

0.53) without a distinctly constricted anterior peduncle, either in lateral or dorsal views; spiracles not protruding laterally. Petiole with a small anteroventral tooth. Postpetiole slender (PPWI 0.91). Pygidium simple in form, directed caudad (not recurved anteroventrally), its posterior margin weakly emarginate. Cerci long and slender. Hypopygium (abdominal sternite IX) difficult to see but apparently with a blunt triangular posterior margin. In lateral view distal end of paramere steeply wedge-shaped; preceding this is an apparent thin posterodorsal crest. In dorsal view distal end of paramere bluntly triangular and preceded by a mesial dorsoventral lobe. Head and mesosoma finely coriarius-punctulate, opaque. Standing pilosity rather sparse, present as black hairs on head (including 2 conspicuous supraocular pairs, similar in size and position to those of the worker), mesonotum, mesoscutellum, petiole, postpetiole, and gaster, not seen on extensor faces of tibiae, and almost absent (one short seta only) from propodeum. Appressed pubescence common on petiole, postpetiole, and gastric tergites. Apparently dark brown-black in color, with lighter lateral mottling on the mesonotum.

Comments: The large size (HW \approx 1.48), distinctive pilosity, deep metanotal impression (Figure 11), and anteriorly marginate propodeum easily distinguish this species from all others including *P. antiquus*. The association of the male with the *P. avitus* worker, although tentative, is supported by similarities in overall size (compare HW, LHT), mandibular dentition, eye size, petiole shape, pilosity, sculpture, and proportions of the head and pronotum. Some features of *P. avitus* are shared with extant species in the *P. gracilis* group (9–10 teeth on the masticatory margin of worker mandible, marginate mesosoma, shape of the distal end of the paramere), the *P. tenuis* group (tectiform clypeus, sparse pilosity) or both (large size, elongate eyes, marginate pronotum, palp formula of 6.4). However, *P. avitus* differs from the former group by its apedunculate petiole and relative lack of pilosity, and from all *P. tenuis* group species by its mandibular dentition, deeply impressed metanotal groove, shape of the propodeum and specific distribution of standing pilosity.