KEY TO THE SPECIES OF LEPTOTHORAX SUBGENUS MYRAFANT IN THE NEW WORLD, BASED PRIMARILY ON WORKERS

| 1. Petiole and postpetiole armed with spine-like protuberances (Fig. 1) |
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| (see Kempf, 1959 for key to species) Petiole and Postpetiole without spine-like processes (Fig. 2) 2 2(1). Petiole with elongate peduncle (Fig. 2); mesosoma either strongly arched (Fig. 2) or mesopropodeal suture deeply impressed (Fig. 3) |
| — Petiole without an elongate peduncle (Fig. 4), or dorsum of promesonotum flat (Fig. 9) or feebly convex in profile; mesopropodeal suture at most feebly impressed (except for <i>L. hispidus</i> , see Fig. 5) |
| 3(2). Dorsum of mesosoma strongly arched (Fig. 2) |
| 4(2). Clypeus without carinae on medial surface (Fig. 6), but usually with carinae present anterior to frontal carinae, middle of clypeus usually concave with longitudinal depression (Fig. 6); antennal scapes often with erect or suberect hairs (Fig. 7) |
| —Clypeus with medial, longitudinal carina (Fig. 8), in addition to several lateral carinae; scape usually without erect hairs |
| 5(4). Posterior corner of propodeum completely rounded, without evidence of angles or spines (Fig. 9); México striatulus Stitz—Posterior corner of propodeum with angles or spines (Fig. 10); widely distributed in North America, including México |
| 6(5). Antennae with 12 segments (Fig. 11, left) (usually easier to count with funiculus held at an oblique angle) |
| —Antennae with 11 segments (Fig. 11, right) |
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