

masticatory border (except apical angle); scapes short, often in shape of "drum stick" (Fig. 65), insertion of scapes completely exposed; frontal carinae closely placed; malar groove (between anterior edge of eye and mandible) well developed, although difficult to see in some species due to short distance between eye and base of mandible; eyes very large, covering most of sides of head; three ocelli large, well developed; antenna with 12 segments (Fig. 60) (13 in *A. texanus* - Fig. 62), those of funiculus difficult to count due to roughened sculpture and numerous small setae; scutum elongate and together with remainder of mesothorax, cause the fore and mid coxae to be widely spaced; shape of petiolar node variable between species, seems to bear no relationship to corresponding shape of node of worker of same species; subpetiolar process poorly developed; with two lateral "felt" lines of fine hair on underside of petiole (poorly developed in *A. texanus*); femora not incrassate; pygidial teeth poorly developed or absent; aedeagus well developed, usually elongate, toothed, with well developed apical tooth; volsella also well developed, usually with ventrally directed, apical tooth, which is often twisted laterally; stipites absent; paramere relatively small, usually smaller than volsella; hypopygium forklike with two teeth (Figs. 77 & 78). Partially or primarily shining, concolorous dark brown, with scattered erect hairs on most or all bodily surfaces, unless otherwise indicated.

### Key for species identifications of workers:

1. Subpetiolar process large, well developed (Fig. 3), apex usually sharply angulate (occasionally truncate - see Fig. 26) (specimens of *A. texanus* from Texas and Mexico and a fossil taxon from Dominican Republic often have large, rounded lobes which are not angulate, have relatively large eyes in *A. texanus* - go to couplet 11), top of petiole usually sculptured; anterior edge of scape usually concave (Fig. 7); femur never notably incrassate (Fig. 49); relatively common species ..... 2
- Subpetiolar process consisting of a small, rounded lobe (Fig. 1), usually not sharply angulate or truncate, (occasionally angulate posteriorly), dorsum of petiole usually smooth and glossy; anterior edge of scape usually convex (Fig. 6) (slightly concave in *A. quirozi* and probably *A. skwarrae*); hind femur often incrassate (Fig. 44); rarely collected species (*brevicornis* species complex) ..... 13
- 2(1). Anterior edge of scape concave, with angle near apex (Fig. 7); relatively common; South America (*serratulus* species complex) .... 3
- Anterior edge of scape convex (or straight), without well defined angle