

- petiole (Fig. 46), occasionally twice as wide 43
- 38(37). Petiole and postpetiole with coarse, long, thick, clavate hairs (Fig. 45), about 4-10 on petiole and 12-20 on postpetiole; dorsum of head with rugae, with intrarugal spaces shining; dorsum and especially sides of mesosoma with well defined rugae; node of petiole truncate (Fig. 47); southeastern Arizona (Cochise Co.) *stenotyle* Cole
- Without all of above characteristics; hairs on petiole and postpetiole slightly spatulate, or only blunt tipped; dorsum of head strongly striate, mixed with punctures or with fine rugulae 39
- 39(38). Propodeal spines at least $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as distance between bases (Fig. 48 & 49); dark brown in color 40
- Length of propodeal spines usually less than $\frac{1}{2}$ distance between bases, usually consisting of tiny spines or simply angles (Fig 40) (if longer, apex of petiole sharp as seen in profile); pale yellow or light yellowish brown, head and part of gaster may be light-brown .. 42
- 40(39). Propodeal spines longer than the distance between their bases (Fig. 49, left); petiole with moderately sharp apex (Fig. 48), which is "pinched" as seen from above (Fig. 50, left); postpetiolar node one and one fourth times broader than long, sides subparallel; usually nests in cynipid galls in canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis* Liebm.) in California *gallae* M. Smith
- Propodeal spines about $\frac{1}{2}$ to as long as distance between bases (Fig. 49, right); petiolar node rounded or truncate in profile (Fig. 51), apex not "pinched" as above (Fig. 50, right); nests under rocks and duff, or simply in soil, and is common and widely distributed in western U.S.A. 41
- 41(40). Dorsum of pronotum with longitudinal rugae (Fig. 49, right); intrarugal spaces on head of female smooth and shining *nevadensis* Wheeler
- Dorsum of pronotum predominantly punctate (Fig. 52, left), with a few striae; intrarugal spaces on head of female punctate *lindae* new species
- 42(39). Petiole in profile with sharp apex (Fig. 54); propodeal spines nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ length of distance between bases; mesosoma with evidence of striae, especially on sides; Colorado, Wyoming *furunculus* Wheeler
- Petiole in profile with rounded or somewhat truncated apex (Fig. 56); propodeal spines shorter than $\frac{1}{2}$ distance between bases (Fig. 55); mesosoma completely punctate with no evidence of striae (Fig. 55); western North America (CA, NV, AZ, NM, Baja California Norte) ...