

Figures 28–36. *Azteca alfari* group workers, lateral view of mesosoma. Setal patterns were drawn, as for queen head profiles, by focusing on the midline. Left-hand column is *A. alfari*; right-hand column is *A. ovaticeps*. 28. Mexico (*A. fumaticeps* syntype). 29. Costa Rica (*A. alfari* lectotype). 30. Panama. 31. Brazil (*A. cecropiae* lectotype). 32. Paraguay (*A. mixta* paralectotype). 33. Costa Rica. 34. Brazil (*A. aequilata* lectotype). 35. Brazil (*A. ovaticeps* syntype). 36. Brazil (*A. tuberosa* syntype).

developed from multiple samples from one locality. Some of the overlap is probably due to loss of setae on older specimens of *A. ovaticeps*.

Figures 38–46 illustrate male antennae across the geographic range of *A. alfari* and *A. ovaticeps*. From Costa Rica to Paraguay, *A. alfari* exhibits a highly asymmetrical third antennal segment, with a pronounced distal lobe (Figs. 39–42). There is variation in the degree of development of the asymmetry. Figure 40 shows the most extreme reduction of the lobe observed in six separate collections of males from Venezuela. In contrast, *A. ovaticeps* males exhibit a much more cylindrical third segment (Figs. 43–46). In South America there is almost no trace of asymmetry, the segment being very cylindrical (Figs. 44–46). In Costa Rica the third segment is more swollen and exhibits greater asymmetry (Fig. 43), but Costa Rican *A. alfari* exhibit the greatest asymmetry observed (Fig. 39) and are distinct from

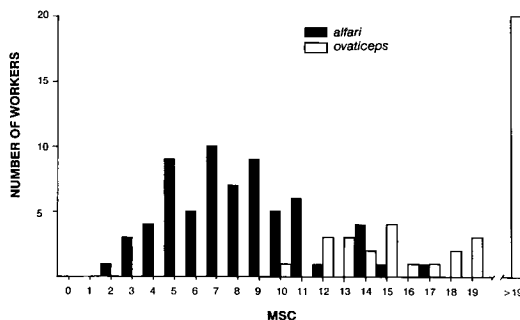


Figure 37. Distribution of MSC values (number of mesonotal setae on workers) for *Azteca alfari* and *A. ovaticeps*. Seven of the *A. ovaticeps* specimens with MSC < 20 were old, collected before 1910, and have probably experienced seta loss through wear.