= *P. crucians (Wheeler, 1921b), syn. nov.*
= *P. auripes* (Wheeler, 1922), *syn. nov.*
P. osurus (Forel, 1911), *stat. reval.*
= *P. insularis* (Enzmann, 1945), *syn. nov.*
P. pazosi (Santschi, 1909), *stat. nov.*
= *P. jaumei* (Aguayo, 1932), *syn. nov.*
P. perboscii (Guérin, 1844).
= *P. testaceus* (F. Smith, 1852), *syn. nov.*
= *P. simoides* (Forel, 1911), *syn. nov.*
= *P. ictericus* (Wheeler, 1922), *syn. nov.*
P. rufiventris (Forel, 1911), *stat. nov.*
P. rufomedius (F. Smith, 1877).
= *P. stolli* (Forel, 1912), *syn. nov.*
P. simplex (F. Smith). No taxonomic changes proposed.
P. spinicola (Emery). No taxonomic changes proposed.
P. tachigaliae (Forel, 1904b), *stat. nov.*
= *P. bradleyi* (Wheeler, 1942), *syn. nov.*
P. tenuis (Fabricius). No taxonomic changes proposed.
P. triplaridis (Forel, 1904b).
= *P. boxi* (Wheeler, 1942), *syn. nov.*
P. viduus (F. Smith, 1858).
= *P. caroli* (Forel, 1899), *syn. nov.*
= *P. sapii* (Forel, 1904b), *syn. nov.*
= *P. ulei* (Forel, 1904b), *syn. nov.*
= *P. baileyi* (Wheeler, 1942), *syn. nov.*
= *P. tigrinus* (Wheeler, 1942), *syn. nov.*

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The taxonomic findings presented in this paper illustrate two recurring patterns in the genus *Pseudomyrmex*: the occurrence of closely related (sibling) species with broadly overlapping geographical ranges and, at the same time (if my interpretation of synonymy is correct), the existence of considerable geographical variation *within* many species.

There are relatively few allopatric pairs of sister species in the genus (*P. curacaensis* and *P. cretus* are one possible example). *Pseudomyrmex* queens of all species are fully winged and capable of dispersal; such vagility may be responsible for the relative rapidity with which recently speciated forms come into secondary contact (assuming that initial differentiation occurred in allopatry). Moreover, *Pseudomyrmex* species which are generalist nesters in dead twigs – and this is true of the majority of species – are remarkably tolerant of other congeners in the same habitat, with the result that allospecific colonies often share the same foraging space.