

- glossy and strongly shining; Argentina and Brazil *femoralis* Kusnezov
 — Outer surface of scape angulate near apex (Fig. 14); dorsum of petiole smooth, but not strongly shining; Colombia *sanchezorum* MacKay

Key for species identification of males*:

1. Teeth of subgenital plate thickened (Fig. 77); northeastern Mexico and extreme southeastern Texas (and probably unknown male of *A. emmae* MacKay) *texasus* Forel
- Teeth of subgenital plate elongate and spiniform (Fig. 78); primarily South America 2
- 2(1). Petiole (from above) subquadrate, or at least usually broader than long (Fig. 70), often wider anteriorly than posteriorly 3
- Petiole much longer than broad (Fig. 71) 5
- 3(2). Petiole with paired, oblique, strongly constricted regions extending from nearly the top of node posteriorly along side of node (Fig. 69) *femoralis* Kusnezov
- Sides of petiole without strongly constricted regions 4
- 4(3). Body (especially propodeum and petiole) usually with shiny bluish or purplish reflections; node of petiole rounded anteriorly (Figs. 59, 70); widely distributed, commonly collected *fuscipennis* Emery
- Body without bluish reflections; node of petiole truncate anteriorly (Figs. 67, 68); rarely collected (Brazil) *brevinodis* MacKay
- 5(2). Head and alitrunk with numerous, long, flexuous hairs, at least some on alitrunk about 2/3 times as long as maximum diameter of eye (Fig. 61); southern Brazil, rarely collected *flexuosus* MacKay
- Head and alitrunk with shorter, scattered, mostly straight hairs, most less than 1/2 length of maximum diameter of eye (Fig. 59); commonly collected 6
- 6(5). Small (WL < 1.90 mm); volume of first segment of funiculus about 1/2 volume of scape (Fig. 63); without bluish reflections *brevicornis* Emery
- Usually larger (WL > 1.90 mm); if smaller, volume of first segment of funiculus about 1/4 or less volume of scape (Fig. 64); body usually with bluish reflections, at least on pronotum and head 7
- 7(6). Apices of volsellae not strongly curved outward (Fig. 82); dorsum of petiole with long, lateral, depressed areas; usually light yellowish-brown 8
- Apices of volsellae strongly curved away from midline of body (Fig. 83); dorsum of petiole without depressed areas (except possibly at ante-

* Use with caution, males of many species are unknown.