

yogi as well as with other *Camponotus* and *Formica* (Creighton and Snelling, 1966), including *Formica occidua* (Mann 1911) and the thatched nests of *Formica ravidia* (= *Formica haemorrhoidalis*) (Mackay and Mackay, 1984).

***Leptothorax (Myrafant) bestelmeyeri* new species**

Figs. 26, 41, 42, 87, 88, & 89; Map 5

Species complex: *andrei*

Diagnosis: This is a small, pale yellow species with large, black eyes and a 12-segmented antenna. The dorsum of the head is covered with

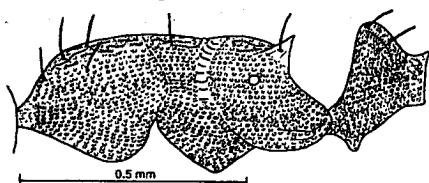


Fig. 87. Mesosoma and petiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax bestelmeyeri*.

striae formed by closely placed punctures that are in rows. The carinae on the clypeus are poorly formed, the middle carina is lacking, but the entire surface of the clypeus is convex. The top of the mesosoma is covered with fine rugae. The petiolar node is moderately sharp in profile, with the edge

formed by a ruga. The subpeduncular process is well developed. The postpetiole is more than 1.5 X the width of the petiole.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality in south central New Mexico (Map 5).

Description

Worker measurement (mm): HL 0.67, HW 0.54, SL 0.49, EL 0.22, WL 0.79, PW 0.19, PL 0.16, PPW 0.29, PPL 0.20. Indices: CI 81, SI 73, PI 113, PPI 145.

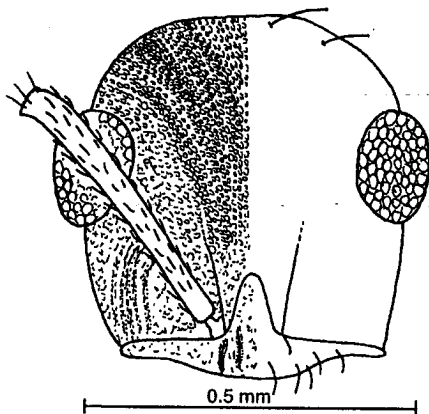


Fig. 88. Head of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax bestelmeyeri*. The sculpture is shown only on the left side of the figure.

Mandibles with 4 teeth plus poorly defined denticles; anterior border of clypeus convex, clypeus without medial carina and poorly defined lateral carinae; eye large, anterior edge to anterior edge of cheek (0.16mm) less than maximum diameter of eye; vertex straight; mesosoma with none of the sutures breaking the sculpture; propodeal spines small (0.06mm in length), but well developed; petiole with well developed, blunt subpetiolar tooth, anterior petiolar