tibia (erect pilosity more conspicuous and abundant in *P. triplarinus*).

See also descriptions of *P. triplaridis* (Forel) and *P. viduus* (F. Smith).

*Pseudomyrmex ejectus* (F. Smith)

*Pseudomyrma ejecta* F. Smith, 1858:157. Lectotype worker, "Brazil?" (BMNH) [Examined] [Lectotype designation and discussion of type locality by Ward, 1985:231].

*Ponera* (*Ectatoma*) [sic] *lincecumii* Buckley, 1866:172. Syntype worker(s), "On trees in Central Texas" [type(s) lost; not examined]. *Syn. nov.*

In a recent review of the Nearctic species of *Pseudomyrmex* (Ward, 1985) I did not consider this long-standing *nomen dubium*. The original description supports