

- Azteca* JTL-003, unavailable code name; Costa Rica; *Cordia* specialist
Azteca JTL-007, unavailable code name; Costa Rica; *Ocotea* specialist?
Azteca juruensis Forel 1904, **new stat.**, Brazil; in *Swartzia* stems (Fabaceae)
Azteca longiceps Emery 1893; Costa Rica; *Triplaris* specialist
Azteca nigricans Forel 1899, **new stat.**; Panama
Azteca (nigricans complex) JTL-001, unavailable code name; Costa Rica; live-stem generalist
Azteca (nigricans complex) JTL-002, unavailable code name; Costa Rica; live-stem generalist
Azteca patruelis Forel 1908, **new stat.**, Mexico (*pittieri* complex); *Cordia* specialist?
Azteca pittieri Forel 1899; Costa Rica; *Cordia* specialist
 = *pittieri* var. *emarginatisquamis* Forel 1920, **new syn.**
Azteca sapii Forel 1912, **new stat.**, Brazil; in *Sapium* stems (Euphorbiaceae)

KEY TO QUEENS

Key to *Azteca* queens that: 1) are known to occur in Costa Rica, and 2) have subrectangular heads, with head length ≥ 1.3 times head width. Species definitions in this treatment strongly rely on length and width of the queen head capsule, and the key should be used in conjunction with Figures 2 and 3.

- 1.a. Color largely orange; head width $> 1.2\text{mm}$ (Fig. 2) *beltii*
 1.b. Color largely or entirely black; head width $< 1.2\text{mm}$ 2
 2.a. Mandible with even covering of coarse, piligerous puncta (Fig. 4A); mandible surface appearing bristly (*nigricans* complex) 3
 2.b. Mandible always with row of piligerous puncta along masticatory margin, but large puncta sparse to absent on mandible surface proximal to this row, and with at most four puncta bearing setae (Fig. 4B-F) 4
 3.a. Petiolar node low and blunt, ventral lobe deep (Fig. 6D); scape relatively short (Fig. 7) JTL-001
 3.b. Petiolar node sharp; ventral lobe shallow (Fig. 6E); scape relatively long (Fig. 7) . . . JTL-002
 4.a. Head strongly rectangular, with flat sides and lateral margin of vertex relatively sharp (Fig. 1, *longiceps* and JTL-003); head length $> 0.275 + 1.3(\text{head width})$ (above line in Fig. 2) 5
 4.b. Head less rectangular, with sides slightly convex, and lateral margin of vertex more broadly rounded (Fig. 1, remaining species); head length $< 0.275 + 1.3(\text{head width})$ (below line in Fig. 2) 6
 5.a. Petiolar node low, anterior face of petiole flat (Fig. 6C); propodeum with sparse short setae concentrated posterior to spiracle (Fig. 5C); mandible lacking large puncta proximal to masticatory margin (Fig. 4E) JTL-003
 5.b. Petiolar node higher, anterior face somewhat concave (Fig. 6B); propodeum with setae sparse or abundant (Fig. 5); mandible with about 5 large puncta proximal to masticatory margin (Fig. 4F) *longiceps*
 6.a. Mandible with about 5 large puncta proximal to masticatory margin, about 3 of these bearing setae (Fig. 4C); propodeum sparsely setose (Fig. 5C) JTL-007
 6.b. Mandible with about 3 large puncta proximal to masticatory margin, these not bearing setae (Fig. 4D); propodeum densely setose over most of surface (Pacific slope; Fig. 5A) or sparsely setose (Atlantic slope, Fig. 5B) *pittieri* complex

KEY TO WORKERS

This key is a corroborative device when one also has queens and/or host plant data.

- 1.a. Promesonotum with sparse pilosity (Fig. 11A); setae present on propodeum; head width of largest workers often, but not always, $> 1\text{mm}$ (Fig. 9) 2
 1.b. Promesonotum with abundant pilosity (Fig. 11B-E); propodeum with or without pilosity; head width of largest workers often, but not always, $< 1\text{mm}$ (Fig. 9) 3