

process. Head and mesosoma densely punctulate-coriarius and apparently opaque. Standing pilosity sparse, present on dorsum of head, pronotum (1 pair), juncture of basal and declivitous faces of propodeum (1 pair, not seen in paratype), petiole (1 pair), postpetiole (1–2 pairs), and gaster. Color appearing medium brown, the gaster perhaps a little darker.

Comments: Diagnostic features of *P. macrops* are the elongate eyes ($REL \approx 0.62$), tectiform clypeus, short high petiole with steep posterior face, broad postpetiole, mesosomal profile (see description above), and relatively small size ($HW < 0.75$, $LHT < 0.60$). The first four traits are characteristic of the *P. sericeus* group, but the last two are not.

Worker #PSW-DA29 agrees with most parts of the detailed description above but it has a longer head (HL 0.98, CI 0.70, LCI 0.49), less broad postpetiole ($PPWI$ ca. 1.22) and appears to be dark brown-black in color. Worker #PSW-DA22 differs in minor ways from the type specimens: profemur broader (FI 0.51), petiole less angulate, and more standing pilosity visible on abdominal tergite IV. Although either of these might represent different species it seems prudent to include them under *P. macrops* until more material is available for study.

Pseudomyrmex nexilis complex

The six species described below share the following traits: relatively small size ($HW < 0.75$, $LHT < 0.60$); broadly rounded median clypeal lobe; subcontiguous and slightly elevated frontal carinae ($FCI \approx 0.03$), fusing with the antennal sclerites anterolaterally; moderately elongate eyes (REL 0.52–0.57); second and third funicular segments broader than long; broad profemur ($FI > 0.44$); basal and declivitous faces of propodeum meeting at an angle; and petiole apendunculate and relatively slender ($PLI < 0.66$), without a steep posterior face. These commonalities are not repeated in the individual descriptions below. Species differences are rather subtle but no more so than among closely related contemporary species of *Pseudomyrmex*. The members of the *P. nexilis* complex do not belong to any of the modern species groups of *Pseudomyrmex* but possess a mixture of some of the traits of the *P. oculatus* group