



Fig. 2. Queen head width vs head length. Head width is the greatest width of the head in full-face view. Head length is measured along the median axis, from the anterior border of the clypeus to a line tangent to the posteriormost extent of the vertex lobes. Line: Head Length = 0.275 + 1.3(Head Width). "n" = *nigricans* type; "3" = JTL-003; "7" = JTL-007.

er plant species, and so *longiceps* is probably a host specialist in *T. melaenodendron*.

The discovery of *longiceps* as a *Triplaris* ant was unexpected. Subsequent to the naming of *longiceps*, Forel named a number of *longiceps* subspecies based on ants from *Cordia* and other plants (*cordincola*, *patruelis*, *juruensis*, and *sapii*). Wheeler (1942) encountered two species of *Azteca* regularly inhabiting *Cordia alliodora* in Panama (Canal Zone). He identified the more common one as *longiceps*, and thoroughly described the worker, queen, and male based on his new material. Myself and other contemporary workers have continued to identify the common *Cordia* ants as *longiceps* or cf. *longiceps*. Examination of the type revealed that *longiceps* was not one of the common *Cordia* ants. Short-

ly after examination of the type, the Monteverde population of *longiceps* was discovered in *Triplaris* trees. As interpreted here, *longiceps* is a narrowly circumscribed *Triplaris* ant, with the queen head relatively narrower than most *Cordia* ants. The *Cordia* ants examined by Wheeler are interpreted here as more closely related to *pittieri*. In order to dissociate the infraspecific taxa *cordincola*, *patruelis*, *juruensis*, and *sapii* from *longiceps*, all are raised to species elsewhere in this paper.

The following observations, derived from field notes, describe the nesting habits of *A. longiceps*:

5 July 1991, Longino #2956: I climbed a *Triplaris* tree and cut out 3 small branches that all contained parts of a colony. No workers appeared as I climbed the tree,