right), the entire dorsal surface usually feebly shining, often central
strip is without sculpture; color yellow, yellow brown to dark brown
35 30(29). In profile, node of petiole relatively sharp (Fig. 37)
coleenae new species
—In profile, node of petiole truncate or rounded (Fig. 38) 31
31(30). Relatively large species, total length greater than 3mm; petiolar node broadly rounded in profile (Fig. 38)
punctaticeps new species
—Smaller species, total length less than 3mm; petiolar node more or
less truncate or acute in profile (Figs. 39, 40)
32(31). Propodeal spines small, but developed; hairs on petiole blunt
and thickened (Fig. 39); Texas
- Propodeal spines poorly developed, consisting simply of angles;
hairs on petiole fine with relatively sharp tips (Fig. 40); México
(Nuevo León) punctatissimus new species
33(32). Eyes relatively small (maximum diameter < 0.15mm), maxi-
mum diameter less than distance of anterior edge to base of
mandible (Fig. 41, left); recorded only from near Austin and from the
Chisos Mountains of western Texas terrigena Wheeler
- Eyes relatively large (maximum diameter > 0.20mm), maximum
diameter about equal to distance from insertion of mandible (Fig. 41,
right); found in deserts in west Texas
34(33). Color nearly white; dorsum of pronotum with poorly developed
rugulae; petiolar node truncate (Fig. 42, left) liebi new species
- Color pale brown; dorsum of pronotum with distinct rugae; node of
petiole rounded (Fig. 42, right)bestelmeyeri new species
35(29). Propodeal spines joined at bases by distinct transverse ridge or
welt (Fig. 43) which lies at angle between dorsal and posterior faces
of propodeum; east central Texas obturator Wheeler
- Propodeal spines not joined at base by transverse welt; widely
distributed
36(35). Head with rugae as well as punctures (Fig. 36, right); petiolar
peduncle elongate and petiole with square node as seen in profile
(Fig. 44); Baja California peninsularis Wheeler
-Head mostly or entirely punctate, or with striae or rugae (Fig. 41,
left); petiolar peduncle short (and node may be square in profile) or
if somewhat elongate, petiolar node rounded (Fig. 47); widely distrib-
uted 37
37(36). Postpetiole less than 1.5 times as wide as total width of petiole,
as seen from top (Fig. 45)
—Total width of postpetiole at least 1.5 times as wide as total width of