

Lasioglossum s.s. (sensu McGinley) of the tallgrass prairie region and eastern North America

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[Note: *leucozonium* and *zonulum* have recently been removed from *Lasioglossum s.s.* and incorporated into the *Lasioglossum* sub genus *Leuchalictis*, but are included here.]

Females

1. Acarinarium present on anterior face of T1 (the acarinarium is a fan-like patch of partially-appressed hairs enclosing a glabrous area on the anterior face of T1).....2

Acarinarium absent on anterior face of T1, hairs are present but these are erect, uniformly distributed and not appressed, and do not enclose a glabrous area.....5

2 (1). Anterior margin of scutum confluent with posterior margin of pronotum, not abruptly elevated above it; propodeum with dorsal surface mostly smooth, macrosculpture (weakly lineolate) limited to basal and lateral areas; north and central TGP.....**coriaceum** (Smith)

Antero-medial margin of scutum vertical, abruptly dropping (declivous) onto posterior margin of pronotum, not confluent with it; sculpture of dorsal surface of propodeum variable.....3

3 (2). Glabrous portion of acarinarium longer than broad, lanceolate to narrowly ovate in shape, narrowing dorsally; clypeus relatively long, extending at least 2/3 of its length below the suborbital line; northern TGP.....**acuminatum** McGinley

Glabrous portion of acarinarium approximately as long as broad or broader, roughly circular in shape, not narrowed dorsally; clypeus shorter, extending no more than 2/3 of its length below the suborbital line, usually less.....4

4(3). Dorsal opening of acarinarium narrower than the width of the adjacent lateral hair fringe on T1, best seen in dorsal view; clypeus and supraclypeal surfaces usually with very faint tessellation (microsculpture), at least in part; T1-T2 punctures usually very slightly larger and very slightly more separated than those of *paraforbesii* (below); central and northern TGP, though not occurring as far north as *paraforbesii* (below)**forbesii** (Robertson)

Dorsal opening of acarinarium wider, about as wide as the width of the adjacent lateral hair fringe; clypeus and supraclypeal surfaces usually smooth, shining, without faint tessellation; T1-T2 punctures usually very slightly smaller and very slightly more close together than those of *forbesii*; central and northern TGP, occurring farther north than *forbesii*, but not as far south

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paraforbesii McGinley

5(1). Propodeum with dorsal and dorso-lateral surfaces entirely reticulate.....6
Dorsal and dorso-lateral surfaces of propodeum smooth to finely lineolate (wrinkled) or very finely rugose, but never reticulate.....7

6(5). T1 dorsal surface smooth and shiny, with scattered punctures especially on basal ½, these punctures more widely separated than the closer punctures on the apical area of T1; T2 punctures more separated than in *leucozonium* (below); inner hind tibial spur finely serrate; northern and central TGP.....**zonulum**
(Smith)

T1 dorsally with dense punctation, similar to that of apical area, the very narrow interspaces tessellate, not smooth and shiny, even on basal ½; T2 punctation finer and denser than in *zonulum* (above); inner hind tibial spur coarsely serrate; northern TGP region.....**leucozonium** (Schrank)

7(5). Posterior face of propodeum with lateral carinae complete, reaching dorso-lateral margin of propodeum; pronotum with dorso-lateral angle a sharply-projecting right angle; scutum shiny between punctures; legs often reddish or orangeish all or in part; central and southern TGP.....

..... **fuscipenne** (Smith)
Posterior face of propodeum with lateral carinae incomplete, reaching no further than halfway to dorso-lateral margin; pronotum with dorso-lateral angle obtuse to weakly right-angled, never a strongly-projecting right angle; scutum usually opaque, not shiny; legs dark; northern TGP.....**athabascense** (Sandhouse)

[Note: *L. manitouellum* (Ckll.) is an extralimital species (western US n. to Colorado) known in our region from an outlying record in NE KS: the punctures on the scutum of *manitouellem* are fine and dense, nearly contiguous even on the central part of the scutum (separated by one or two puncture diameters in *athabascense*), and the wings are infuscated apically; the wings are weakly and evenly infuscated throughout in *athabascense*.]

