

- rior of node - Fig. 72); concolorous dark brown 9
- 8(7).Anterior edge of petiolar node truncate, edge straight and perpendicular to long axis of petiole (as seen from above) *kirbyi* Emery
- Anterior edge of petiolar node pointed, petiole in shape of bullet (as seen from above) *serratulus* Smith
- 9(7).Scape not noticeably thickened (Fig. 65, SW/SL < 0.6), somewhat “drumstick” shaped; dorsal face of propodeum smooth and glossy, descending face finely leather-like *quadratus* Emery
- Scape very broad (Fig. 64, SW/SL > 0.6), not “drumstick” shaped; dorsal face of propodeum usually leather-like, descending face with transverse costulae *laticornis* Forel

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPECIES COMPLEXES

***brevicornis* species complex**

Head elongate; frontal carinae closely placed, exposing basal condyle and base of scape; anterior face of scape convex, rarely slightly concave and with angle near apex present or absent; masticatory border of mandible without teeth, (except at apex) or with a single tooth (*A. punctiscapus* and *A. arizonensis*); lateral and medial clypeal teeth not developed; petiole often somewhat elongate, wider posteriorly than anteriorly, usually with strongly concave anterior face, subpetiolar process consisting of a broadly rounded lobe, rudimentary in *A. arizonensis* and consisting of a ventrally directed, sharp tooth in *A. punctiscapus*. The femur is often incrassate, at least in the larger workers. Not strongly polymorphic as in members of the *serratulus* species complex. The females of this species complex are unknown. The males can be distinguished from those of the other species complexes as the petiole is subquadrate (at least in two species) and the teeth of the subgenital process are long and thin.

Members include *A. arizonensis*, *A. brevicornis*, *A. brevinodis*, *A. femoralis*, *A. fuscipennis*, *A. punctiscapus*, *A. quirozi*, *A. sanchezorum*, *A. skwarrae* and possibly a fossil species currently being described by Ms. Maria de Andrade.

***serratulus* species complex**

Frontal carinae wide, covering at least part of the basal condyle and often part of the base of scape; anterior face of scape concave with well defined angle near apex; masticatory border of mandible without teeth, or occasionally with several small denticles; petiole usually subquadrate (or slightly longer than broad) with weakly concave anterior face; subpetiolar process consisting of a large lobe which is sharply angulate (with a posteriorly directed tooth) or truncate ventrally; femur is never