

subject of a detailed experimental study by Janzen (1967). The worker of *P. ferrugineus* has a densely punctate head which is nevertheless weakly sublucid in the area between the ocelli and upper margin of the compound eye; the median clypeal lobe is anteroventrally subtended and without lateral angles or teeth (Fig. 45); and the body is variable in color, usually brown or dark brown, the mesosoma sometimes lighter in color than the head and gaster.

The Costa Rican acacia-ant reported in the ecological literature as "*Pseudomyrmex ferruginea*" (e.g., Janzen, 1983) is, in fact, *P. spinicola* (Emery) (q.v.). The two other common members of the *P. ferrugineus* group in Costa Rica are *P. flavicornis* (F. Smith) (q.v.) and the small (worker HW < 0.85), orange-brown species, *P. nigrocinctus* (Emery). A fourth species of acacia-ant, *P. nigropilosus* (Emery), is a member of the *P. gracilis* group and is recognizable by its large size (worker HW > 1.16), elongate eyes which almost reach the level of the median ocellus, laterally submarginate pronotum, and conspicuous black pilosity (further description in Kempf, 1958). Like *P. subtilissimus* (see above, p. 432) *P. nigropilosus* is a non-aggressive species, whose workers provide no protection to the acacia that they occupy (Janzen, 1975).

Pseudomyrmex filiformis (Fabricius)

Formica filiformis Fabricius, 1804:405. Syntype dealate queen, Essequibo, Guyana (Smidt) (ZMUC) [Examined]; here designated as LECTOTYPE. A second syntype dealate queen in ZMUC, lacking head, metasoma, and a locality label, has been labelled paralectotype.

Pseudomyrma cephalica F. Smith, 1855:168. Dealate queen, labelled as type, Santarem, Brazil (Bates); two workers, probable syntypes, Villa Nova, Brazil (Bates) (BMNH) [Examined] [Synonymy by Roger, 1862:289].

Pseudomyrma biconvexa Forel, 1899:95. Syntype workers, Pantaleon, Guatemala (Champion) (BMNH, MHNG); Costa Rica (Tonduz) (BMNH) [Examined] [Synonymy by Wheeler, 1919:125].

Pseudomyrma biconvexa var. *longiceps* Forel, 1906:229. Syntype worker, Santa Marta, Colombia (A. Forel) (MHNG) [Examined]. *Syn. nov.*

Pseudomyrma longiceps Stitz, 1933:69. Holotype queen, Macuto, near La Guayra, Venezuela (C. Gazgo) (not in ZMUH, probably destroyed during World War II). *Syn. nov.* (Also preoccupied).

The syntype worker of *P. longiceps* (Forel) is simply a large *P. filiformis* worker, with a rather elongate head and a conspicuous subpetiolar tooth. I have seen such variant workers within nest-series of typical *P. filiformis* from elsewhere in Central and South America. Although the unique type of *P. longiceps* (Stitz) is lost, the original description (particularly as it pertains to head length, position of eyes, and petiole shape) is closer to that of *P. filiformis* than any other species known to me.

Pseudomyrmex flavicornis (F. Smith)

Pseudomyrma flavicornis F. Smith, 1877:67. Three syntype workers, Nicaragua (BMNH) [Examined]. One syntype here designated LECTOTYPE.

Pseudomyrma belti Emery, 1890:63. Syntype workers, queens, Alajuela, Costa Rica (MCSN) [Examined]. *Syn. nov.*

Pseudomyrma belti var. *obnubila* Menozzi, 1927:273. Syntype worker, San José, Costa Rica (H. Schmidt)