

Fig. 84. Mesosoma and petiole of a worker of *Leptothorax andrei* (AZ).

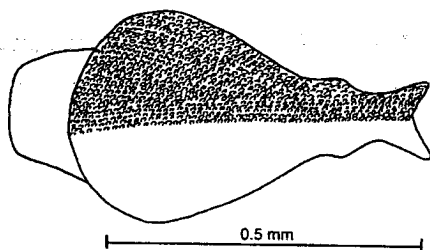


Fig. 85. Mesosoma of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax andrei* as seen from the top. Sculpture is shown only on the right half.

key with difficulty to *L. terrigena*. It could be separated from the latter species as the node of the petiole is obliquely truncate (Fig. 84), whereas the node of the petiole of *L. terrigena* is broadly rounded (Fig. 180). Additionally, close inspection of the gaster should reveal the fine sculpture.

This species could be confused with other pale species found in the Chihuahuan Desert, including *L. bestelmeyeri*, *L. cokendolpheri*, *L. coleenae*, and *L. liebi*. See the discussion of *L. coleenae* for hints on how to separate these species.

Biology: All four workers were collected in mixed hardwood leaf litter.

*Leptothorax* (Myrafant) *andrei* Emery  
Figs. 55, 56, 84, 85, & 86; Map 4

*Leptothorax andrei* Emery, 1895:322, Plate 8, Fig. 15, worker, California (without specific locality); Wheeler, 1903a:256, Plate 12, Fig. 22, worker; Cole, 1958a:537-538, female, male; *Leptothorax* (Myrafant) *andrei*: Smith, 1979:1392

Species complex: *andrei*

Diagnosis: This is a small, light yellow or brown species with a 12 segmented antenna; striae are on head, except for a narrow central strip which is smooth and shining, entire mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole are punctate. The clypeus has a number of poorly defined carinae, the medial carina is poorly developed. The subduncular tooth is well developed,

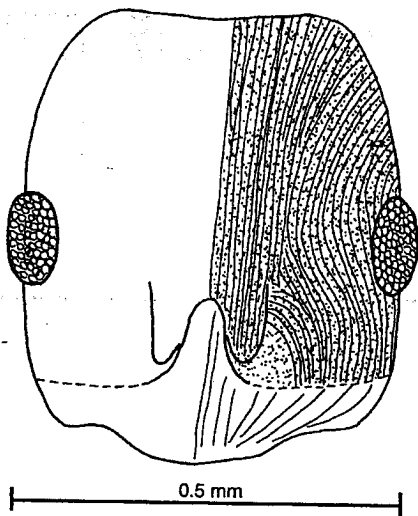


Fig. 86. Head of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax andrei*.