

Many species often have a widened postpetiole, as compared to width of petiole. In addition, the 12-segmented antenna has a relatively short scape, which fails to reach the occipital corner by at least one diameter, and the mesosoma is without a mesopropodeal constriction. This complex includes *L. adustus*, *L. brevispinosus*, *L. carinatus*, *L. chandleri*, *L. cokendolpheri*, *L. coleenae*, *L. davisii*, *L. furunculus*, *L. gallae*, *L. mexicanus*, *L. neomexicanus*, *L. nevadensis*, *L. obliquicanthus*, *L. punctithorax*, *L. rugithorax*, *L. rugulosus*, *L. schmittii*, *L. stenotyle*, *L. texanus*, and *L. tricarinatus*. This complex is closely related to the *andersoni* complex, but can be separated by the 3 prominent carinae on the clypeus. Specimens with weakly developed carinae, or which do not key well in the following key, will probably be members of the *andersoni* species complex.

#### KEY TO THE WORKERS OF THE SPECIES OF THE *TRICARINATUS* COMPLEX

1. Top of pronotum smooth and glossy (Fig. 19, left); dorsum of head smooth and glossy (Fig. 22, left) ..... 2
- Top of pronotum partially or completely sculptured (Fig. 19, right); dorsum of head usually sculptured (Fig. 22, right) ..... 4
- 2(1). .... Carina present on pronotum, which forms transverse ridge across anterior border (Fig. 19, left) ..... *schmittii* Wheeler
- Carina not forming transverse ridge across pronotum (Fig. 19, right) ..... 3
- 3(2). Propodeal armature of worker represented only as bumps (Fig. 24); 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 (Fig. 133); propodeal spines of female with acute tips; node of petiole of male higher and somewhat concave posteriorly ..... *mexicanus* new species
- 4(1). Propodeal armature consisting of small angles which are less than  $1/3$  distance between bases (Fig. 19, right) ..... 5
- Propodeal armature consisting of definite spines, that are usually at least  $1/3$  as long as distance between bases (Fig. 19, left) ..... 16
- 5(4). Eyes relatively small, greatest length less than distance from anterior border of eye to base of mandible (Fig. 102); dorsum of head with rugae, or densely punctate (Fig. 41) ..... 6
- Eyes larger, maximum diameter nearly equal to distance between eye and insertion of antenna (Fig. 41, right); dorsum of head with fine striae, or partly smooth and polished (Fig. 31, left) ..... 9