

middorsal stripe is as wide or wider than the antehumeral stripe in all above species excepting *A. tibialis*.

The middorsal stripe is usually narrower or no wider than the pale antehumeral area in *A. plana*, *A. hinei*, *A. munda*, *A. immunda*, *A. fumipennis* and *A. nahuana*. Humeral stripes of these species are narrow with a posterior bifurcation or an interrupted stripe results in the posterior third of its length. An interrupted stripe is broad at its anterior half, confined to the humeral suture or lost in the posterior two-thirds and reappears as a spot at the upper end of the suture. Forked stripes typically occur in *A. immunda*, *A. fumipennis* and *A. nahuana*, while interrupted or terminated stripes occur in *A. munda*, *A. hinei* and *A. plana*.

The following three species are intermediate or distinct from above groups. The dark middorsal and humeral stripes of *A. barretti* are distinct and narrower than the pale antehumeral areas. The humeral stripe is not forked or interrupted yet margins of the stripes are not parallel. The dark middorsal stripe of *A. apicalis* is absent or confined to the carina, and the humeral stripe exists as an anterior elongate spot; however, exceptional individuals of *A. apicalis* may occur. Such males of *A. apicalis* have a full-length humeral stripe of varying width; the females may have both broad middorsal and humeral stripes. In Florida, this variation in *A. apicalis* correlates with geographic distribution (Johnson and Westfall, 1970). Such variants were absent in Texas material examined by the author; however, patterns approaching the Florida types rarely occur in Texas (Gloyd, per comm.). The dark middorsal stripe of *A. lugens* is no wider than the carina, and a dark line occurs laterally in each antehumeral area becoming confluent with the middorsal stripe at the latter's posterior end. The humeral stripe forks.

Antehumeral areas are typically bluish in *A. rhoadsi*, *A. sedula*, *A. nahuana*, and *A. barretti*; violet or purple in *A. lugens*, *A. tibialis*, *A. translata*, *A. immunda*, *A. fumipennis*; and bluish-violet in *A. hinei* and *A. munda*. This area is blue or violet in *A. plana* and *A. apicalis*, cream or tan colored in *A. bipunctulata* and *A. moesta*, and usually obscured in the latter. Lower sides of the pterothorax have paler colors in all species. Pale abdominal colors are blue in *A. barretti* and *A. nahuana*; blue or bluish-violet in *A. rhoadsi*, *A. sedula*, *A. immunda*, *A. munda*, *A. hinei* and *A. plana*; violet in *A. fumipennis*; and blue anteriorly, violet posteriorly in *A. bipunctulata*. Other species have inconspicuous pale areas on the abdomen. Wings are occasionally diffuse pale brown in *A. sedula*, apparently characteristically amber in *A. rhoadsi*, but remain transparent in both species. Other species and most *A. sedula* possess clear wings.

FEMALES — The females of many species have small structural differences; consequently, *A. alberta*, *A. apicalis*, *A. moesta*, and *A. nahuana* have two and *A. sedula* has three routes for determination in the key. Structural characters used in female diagnosis are as follows. The anterior carina (as in Fig. 2 E) is visible or hidden in the lateral view of a meso-