groups have erect setae on the tibiae and scapes. These groups differ, however, in relative scape length (Fig. 3), the shape of the mesonotum (in the *I. purpureus* group, divided into an anterior convex section separated from the posterior flat region by a distinct concave arch or angle; in the *I. discors* group, a smooth, uniform surface grading from convex anteriorly to flat posteriorly, without a concave arch or angle between them), and the pronotal pilosity (relatively shorter, straighter and slightly thicker in the *I. purpureus* group; relatively longer, gently arched posteriorly, and slightly thinner in the *I. discors* group). Additionally, the smaller workers of the *I. purpureus* group are most commonly *I. reburrus* or *I. sanguineus*, both of which have the posterior region of the pronotum strongly arched (similar to Fig. 4). *I. discors* group workers of approximately the same overall size always have the posterior region of the pronotum in the form of a gentle curve which occupies more than half the length of the pronotum (similar to Fig. 5). These characters combine to allow placement of specimens into the appropriate group without difficulty.

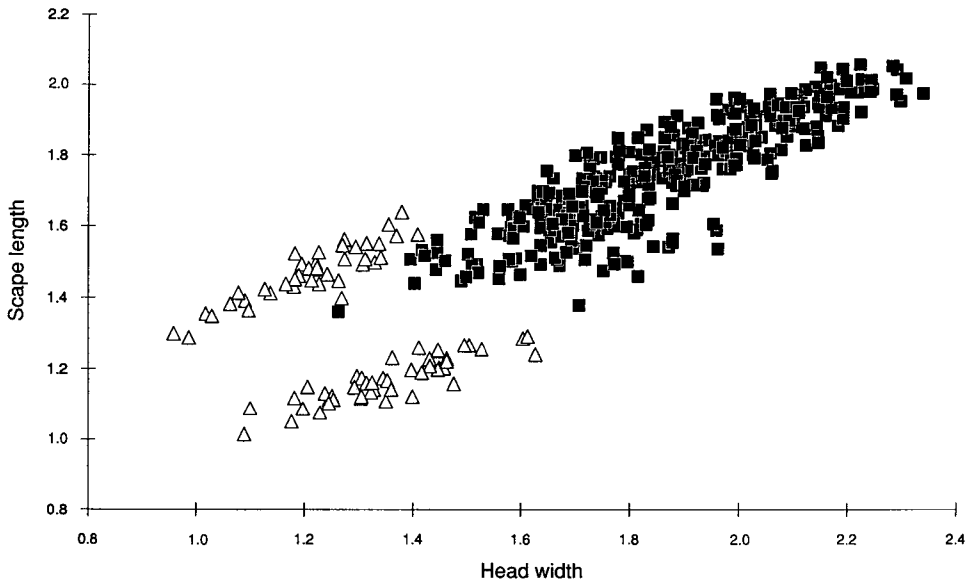
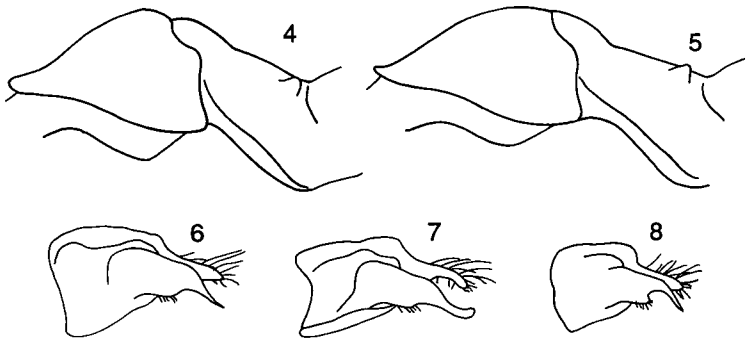


Fig. 3. Distribution of scape length and head width measurements (in millimetres) for species of the *I. purpureus* (■, $n = 349$) and *I. discors* (△, $n = 89$) groups.



Figs 4–8. *4*, anterior mesosoma of *I. sanguineus*; *5*, anterior mesosoma of *I. purpureus*; *6*, medial view of male genitalia (volsella and paramere) of *I. purpureus*; *7*, medial view of male genitalia (volsella and paramere) of *I. spadius*; *8*, medial view of male genitalia (volsella and paramere) of *I. reburrus*.