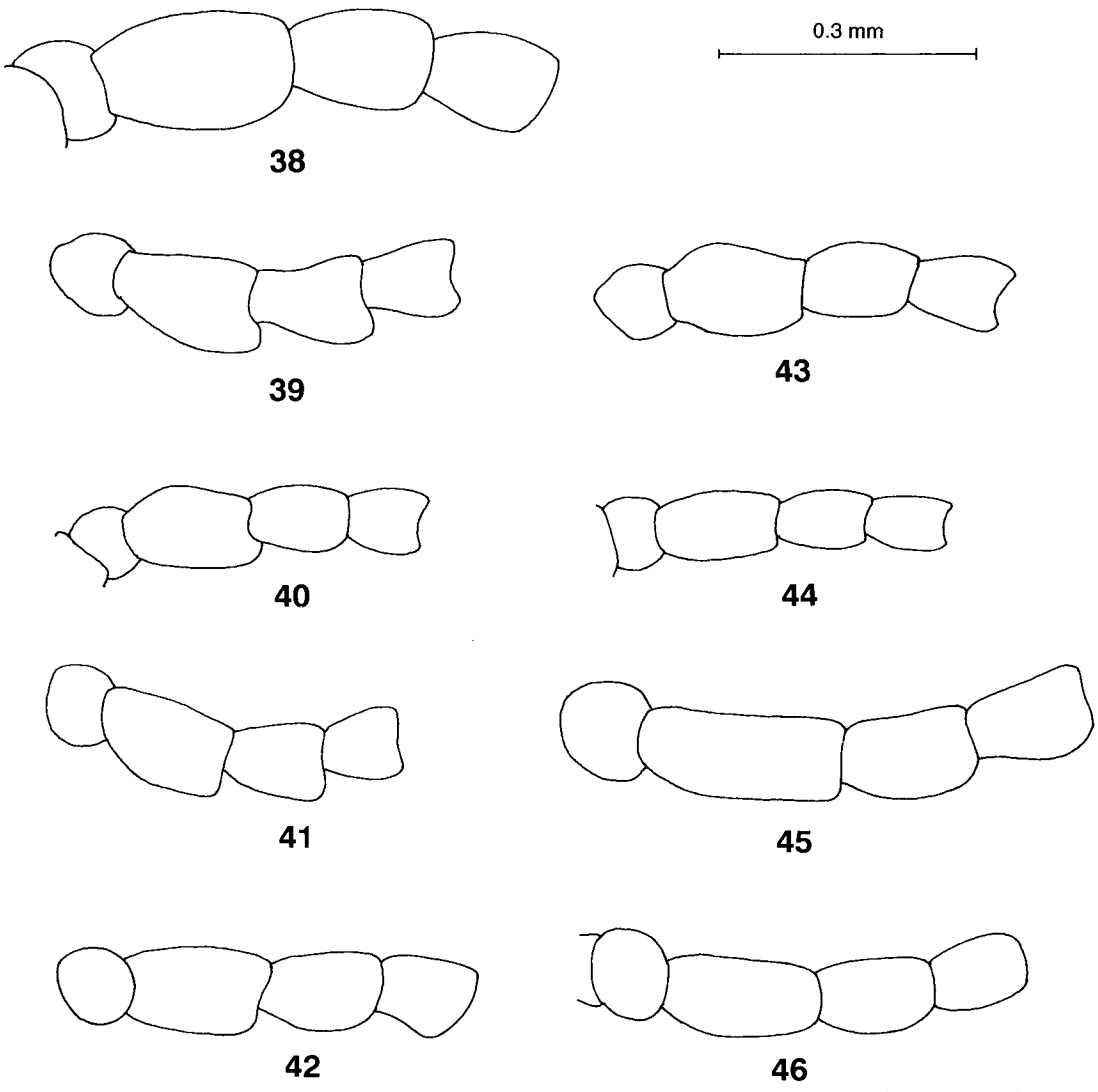

Figures 38–46. Male antennae, segments 2–4. Antennae are oriented to show maximum width of segment 3. Silhouettes are drawn without the dense fringe of setae. *Azteca alfari:* **38,** Mexico; **39,** Costa Rica; **40,** Venezuela; **41,** Trinidad (*A. lucidula* paralectotype); **42,** Paraguay (*A. mixta* paralectotype). *Azteca ovaticeps:* **43,** Costa Rica; **44,** Venezuela; **45,** Brazil (*A. aequilata* paralectotype); **46,** Brazil (*A. aequalis* paralectotype).

Costa Rican *A. ovaticeps*. Specimens from southwestern Mexico are the most aberrant (Fig. 38), with male segment 3 resembling neither *A. alfari* nor *A. ovaticeps* from further south. Queen and worker characters are very like *A. alfari*, however, and these collections are provisionally identified as *A. alfari* until the nature of character change from Mexico to Costa Rica is better known.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE *A. ALFARI* GROUP

The two *A. alfari* group species are obligate *Cecropia* inhabitants. Wheeler (1942) referred to *A. alfari* (sensu lato) as the "Cecropia ant *par excellence*." All collections described in the literature or examined by me were either collected from *Cecropia* or lack biological data. Types of *A. alfari* were from *Cecropia* trees on the Atlantic slope of Costa Rica. The lectotype of *A. cecropiae* was collected "from a *Cecropia*," and the von Ihering collections from near São Paulo were "from swamp *Cecropia*." The paralectotype series of *A. mixta* was from Fiebrig's (1909) study of *Cecropia* in Paraguay. Syntypes of *A. fumaticeps* were from Ross's (1909) study of *Cecropia* in Mexico. Syntypes of *A. breviscapa*, *A. langi*, and *A. zonalis* were from *Cecropia*. Syntypes of *A. aequilata* were collected by Ule from *Cecropia* trees along the Juruá in Brazil.

This species group is nearly coextensive with *Ce-*