

- Side of pronotum with rugae (Fig. 160); northeastern México **rugosus** new species
 8(6). Concolorous dark brown **adustus** new species*
 — Concolorous pale brown or yellow 9
 9(8). California **chandleri** new species*
 — New Mexico **coleenae** new species*

obturator species complex

The only species in this complex, *L. obturator* Wheeler, can be recognized as the propodeal spines are united by a carina (Fig. 43). In addition, the propodeum is depressed when compared to the remainder of the mesosoma (Fig. 142).

schaumii species complex

This species complex can be recognized by the 11-segmented antennae, the node of the petiole is convex (occasionally concave) anteriorly and posteriorly (as seen in profile). The node is not broadly rounded as in the *emmae* complex and the dorsum of the head is nearly completely covered with fine striae. Members include *L. ambiguus* Emery, *L. bradleyi*, *L. curvispinosus* Mayr, *L. minutissimus* and *L. schaumii* Roger.

KEY TO THE WORKERS OF THE SPECIES OF THE SCHAUMII COMPLEX

1. Propodeal armature consisting of tiny spines or angles (Fig. 66) ..
 *schaumii* Roger
- Propodeal armature well developed with long, acute spines (Fig. 69)
 2
- 2(1). Worker unknown; eye of female small, round (Fig. 77) diameter
 about equal in length to length from base of mandible to anterior
 edge of eye; propodeal spines long (length 0.15mm), diameter about
 equal along entire length (Fig. 75); Washington, D. C.
 *minutissimus* Smith
- Eye of female large, oblong (Fig. 76), diameter greater than length
 between base of mandible and anterior edge of eye; propodeal spines
 thick at bases, narrowed towards tip (Fig. 74); distributed through-
 out eastern United States 3
- 3(2). Head with rugae or coarse striae, intrarugal spaces punctate (Fig.
 78, left) *bradleyi* Wheeler
- Head with fine striae, surface between striae finely sculptured, and
 forming reticulations with striae 4
- 4(3). Propodeal spines elongate, length greater than twice distance