



Figs. 14–19. Morphology of *Pogonomyrmex*, scale line for Figs. 15, 16 and 18 = 0.1 mm, all others = 1.0 mm. 14–16, *P. barbatus*: 14, Thorax, lateral view. 15, Epinotal spines. 16, Epinotal spiracle. 17–19, *P. rugosus*: 17, Head, frontal view. 18, Head, lateral view. 19, Thorax, lateral view.

Widely spaced, wavy rugae and epinotal spines are evident on the pronotum and epinotum, respectively (Fig. 19). The rugae are often connected with coarse reticulations (termed porcate by Harris, 1979) (Fig. 20). One of the taxonomic problems presented by the genus is the occurrence of forms that are apparently intermediate between *P. bar-*

*batus* and *P. rugosus*. Harris (1979) published photomicrographs of a head and thoracic spiracle region of what he identified as "*Pogonomyrmex barbatus rugosus*."

C. The *occidentalis* complex.—Members of this complex are characterized by subquadrate heads and more divergent cephalic rugae than those of the *barbatus* com-