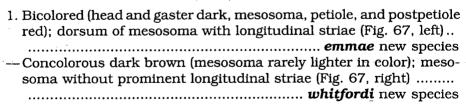
equal to) distance to insertions of mandible
8(7). Entire dorsum of head covered with dense punctures (Fig. 179),
entire surface dull terrigena Wheeler
—Dorsum of head with fine striae (Fig. 86), weakly shining 9
9(8). Clypeus with 4 to 6 well differentiated carinae on each side of
medial carina, with the medial carina being most developed (Fig.
111); known only from Colorado and Wyoming
furunculus Wheeler*
-Clypeus with many poorly defined carinae (Fig. 86), impossible to
count, medial carina not more developed than others; widely distrib-
uted in southwestern USA and northern México; not reported from
Colorado andrei Emery
* member of andersoni species complex

## emmae species complex

Members of this species complex can be recognized by an 11-segmented antenna, a thickened, blunt, rounded petiolar node, and that the dorsum of the head is partially smooth and shining with fine striae. The suprapeduncular process is well developed (Fig. 107), with a curved dorsal surface. These characters, in addition to the 11-segmented antenna, will easily separate this complex from the andersoni complex in which the shape of the node is similar. Members include *L. emmae* new species and *L. whitfordi* new species.

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



## hispidus species complex

Members of this species complex are large (over 3mm total length), and can be recognized by the pedunculate petiole (Fig. 114). The node of petiole is broadly rounded or truncate, and thickened as seen in profile (Fig. 114). The propodeal spines are small. The eyes are small, the minimum diameter is about ½ to ¾ the distance between the anterior border of the eye and the base of mandible. The head and mesosoma are coarsely sculptured with rugae or coarse striae, the intrarugal spaces are densely and coarsely punctate. The hispidus