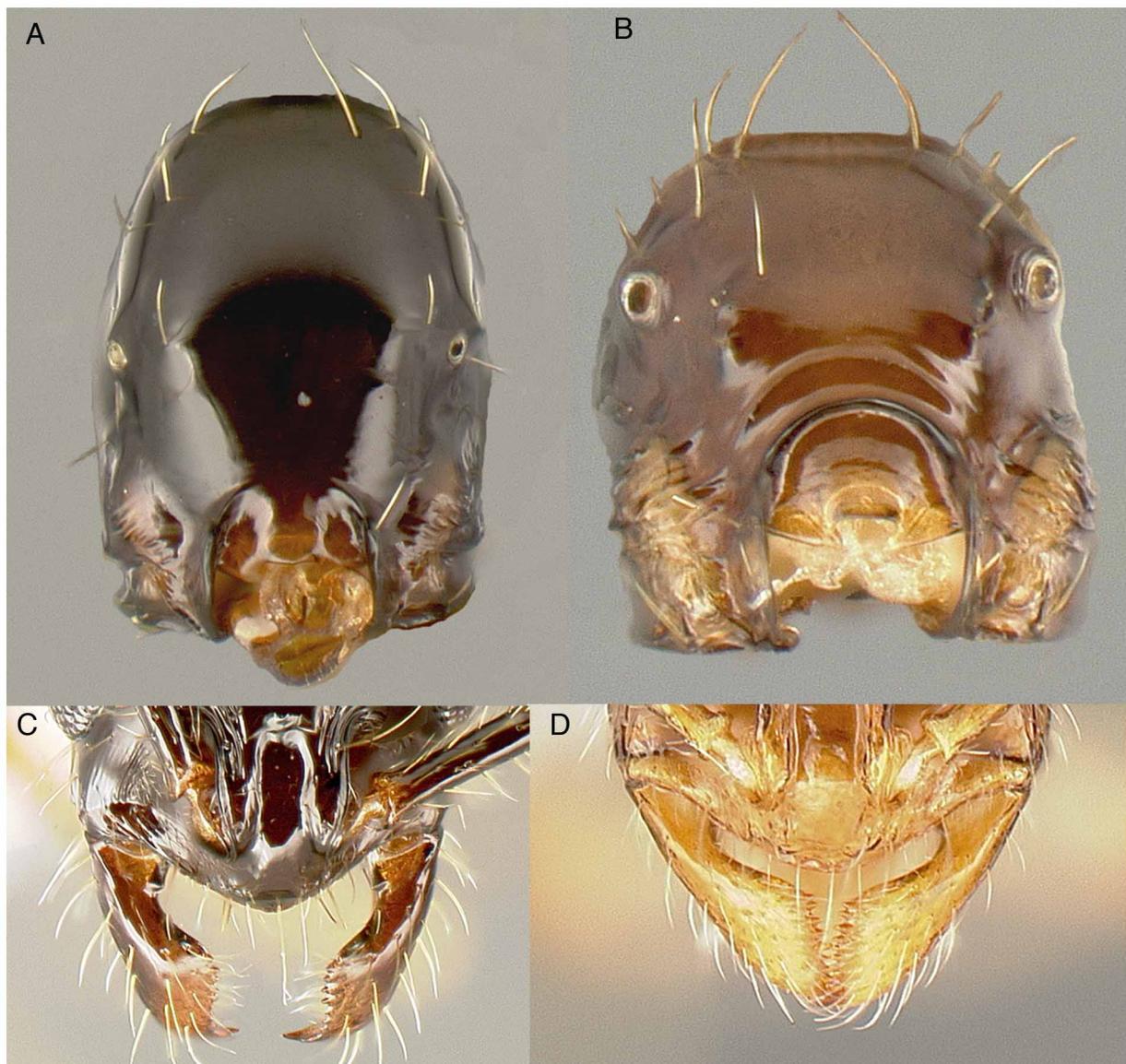


- 9 Scape not or barely surpassing vertex margin (SI 79–95); HW < 0.60 mm; mandible with 3–5 small teeth proximal to larger distal pair (Fig. 1C); clypeus usually with pair of longitudinal carinae. Southern Mexico to southern Brazil ..... *M. drifti* Kempf
- Scape distinctly surpassing vertex margin (SI > 95); HW > 0.60 mm; mandible with five or more teeth proximal to distal pair (Figs 1E, F) ..... 10
- 10 Mandible with series of 12 or more minute teeth proximal to distal pair (Fig. 1E); median portion of clypeus protruding and the anterior margin of clypeus recessed, such that in face view the median portion of the clypeus partially obscures the anterior margin; scape long (SI 115–120). Southern Mexico to northern Argentina..... *M. silvestrii* Wheeler
- Mandible with series of 7–10 teeth proximal to distal pair (Fig. 1F); clypeus not protruding, anteromedian margin visible in face view; scape length variable..... 11
- 11 Foraminal carina incomplete, absent dorsally (Fig. 5A); anterior clypeal margin more produced and subangular, not evenly rounded (Fig. 5C); scape relatively short (SI < 103). Costa Rica ..... *M. nocarina* **new species**
- Foraminal carina complete (Fig. 5B); anterior clypeal margin evenly rounded (Fig. 5D); scape relatively long (SI > 105) ..... 12



**FIGURE 5.** Foraminal carina (viewing posterior face of propodeum) of (A) *nocarina* and (B) *mondaboroides*. The foraminal carina is a distinct, elevated rim around the foramen in the posterior face of the propodeum, above the insertion of the petiole. It varies in completeness and may be absent dorsally, as in *nocarina*. Anterior clypeal margin of (C) *nocarina* and (D) *mondaboroides*.