

punctate, but with interspersed rugae, whereas the mesosoma of *L. smithi* is coarsely rugo-reticulate. Both species are a rich, ferrugineous red.

Biology: Nests are found under bark of living pine trees. They occupy flat, well-defined galleries about 1 meter above the ground. A complete colony contained 1 dealate female, 42 workers, 2 males and brood (Wilson, 1952).

***Leptothorax (Myrafant) brevispinosus* new species**

Figs. 24 & 95; Map 8

Species complex: *tricarinatus*

Diagnosis: This is a small, brown species with a 12-segmented antenna. The propodeal spines are poorly developed, consisting of small, blunt bumps. The head is nearly completely smooth and shiny, as is much of the dorsum of the mesosoma (except propodeum, which has well defined rugae intermixed with punctures) and the side of the pronotum. The petiolar node has a relatively sharp apex, with coarse rugae covering the upper

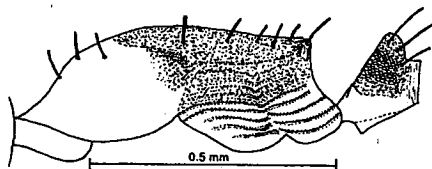


Fig. 95. Mesosoma and petiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax brevispinosus*.

surface.

Distribution: Known only from type locality, México, Michoacán (Map 8).

Description

Worker measurement (mm): HL 0.65-0.67, HW 0.52-0.53, SL 0.51-0.52, EL 0.13-0.14, WL 0.68-0.70, PW 0.14-0.16, PL 0.13-0.14, PPW 0.20-0.22, PPL 0.16-0.18. Indices: CI 79-80, SI 78, PI 108-114, PPI 122-125.

Mandibles with 5 teeth; anterior border of clypeus straight and crenulated, clypeus with well developed medial carina and several lateral carinae; vertex nearly straight; sides of head broadly convex; eyes extending past sides of head; antenna with 12 segments; scape nearly reaching occipital corners; mesosoma with dorsum nearly flat, sutures not marked on dorsum; propodeum with dorsal face and posterior face equal in length, propodeal spines consisting of simple angles; petiole with anterior petiolar face nearly straight, posterior face also nearly straight, meeting at the top of the petiolar node at an angle (Fig. 95), subpeduncular process consisting of a simple tooth; post-petiole not remarkable.