

end of the propodeum, so that  $MPI \approx 0.05$  although metanotal groove not narrowly incised (Figure 13). Basal face of propodeum convex, slightly longer than, and rounding gently into, the declivitous face. Petiole relatively long, low (PLI 0.50–0.51, PWI 0.42–0.43, PWI3 0.13), apendunculate, dorsolaterally submarginate, and with an anteroventral tooth. Postpetiole about as long as wide (PPWI ca. 0.98–1.05). Head and mesosoma apparently densely punctulate and opaque. Standing pilosity limited in distribution: present on dorsum of head (3 pairs on the vertex—one pair posterior to the compound eye, two pairs near the ocelli), pronotum (2–3 pairs), propodeum (one or two short hairs on the basal face), petiole (one long pair), postpetiole (2 pairs), and gaster; absent from mesonotum and from extensor faces of tibiae. Paratype additionally with a pair of curved setae, ca. 0.10 mm in length, at the juncture of the basal and declivitous faces of the propodeum. Abdominal tergite IV with a mat of appressed pubescence. Color apparently medium-dark brown, postpetiole and base of gaster a little lighter.

Comments: *P. baros* is distinguishable from all other species described here by its size and mesosomal profile. The holotype and paratype workers agree reasonably well, although the paratype possesses an additional pair of erect setae on the propodeum. *P. baros* appears to be related to the extant Hispaniolan species *P. haytianus* (Wheeler & Mann) on the basis of the following shared similarities: masticatory margin of the mandible with 6–7 teeth; mesial tooth on basal margin of mandible positioned at midlength; median clypeal lobe laterally angulate; head broad ( $CI > 0.85$ ); size moderately large ( $HW \approx 1.00$ ); profemur slender; basal face of propodeum convex and rounding broadly into declivitous face; petiole more or less apendunculate, dorsolaterally submarginate; and standing pilosity sparse on the mesosoma and tibiae. At the same time *P. haytianus* differs from *P. baros* in several features including its smaller eyes ( $REL \approx 0.54$ ), loss of one labial palp segment, shallower metanotal impression and shorter pilosity.