

*manni* Wheeler from Nuevo León, Morelos and Hidalgo, *L. mariposa* Wheeler from western United States, *L. maryanae* new species from south central California, *L. melinus* new species from west central New Mexico, *L. mexicanus* new species from Coahuila and San Luis Potosí, *L. minutissimus* M. Smith from Washington D. C., *L. neomexicanus* Wheeler from southwestern United States, *L. nevadensis* Wheeler (= *L. eldoradensis* Wheeler new synonymy = *L. melanderi* Wheeler new synonymy = *L. nevadensis rudis* Wheeler new synonymy) from western United States, *Leptothorax nitens* Emery (= *L. nitens occidentalis* Wheeler = *L. nitens heathi* Wheeler), *L. obliquicanthus* Cole from western United States; *L. obturator* Wheeler from Texas, *L. ocellatus* new species from northern California, *L. oxynodis* new species from west central California, *L. peninsularis* Wheeler from Baja California Sur, *L. punctaticeps* new species from Nuevo León, *L. punctatissimus* new species from Nuevo León, *L. punctithorax* new species from central México, *L. rugatulus* Emery (= *L. curvispinosus rugatulus cockerelli* Wheeler = *L. curvispinosus annectens* Wheeler = *L. rugatulus mediorufus* Wheeler = *L. rugatulus dakotensis* Wheeler and Wheeler = *L. rugatulus brunnescens* Wheeler new synonymy) from western North America, *L. rugithorax* new species from Hidalgo, *L. rugosus* new species from Nuevo León, *L. rugulosus* new species from Michoacán, *L. schaumii* Roger (= *L. fortinodis* Mayr = *L. fortinodis* var. *gilvus* Wheeler = *L. fortinodis* var. *melanoticus* Wheeler) from south eastern United States, *L. schmittii* Wheeler from Colorado, *L. silvestrii* (Santschi) from Arizona, *L. smithi* Baroni Urbani (= *L. wheeleri* Smith) from southeastern United States, *L. stenotyle* Cole (= *L. angustinodus* Cole) from south eastern Arizona, *L. stollii* Forel from Guatemala, *L. striatulus* Stitz from Guerrero, *L. terrigena* Wheeler from Texas, *L. texanus* Wheeler from south central United States, *L. tricarinatus* Emery from western United States, *L. tuscaloosae* Wilson from Alabama and North Carolina, and *L. whitfordi* new species from southern New Mexico, western Texas and northern México.

Ants of this subgenus are rarely collected due to their cryptic habits, although they are common in many habitats. Most species nest in the soil or in tree branches. Nest populations are generally small, most with less than 100 workers. These ants are found in a variety of habitats, from extremely arid zones to high elevation pine and spruce forests. They are usually most common in mesic sites, although many species can be found in even the most xeric sites. Some of the species are polygynous, others have a single queen. Many of the species are enslaved by other ants. Very little is known of most of the species; some of the common species have been intensively studied. The less com-