



**Figure 1.** Worker head, frontal (dorsal) view. VC=vertexal carina. (a.) *C. longiscapus* (Panama) (b.) *C. muelleri* (Panama)

**Figure 2.** Worker, lateral view. PT=posterior metanotal tubercles; MG=metanotal groove; IG=third intersegmental groove of the thorax. (a.) *C. longiscapus* (Panama). (b.) *C. muelleri* (Panama)

**Figure 3.** Worker postpetiole, dorsal view. PT=postpetiolar tubercle. (a.) *C. longiscapus* (Panama). (b.) *C. muelleri* (Panama)

**Figure 4.** Worker posterior leg, posterior view. FL=metafemoral lobe. (a.) *C. longiscapus* (Panama). (b.) *C. muelleri* (Panama)

**WORKERS** (diagnosis): Measurements as in Table 2. Possessing 11 antennal segments and palpal formula 4, 2 (features plesiomorphic for, and widespread in, the Attini). Color ranging from yellow to testaceous to fuscous brown. Head and alitrunk uniformly foveate, each fovea usually surrounded by a circlet of whitish “bloom” that resembles the attine actinomycete symbiont (Currie et al., 1999a), the extent of this bloom highly variable across individuals: It may be entirely absent; it may be present as small, separate circlets, creating a discontinuous pattern; or it may be present as a continuous integumental blanket formed of larger, overlapping circlets. Pilosity inconspicuous, fine, thin, silvery, and decumbent.

The following characters reliably separate *C. longiscapus* from its cryptic sister species (described below): Vertexal carinae (i.e., paired carinae on the vertex, running parallel to and on either side of the mid-

line) strongly produced (Fig. 1a, VC). Metanotal groove (“mesoepinotal impression” of Kempf) deep, clearly interrupting the continuity of the alitrunk in lateral view (Fig. 2a, MG). Third intersegmental groove of the thorax, separating the mesopleuron from the metapleuron, complete, extending from the metanotal groove to between the coxae, although obscured in some specimens by the whitish integumental “bloom” (the attine actinomycete symbiont?) (Fig. 2a, IG). Posterior tubercles on the postpetiolar dorsum forming low, rounded tumuli (Fig. 3a, PT); in dorsal view, the postpetiole only slightly emarginate and broadly and shallowly impressed posteriorly (Fig. 3a). Hind femur lacking ventral carinae and a ventral lobe (Fig. 4a, arrow).

The following characters are generally useful for distinguishing *C. longiscapus* from the new species, but, because a minority of specimens in both species possess intermediate states, they are less reliable than the