



Figs. 8–13. Morphology of *Pogonomyrmex*, scale line for Fig. 9 = 0.1 mm, all others = 1.0 mm. 8–10, *P. desertorum*: 8, Thorax, lateral view. 9, Cephalic rugae, frons. 10, Thorax, dorsolateral view. 11–12, *P. apache*: 11, Head, frontal view. 12, Thorax, lateral view. 13, *P. barbatus*: head, frontal view.

ventral lobe on the petiolar peduncle (Fig. 10).

*Pogonomyrmex apache* is readily identified by its deeply excised clypeus (Fig. 11). Like *P. desertorum*, this species possesses fine cephalic rugae, but the thorax bears no dorsal spines (Fig. 12).

*Pogonomyrmex barbatus* is characterized by coarser cephalic rugae (Fig. 13) than the

two previous taxa. The head of this species, like other members of the group, is broad. Unlike *P. apache*, this species possesses well-developed epinotal spines (Figs. 14 and 15). A close-up view of the sculpturing and the epinotal spiracle is presented (Fig. 16).

The head of *P. rugosus* bears the coarsest cephalic rugae (termed costulate by Harris, 1979) in the complex (Figs. 17 and 18).