



Nemésio, A. & Ferrari, R.R. (2011) Species of *Euglossa* (*Glossura*) and *E. (Glossuropoda)* (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Euglossina) occurring in the Amazon, including new records for Brazil. *Zootaxa*, 2885, 1–13.

The identification key for species of *Euglossa* (*Glossura*) and *E. (Glossuropoda)* was published with the wrong numbers at the end of the statements from the seventh dichotomy on. The correct key should read as follows:

Identification key for species of *Euglossa* (*Glossura*) and *E. (Glossuropoda)* occurring in the Amazon Forest (males only)

1. Mesotibia very enlarged; mesotibial spur absent (Fig. 1A–D) 2 [*Euglossa (Glossuropoda)* Moure, 1989]
- Mesotibia not very enlarged; mesotibial spur present (Fig. 1E–F, Fig. 2A–I) 5 [*Euglossa (Glossura)* Cockerell, 1917]
2. Ivory paraocular markings reaching clypeus, the entire paraocular area below the antennal alveolus yellowish (Fig. 3A)
..... *E. (Glossuropoda) intersecta* Audouin, 1824 (Fig. 1A, 3A, 4A, 5A).
- Generally, thin ivory paraocular markings (when enlarged below, most of paraocular area green colored) (Fig. 3B–O) 3
3. Very small bees, reaching 11mm at most; legs with blue hues; tongue slightly longer than body length.....
..... *E. (Glossuropoda) inflata* Roubik, 2004 (Fig. 1B, 3B, 4B, 5B)
- Larger bees, reaching 14mm at least; legs without blue hues; tongue much longer than body length 4
4. Mesotibial tufts approximately the same size, posterior tuft half-moon shaped (Fig. 1C); S2 tufts separated from each other 1.5 times the diameter of the medium ocellus (Fig. 5C) *Euglossa (Glossuropoda) rugilabris* Moure, 1967 (Fig. 1C, 3C, 4C, 5C).
- Posterior mesotibial tuft rounded and much smaller than anterior one (Fig. 2D); S2 tufts separated from each other at least twice the diameter of the medium ocellus (Fig. 5D)..... *Euglossa (Glossuropoda) juremae* Moure, 1989 (Fig. 1D, 3D, 4D, 5D).
5. Entirely dark blue bees or bees with dark-colored mesosoma and plain green metasoma..... 6
- Green or bluish green bees 7
6. Mesosoma dark colored with purple hues; metasoma plain green; distal half of metatibia copper colored; bee resembling a small *E. (Glossuropoda) intersecta* *E. (Glossura) tiputini* Roubik, 2004 (Fig. 1E, 3E, 4E, 5E, 6)
- Entirely dark blue or violet mesosoma and metasoma; metatibia non-metallic red or orange.....
..... *Euglossa (Glossura) rufipes* Rasmussen & Skov, 2006 (Fig. 1F, 3F, 4F, 5F)
7. Ivory paraocular markings absent (Fig. 3G) *Euglossa (Glossura) viridifrons* Dressler, 1982b (Fig. 2A, 3G, 4G, 5G).
- Ivory paraocular markings present (Fig. 3H–O)..... 8
8. Only one visible mesotibial tuft (Fig. 2A–C) 9
- Two visible mesotibial tufts (Fig. 2D–I)..... 10
9. Mesotibial tufts smaller than 1.5 times the diameter of the medium ocellus (Fig. 2B); S2 tufts absent (Fig. 5H)
..... *Euglossa (Glossura) allosticta* Moure, 1969 (Fig. 2B, 3H, 4H, 5H).
- Mesotibial tuft as long as 2.5 times the diameter of the medium ocellus (Fig. 2C); S2 tufts present (Fig. 4F).....
..... *Euglossa (Glossura) imperialis* Cockerell, 1922 (Fig. 2C, 3I, 4I, 5I).
10. Labrum with a broad black longitudinal stripe (Fig. 2D–E) 11
- Labrum without black longitudinal stripe (Fig. 2F–I) 12
11. Bees about 14.5mm long; three last terga and sterna, metatibia and hind basitarsus with coppery hues (Fig. 4J, 5J)
..... *Euglossa (Glossura) lugubris* Roubik, 2004 (Fig. 2D, 3J, 4J, 5J).
- Bees about 13.5mm long; coppery hues, when present, only on T7 (Fig. 4K, 5K)
..... *Euglossa (Glossura) piliventris* Guérin-Ménéville, 1844 (Fig. 2E, 3K, 4K, 5K).
12. Anterior mesotibial tuft smaller than posterior tuft (Fig. 2F–G) 13
- Both mesotibial tufts approximately the same size (Fig. 2H–I) 14
13. Posterior mesotibial tuft much larger than anterior tuft (Fig. 2F)
..... *Euglossa (Glossura) orellana* Roubik, 2004 (Fig. 2F, 3L, 4L, 5L).
- Posterior mesotibial tuft slightly larger than anterior tuft (Fig. 2G).....
..... *Euglossa (Glossura) occidentalis* Roubik, 2004 (Fig. 2G, 3M, 4M, 5M).
14. Mesotibial tufts practically connected, without visible glabrous space between them (Fig. 2H); space between S2 tufts smaller than diameter of the medium ocellus (Fig. 5N)..... *Euglossa (Glossura) chalybeata* Friese, 1925 (Fig. 2H, 3N, 4N, 5N).
- Mesotibial tufts clearly separated, with visible glabrous space between them (Fig. 2I); S2 tufts separated from each other 1.5 times the diameter of the medium ocellus (Fig. 5O) *Euglossa (Glossura) ignita* Smith, 1874 (Fig. 2I, 3O, 4O, 5O).