

Map 4. Distribution of *Leptothorax andrei*.

the petiolar node is blunt and rounded in profile (Fig. 14), gaster entirely smooth and shining. The propodeal spines consist of small angles (Fig. 84). The postpetiole is not broadened. The hairs on the petiole and postpetiole are somewhat clavate (Fig. 84).

Distribution:

USA: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico; Mexico: Baja California Norte (Map 4).

Type series: Holotype worker (MCSN) [seen].

Discussion: The characteristics listed in the diagnosis should separate this species from others in the genus. It could be confused with members of the *andersoni* species complex, but differs in that the node of the petiole is not broadly rounded. It would be easily separated from *L. bestelmeyeri* by the smaller eyes, from *L. terrigena* in that the head has striae (not punctate) and from *L. furunculus* by the very different sculpture of the clypeus (numerous, poorly developed carinae, instead of a single medial carina and 2 prominent lateral carinae). Specimens from Arizona (Cochise Co.) are roughly sculptured, having poorly defined rugae on head, mesosoma and top of petiole and may represent an undescribed species.

Note that Wheeler (1903a) stated that this species was closely related to *L. nevadensis*. This is incorrect, see discussion of *L. nevadensis* for details.

Biology: This species occurs in relatively dry coniferous forests (Cole, 1958a; Wheeler and Wheeler, 1986; Mackay, pers. obs.), oak woodland (Mackay, pers. obs.), laurel forest (Anderson, pers. comm.), pinyon-juniper (Cole, 1966; Allred and Cole, 1971; Wheeler and Wheeler, 1973, 1986; Mackay et al., 1987), or even cool deserts (Wheeler and Wheeler, 1986). Nests may be located under stones (Wheeler and Wheeler, 1973, 1986; Mackay, pers. obs.) with 32-109 workers in the nest (Cole, 1958a). Sexu- als were present in nests in June and July. This species occasionally lives in nests of *Camponotus*