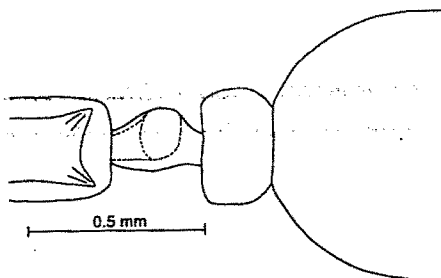


Fig. 97. Mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole of a

Laramie Co., Platte Co.), Nevada, southeastern Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains); western Texas (Davis Mountains, Chisos Mountains); Mexico: Chihuahua, (Mpio. Madera, 23 k N of Madera) (Map 10).

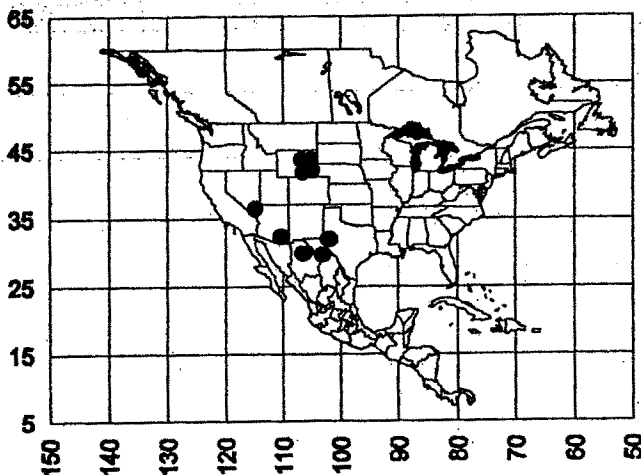
Fig. 98. Dorsum of propodeum, petiole, postpetiole and gaster of a paratype worker of *Leptothorax carinatus*.

Type series: Holotype in Cole's collection (University of Tennessee), paratypes in Creighton collection, Gregg collection (University of Colorado), AMNH, MCZC, USNM. Cole (1957) did not specify the exact type locality. We have intensively sampled Limpia Canyon from where it crosses the road (Highway 118), to Fort Davis, and have not been able to find this species again in the Davis Mountains. He did state the type locality was at about 5,400 ft,

which would place it near the McIves Ranch.

Discussion: This species superficially resembles *L. andrei*, but can be easily distinguished by a number of characters (Cole, 1958a). The postpetiole is 1.5-1.65 X the width of the petiole, whereas in *L. andrei* it is about 1.2 times the width of the petiole. In addition the node of the

petiole in profile has anterior and posterior faces which are almost parallel (Fig. 97), whereas the faces of the node of *L. andrei* converge towards the apex. This species is a member of the *tricarinatus* species complex and could be confused with *L. tricarinatus* or *L. neomexicanus*, but differs most obviously in being lighter in color. The sides of

Map 10. Distribution of *Leptothorax carinatus*