



Figs. 1-6. *Gnampptogenys flava*, holotype worker. 1, Mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole. 2, Metacoxa with metacoxal tooth. 3, Petiole as seen from above. 4, Frontal view of head. 5, Frontal view of mandible. 6, Propodeum as seen from above.

- rarely longitudinal; color variable, usually with brown and ferruginous areas, rarely totally brown or yellow; México to tropical South America 50a
- 50a(50). Metacoxal tooth vestigial or absent; propodeum without any evidence of spines or angles; usually a darker brown; México to tropical South America *sulcata* (Smith)
- Metacoxal tooth present; propodeum with small, epaulet angles; yellow; Bolivia *flava*, n. sp.

Gnampptogenys flava can be separated from *G. fernandezi* Lattke (*fernandezi* complex of the *sulcata* subgroup), by the nearly straight anterior border of the clypeus, which is convex and somewhat pointed in *G. fernandezi*. The mandibles of *G. flava* are subtriangular and do not meet along the masticatory border; they are triangular and meet along the entire masticatory border in *G. fernandezi*.