Female and male: Unknown.

Type series: Holotype worker (MCZC), TEXAS, Hudspeth Co., 25 KSW Van Horn, Indio Mountain Research Station, 7-vii-1991, W. Mackay #14518.

Material examined: Two workers, including holotype and a second worker, MEXICO, Coahuila: 30.5 KE Dr. Arroyo, 10-vi-1988, W. Mackay #10977-14 (CWEM).

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. John ("Jack") Bristol, professor emeritus of Biology and former Dean of the College of Sciences at the University of Texas at El Paso, who has been the major driving force in the development of the Indio Mountain Research Station of the University of Texas, El Paso.

Discussion: This species is most similar to *L. manni*, differing in that the side of the mesosoma is densely punctate, not rugose as in *L. manni*. It is one of the few species found in the United States in which the dorsum of the head is smooth and polished. It is unlikely to be confused with any other species. It can be easily distinguished from the similar *L. punctithorax* by the nearly smooth pronotum (side is roughly sculptured in *L. punctithorax*).

Biology: The holotype worker was collected in a pitfall trap in typical Chihuahuan Desert scrub. The second worker was collected in a surface trap baited with Vienna sausage, in an arid pine/juniper forest.

Leptothorax (*Myrafant*) *carinatus* Cole
Figs. 61, 97, & 98; Map 10

Leptothorax (*Leptothorax*) *carinatus* Cole, 1957:213-215 worker, female, Texas, Jeff Davis Co., Davis Mountains, Limpia Canyon; Wheeler and Wheeler, 1973b:70 larva; *Leptothorax* (*Myrafant*) *carinatus*: Smith, 1979:1392

Species complex: *tricarinatus*

Diagnosis: This is a yellow brown species with a 12-segmented antenna. The dorsum of the head is usually finely striolate, but is still moderately shining. The top and side of the mesosoma are mostly punctate, although there may be fine rugulae along the lower border of the pronotum. The propodeal armature consists of small angles. The petiolar node is blunt and both the petiole and postpetiole are punctate, without any sign of rugulae or costulae. The subpetiolar process is well developed. The postpetiole is at least 1.5 X as wide as the greatest width of the petiole (Fig. 98). The gaster is completely smooth and shining.

Distribution: USA: Wyoming (Albany Co., Converse Co., Goshen Co.,