queen from Paraguay here designated LECTOTYPE, remainder of nest series PARALECTOTYPES, São Paulo series excluded from type series).

Azteca alfaroi var. *fumaticeps* Forel, 1909:250; syntype workers: Mexico, Buenaventura (Ross) [MHNG] NEW SYNONYMY (examined).

Azteca alfari var. *curtiscapa* Forel, 1912:51; syntype workers, queen: Panama (Christophersen); Costa Rica (no collector) [MHNG] NEW SYNONYMY (examined, one queen from Costa Rica here designated LECTOTYPE, remainder of nest series PARALECTOTYPES, Panama material excluded from type series).

Azteca foreli race *breviscapa* Forel, 1912:51 [nov. stat. of *Azteca foreli* race *championi* var. *breviscapa* Forel, 1899:112]; syntype workers: Costa Rica (Tonduz) [MCZC, USNM] NEW SYNONYMY (examined).

Azteca alfari var. *argentina* Forel, 1914:287; syntype workers: Argentina, Misiones, Santa Ana (Bruch) [MHNG] NEW SYNONYMY (examined).

Azteca lynchi Brèthes, 1914:93; syntype worker(s): Bolivia (Arribálzaga) provisional NEW SYNONYMY (not seen).

Azteca alfari var. *argentina* Forel; Gallardo, 1916: 115 (description of major worker and queen, not seen).

Azteca alfari subsp. *lynchi* Brèthes; Gallardo, 1916: 118 (lowered to subspecies).

Azteca alfari var. *fumaticeps* Forel; Wheeler, 1942: 218 (description of queen: Guatemala, Quirigua, 14.i.1912; and Puerto Barrios, 4.xii.1911 (Wheeler) [MCZC] examined).

Azteca alfari var. *langi* Wheeler, 1942:218; syntype workers, queens, males: Guayana, Kamakusa (Lang) [MCZC] NEW SYNONYMY (examined).

Azteca alfari subsp. *lucidula* var. *zonalis* Wheeler, 1942:222 (unavailable name); syntype workers, queens: Panama, Corozal, 21.xi.1911 (Wheeler) [MCZC] (examined).

DIAGNOSIS (QUEEN)

GTC < 6; dorsal surface of head, when viewed in profile, with setae occurring in three clusters separated by distinct gaps, one cluster on and just above the clypeus, one around the ocelli (these may be entirely absent), and one on the occiput (Figs. 4–9); clypeal setae sparse, never forming a dense brush (Figs. 4–9); mesoscutum with irregularly scattered setae to almost devoid of setae; SI generally ≤0.60; color usually black.

COMMENTS

The identity of true *A. alfari* was problematical. The type locality appeared in Emery's revision as Jimenez, Costa Rica. Two pins of worker series were examined from MCSN. One pin held a "typus" label, and a label with "Suerre" (a site within 2 km of Jimenez) and the identification "alfaroi" (an attempted emendation of *alfari* that appeared later). The other had a "Jimenez" locality label and a separate label with the identification "*alfari*," but no typus label. The two collections were not conspecific, consisting of the two commonly microsympatric species in the *A. alfari* group. Workers from the latter series, much more than the former, resembled Emery's 1893 illustration of *A. alfari*. A worker from the Jimenez series was chosen as a lectotype of *A. alfari* sensu stricto; the remaining workers on the pin were designated paralectotypes. The Suerre collection, now identified as *A. ovaticeps*, was excluded from the types of *A. alfari*.

Designation of a lectotype queen for *A. lucidula* was necessary because one "cotype" series of workers, queens, and males from Trinidad with label "Trinidad (Urich) sans No." was *A. alfari*, whereas a second "cotype" series of workers with label "Trinidad 59" was *A. ovaticeps*. I examined a single "cotype" worker from Retalhuleu, Guatemala (Stoll), that has standing setae on scapes and legs, which excludes it from the *A. alfari* group. A queen from the Trinidad "sans No." series was designated lectotype; the remaining workers, queens, and males in this series were designated paralectotypes, and all other series excluded from the types.

Forel described *A. virens* as being similar to *A. alfari*, with *A. virens*' outstanding feature being its green color. The body was described as partly translucent, and the green color came from within, recalling the color of green caterpillars. The collection was shipped from Pará "with the green stem of a plant." I examined syntypes at MCZC that were not green and were identical to typical *A. alfari*. I conjecture that the ant specimens were sent in fluid with the stem, perhaps in a plant preservative containing glycerine and acetic acid, and so obtained their translucent nature and green color.

I examined five workers from the Huber syntype series of *A. cecropiae*, one mutilated specimen at MCZC and four from MHNG. Of the four from MHNG, three were small and darkly pigmented, suggesting they came from an incipient colony. The fourth worker was larger and more lightly pigmented, and the mesonotal pilosity suggested *A. alfari*. This worker was designated lectotype. This collection almost certainly came from a sapling *Cecropia*. Given the prevalence of multiple colonization of saplings by queens of several species during the colony establishment phase (Longino, 1989) and the ease of obtaining mixed series when collecting from small saplings, I have not designated paralectotypes, and I have excluded all other material from the type.

Azteca lynchi was described from a Bolivian collection with no biological data. Gallardo (1916) placed *A. lynchi* as a subspecies of *A. alfari* with additional locality data of "Chaco boliviano." The original description and Gallardo's discussion describe sparse standing setae on the thoracic dorsum, suggesting *A. alfari* more than *A. ovaticeps*. I have