

polygynous and polydomous (Alloway et al., 1982; Stuart, 1991). One to six queens may be present in a nest (Talbot, 1965), but it is not known if all lay eggs. Brood is present in the nests throughout the year (Talbot, 1965). Reproductives are present from June to Sept., with possible flights occurring at noon in July to August (Kannowski, 1959; Talbot, 1965). Females start nests between leaves, often cementing them together with salivary secretions (Kannowski, 1959). This species is aggressive and is able to recognize nestmates (Stuart, 1991). Social organization was discussed by Herbers (1983).

It is the host of the social parasite *Protomognathus americanus* (Emery) (Alloway et al., 1982; Alloway and Del Rio Pesado, 1983) and *Leptothorax (Leptothorax) duloticus* (Talbot, 1957). Foraging involves tandem running (Moeglich, 1979). Foraging is lowest during summer in Vermont (Herbers, 1989).

***Leptothorax (Myrafant) andersoni* new species**

Figs. 14 & 83; Map 3

Species complex: *andersoni*

Diagnosis: This is a small, concolorous yellow brown species with a 12-segmented antenna. The entire head and mesosoma are coarsely and densely punctate. The propodeal spines are well developed, but small (Fig. 83). The petiolar node is blunt in profile. The gaster has punctures on the basal third of first gastral tergum.

Distribution: Known only from Big Bend National Park in southwestern Texas (Map 3).

Description

Worker measurement (mm): HL 0.55-0.64, HW 0.46-0.52, SL 0.43-0.47, EL 0.13-0.14, WL 0.64-0.68, PW 0.14-0.16, PL 0.18-0.19, PPW 0.22-0.23, PPL 0.16-0.17. Indices: CI 81-84, SI 73-78, PI 78-84, PPI 130-135.

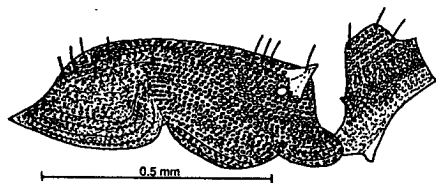


Fig. 83. Mesosoma and petiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax andersoni*.

Mandibles with 5 teeth, only apical 3 well defined; anterior border of clypeus convex, clypeus with well formed median carina plus several lateral carinae; sides of head broadly and weakly convex; vertex weakly concave; eyes small, 8 or 9 facets in greatest diameter; antennae with

12 segments; mesosoma without any sutures breaking surface; propodeal spines small, but well developed and acute (Fig. 51); petiole with well developed subpeduncular tooth, acute and with flange which