

Augochlorella of the tallgrass prairie region and eastern North America

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Females:

1. Face long, clypeus extending beyond suborbital line slightly but distinctly more than half its length, almost 2/3; preoccipital ridge carinate, carina nearly reaching hypostomal area, readily visible; median length of dorsal surface of propodeum little if any longer than median length of metanotum; dorsal surface of propodeum completely striate, striae not anastomosing; southern third or so of TGP (OK, TX)

.....
.....**karankawa** Coelho

Face shorter, clypeus extending beyond suborbital line no more than half its length; preoccipital ridge weakly carinate dorsally (behind ocelli) and usually dorso-laterally, but carina disappearing laterally, never approaching hypostomal area; dorsal surface of propodeum often longer than median length of metanotum, surface variously sculptured, but striae often anastomosing, forming more of a network rather than straight striae

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2. Posterior surface of propodeum with sculpture similar to that of lateral surface of propodeum, more-or-less “wrinkled”; preoccipital ridge with or without very weak carina, ridge often more rounded; dorsal surface of propodeum with its median length little if any longer than median length of metanotum; dorsal surface of propodeum completely striate, striae mostly separate, not anastomosing; southern and southeastern US, up the east coast; Midwest or TGP occurrences need documentation

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.....**gratiosa** (Smith)

Posterior surface of propodeum smooth, without “wrinkles” or rugosity, contrasting with the “wrinkled” sculpture of the lateral surface of propodeum; preoccipital ridge always with a weak carina present; dorsal surface of propodeum with its median length variable, but often longer than median length of metanotum; sculpture of dorsal surface of propodeum variable, with straight striae or a network; widespread species in TGP /Midwest region.....

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3. Dorsal surface of propodeum varying from completely striate to rugose/reticulate, this sculpturing usually reaching to the very posterior edge of the dorsal surface (dorsal surface thus usually without any indication of a smooth posterior margin); clypeus extending beyond suborbital line for half its length; scutum punctation variable, often rugoso-punctate in part; from color usually metallic green without yellowish, golden or brassy overtones, but variable; size varies from 6-8mm, usually slightly larger than the very similar *A. persimilis*, below.....**aurata** (Smith)

Dorsal surface of propodeum incompletely rugose/reticulate, the sculpturing not quite reaching to the posterior edge of the dorsal surface, dorsal surface thus with a smooth posterior margin especially postero-medially; clypeus extending beyond suborbital line for slightly less than half its length; punctation of scutum uniform, fine and close throughout, never rugoso-punctate; color usually green with yellowish, golden or brassy overtones; usually slightly smaller bee than the very similar *A. aurata* (above), size varies from 4.5 - 6.5 mm.....
***persimilis*** (Viereck)

Augochlorella of the TGP region and eastern North America
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Males:

1. Hind basitarsi hairs nearly uniform in length; S4 apical margin weakly concave***aurata***
 Hind basitarsi with longest hairs either in middle of basitarsi, or at base; S4 apical margin variable....2

2. Hind basitarsi with longest hairs near middle of segment, base of segment with very short erect hairs; S4 apical margin weakly concave.....
***persimilis***
 Hind basitarsi with longest hairs at base, hairs progressively shorter towards apex; S4 apical margin strongly concave.....
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3. Preoccipital carina conspicuous, readily visible in lateral view; southern 1/3 of TGP (OK, TX)

***karankawa***
 Preoccipital carina weak to absent, not readily visible in lateral view; southern and southeastern US, and up east coast, few records from the Midwest.....
***gratiosa***