



Fig. 4: Minor workers, lateral views and fronts of heads, in clades P, Q, R, S, T and their collection sites.

17 specimens belonging to two South African species and two Australian species. Bayesian and parsimony analyses were largely congruent. A Bayesian consensus tree with posterior probabilities and parsimony bootstraps indicated at the branches is presented in Fig. 3. Images of the spe-

cimens examined and their collection localities are given (Figs. 4 - 6). The phylogram (Fig. 3) shows that most of the Australian specimens in the *C. maculatus* group, as defined above, are monophyletic with the exception of *C. tricoloratus* CLARK, 1941. The African specimens allocat-