

Although obviously closely related to *P. euryblemma* (= *P. kurokii*) (*q.v.*), *P. rufiventris* appears to be distinct enough to warrant specific status. The head of the queen and worker is covered with dense, punctulate-coriarius sculpture which renders it opaque; this may be contrasted with a weaker puncticulate sculpture and sublucid appearance in *P. euryblemma*.

*Pseudomyrmex rufomedius* (F. Smith)

*Pseudomyrma rufomedia* F. Smith, 1877:66. Syntype alate queen (unique), Aceituno, Guatemala (BMNH) [Examined].

*Pseudomyrma stolli* Forel, 1912:20. Syntype worker, queens, male, Retalhuleu, Guatemala (Stoll)(MHNG) [Examined] *Syn. nov.*

*P. rufomedius* is a distinctive species, known only from Guatemala and southern Mexico, workers and queens of which possess a broad head with relatively small eyes; a flattened and laterally marginate pronotum; a more or less apendunculate petiole, much longer than high or wide, whose dorsal face is also flattened and laterally margined; very fine, pale, inconspicuous pilosity; and a bicolored body (orange petiole contrasting with dark brown head and gaster; remainder of body variably infuscated). An additional characteristic feature of the worker is the virtual obliteration of the metanotal groove, the mesonotum and propodeum forming a continuous, elevated, and laterally compressed plate.

The *P. rufomedius* type, although lacking a head, agrees closely with the worker-associated queens of *P. stolli* (and other material which I have examined), and there can be no doubt about the identity of the species (*cf.* Perrault, 1987).

*Pseudomyrmex simplex* (F. Smith)

In reviewing this species, as one of these occurring in the Nearctic region, I interpreted incorrectly the type locality "St. Paul" to be in the state of São Paulo, Brazil (Ward, 1985:238). In fact, "St. Paul" refers to São Paulo de Olivença, a Bates collecting locality in the Brazilian state of Amazonas (Kempf, 1972).

*Pseudomyrmex spinicola* (Emery)

(Figure 44)

*Pseudomyrma spinicola* Emery, 1890:64. Syntype workers, queens, males, Alajuela, Costa Rica (Alfaro) (MCSN) [Examined]. One worker here designated LECTOTYPE.

*P. spinicola* is a common species of acacia-ant, ranging from Honduras to Colombia, workers of which are distinguished from those of the more northerly species, *P. ferrugineus*, by the following traits: median clypeal lobe with a concave anterior margin and with lateral angles or teeth (Fig. 44); frontal carinae more closely contiguous and median lobes of antennal sclerites correspondingly more exposed; frons with more extensive shiny interspaces between the punctures;