***Augochlorella*** of the tallgrass prairie region and eastern North America

M. Arduser

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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 ……………………………………….........………………………………………………………………….2

2. Posterior surface of propodeum with lateral carinae reaching midway to dorsal surface; 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……..……….***gratiosa*** *(Smith)*

Posterior surface of propodeum with lateral carinae reaching about 1/3 of the way to dorsal surface; 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 ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….………………3

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

Dorsal surface of propodeum with posterior margin (edge) usually angulate or sharply defined, not rounded, dorsal surface of propodeum varying from completely striate to rugose/reticulate, this sculpturing usually reaching to the very posterior edge of the dorsal surface, forming a sharp, angulate break between dorsal and posterior surfaces, 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 very finely rugoso-punctate in part laterally; 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* (above)…………..………..……………………………….……….***aurata*** *(Smith)*

**References:** Coelho (2004), Ordway (1966)

***Augochlorella*** of the TGP region and eastern North America

M. Arduser

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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……………………………………………………………………………………………………………..………………3

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 which need confirmation………………………….…..***gratiosa***

**References:** References: Coelho (2004), Ordway (1966)