antennae has 12 segments. The anterior and posterior faces of the petiole are nearly parallel (Fig. 39), and the top of the node is usually rounded or truncate. The subpeduncular process is nearly always small and poorly developed. The propodeal spines are small and usually consist of only feeble angles (Fig. 24) or small spines (Fig. 27). Members of the species complex include *L. andrei*, *L. bristoli*, *L. manni*, and *L. terrigena*. Some of the members of the *tricarinatus* complex may be confused with members of the *andrei* complex (*L. bestelmeyeri*, *L. brevispinosus*, *L. furunculus*, *L. mexicanus*, *L. neomexicanus*, and *L. punctithorax*) and are included in the key. These are indicated with asterisks.

## KEY TO THE WORKERS OF THE SPECIES OF THE ANDREI COMPLEX

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<ol> <li>Dorsum of head nearly completely smooth and shining, if sculpture is present, it is usually fine (Fig. 22, left)</li></ol>
— Dorsum of pronotum with rugae or striate (Fig. 49) or punctae (Fig. 34, right)
3(2). Propodeal armature of worker represented only as bumps (Fig. 95); propodeal spines of female with blunt tips; node of petiole of male low and weakly concave posteriorly
brevispinosus new species*
—Propodeal armature of worker poorly developed angles; propodeal spines of female with acute tips; node of petiole of male higher and somewhat concave posteriorly mexicanus new species*  4(2). Side of pronotum punctate, and only weakly shining (Fig 151)  punctithorax new species*
—Side of pronotum partly smooth (Fig. 126) and strongly shining 5 5(4). Mesopleuron with rugae (Fig 126) manni Wheeler
—Mesopleuron predominantly punctate (Fig. 96)
bristoli new species  6(1). Dark brown in color
bestelmeyeri new species*
—Eyes relatively small (Fig. 111), maximum diameter less than (or