

Fig. 93. Mesosoma of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax bradleyi* as seen from above. Sculpture is shown only on the right half.

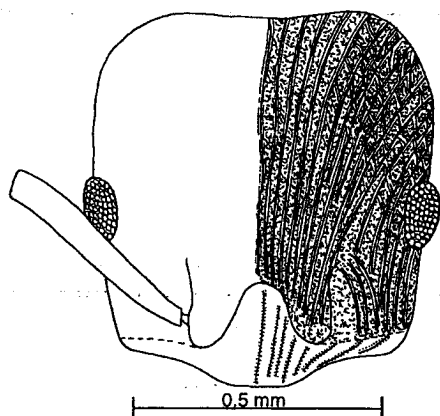


Fig. 94. Head of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax bradleyi*. Sculpture is shown only on the right half of the figure.

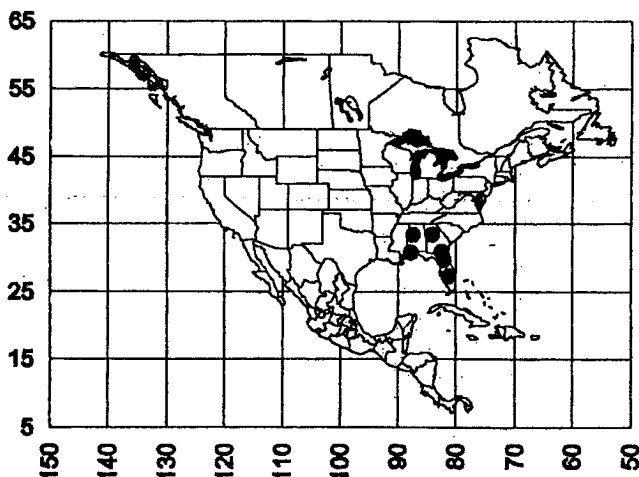
of which reaches half way between the eyes and the occipital corners. The mesosoma has no evidence of a mesopropodeal constriction. The propodeal spines are stout and as long as the distance between their bases. The femora are incrassate. The head is longitudinally rugose, the intrarugal spaces are reticulo-punctate. The mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole are densely punctate, the mesosoma is also reticulate and longitudinally rugose on the top and sides.

Distribution: USA: Georgia (Charlton Co., Jackson Co.), Alabama (Baldwin Co., Tuscaloosa Co.), Florida (Alachua Co., Highlands Co.) (Map 7).

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

Discussion: Wheeler (1913) and Wilson (1952) carefully characterized this species and compared it to *L. schaumii* and *L. smithi* (= *L. wheeleri*). It is similar to *L. schaumii*,

except it is more coarsely rugose, the propodeal spines are much larger. It is smaller than *L. smithi*, with a Weber's length of 0.83-0.93mm, compared to 0.90-1.13 in *L. smithi*; the head length of *L. bradleyi* ranges from 0.70-0.80, whereas it ranges from 0.83-1.02 in *L. smithi*. The mesosoma of *L. bradleyi* is mostly



Map 7. Distribution of *Leptothorax bradleyi*.