

- $SL/SW > 2.25$ (usually > 2.5); angle on scape moderately well developed (Figs. 7) 4
- 4(3). Dorsum of petiole completely glossy and strongly shining, occasionally with small, elongate depressions; scape relatively long (mean $SL/SW = 2.94$, range = $2.80 - 3.08$); Venezuela *laevigatus* MacKay
- Dorsum of petiole roughened and sculptured, if somewhat shining, then long, longitudinal troughs or depressions are located near lateral edges, sides parallel (Fig. 37) or posterior half wider than anterior half (Fig. 24); scapes usually shorter; widely distributed in South America 5
- 5(4). Petiole elongate, $PI > 110$ ($PL/PW * 100$), if less, lateral clypeal teeth poorly developed; posterior half of petiole usually wider than anterior half (Fig. 24) 6
- Petiole quadrate or subquadrate (Fig. 32), $PI < 110$; sides of petiole usually parallel (or only slightly narrowed anteriorly) 9
- 6(5). Subpetiolar process strongly truncate (Fig. 26); Colombia *truncatus* MacKay
- Subpetiolar process not truncate, usually with posteriorly directed toothlike process (Fig. 25); widely distributed, including Colombia 7
- 7(6). Carinae on sides of petiole well developed, or at least sides of petiole meet at right angle; lateral clypeal teeth usually poorly developed (Fig. 13); dorsum of petiole lightly punctate and usually with well developed, longitudinal troughs; rarely collected 8
- Lateral edges of petiole rounded, with little or no evidence of carinae; lateral clypeal teeth well developed (Fig. 10), especially in larger workers; dorsum of petiole moderately punctate, longitudinal troughs poorly developed or absent; widely distributed, common species ... *kirbyi* Emery
- 8(7). Anterior face of petiole strongly concave (Fig. 21), dorsum of petiole mostly smooth and shining *concauinodis* MacKay
- Anterior face of petiole not strongly concave (Fig. 37), although may be somewhat concave, dorsum of petiole roughened *serratulus* (Smith)
- 9(5). Carinae on sides of petiole usually developed; dorsum of petiole lightly punctate with well developed lateral longitudinal troughs; medial lobe of clypeus excised (Fig. 13), often with blunt tooth; scape usually short (SL/SW range = $2.45 - 3.07$); relatively common (Ecuador to Argentina)(and rarely collected *A. flexuosus* MacKay from southern Brazil) *quadratus* Emery
- Lateral edges of petiole broadly rounded, if well developed carinae