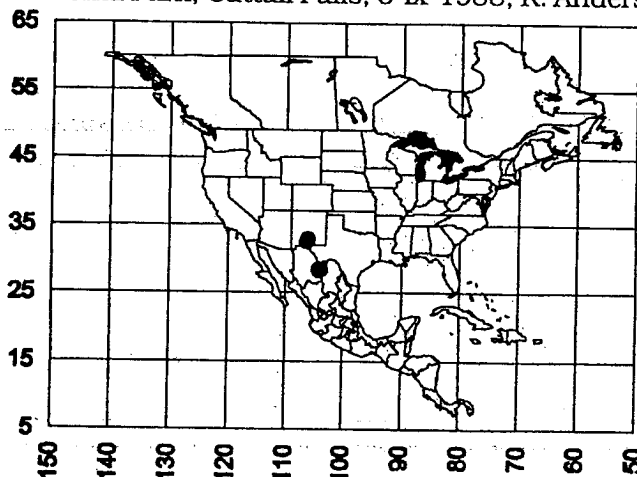CASC, CWEM, FMNH, EMAU, LACM, MCSN, MCZC, MHNG, USNM), 1 paratype female (MCZC), USA: New Mexico, Eddy Co., Hidden Cave, 25-x-1992, J. Cokendolpher, #631.

Material examined: Twenty-two workers of the type series, 1 paratype female, and New Mexico, Eddy Co., and Texas: Brewster Co., Big Bend National Park, Cattail Falls, 6-ix-1988, R. Anderson, (1 worker MCZC).

Map 12. Distribution of *Leptothorax cokendolpheri*.

Etymology: Named in honor of my close friend, James Cokendolpher, who has send me hundreds of interesting ants over the years, including the type series of this new species.

Discussion: *Leptothorax cokendolpheri* is similar to *L. punctithorax*, and differs in that the postpetiole is noticeably broadened, the propodeal spines are smaller and the eyes are smaller. It is pale yellow in color whereas *L. punctithorax* is dark brown. The propodeal armature consists of simple angles, whereas the spines of *L. punctithorax* are small, but developed and acute. It appears to be closely related to *L. carinatus*, but can be separated as the eyes are smaller (7-8 ommatidia in maximum diameter vs. 8-9 in *L. carinatus*), the distance from the anterior margin to the insertion of the mandibles is equal to or greater than the maximum diameter of the eye (equal to or less than in *L. carinatus*) and the dorsum of the head is mostly smooth and shining (mostly striate or lightly punctate in *L. carinatus*). The females of *L. cokendolpheri* and *L. carinatus* are similar, but can be easily separated as the katepisternum is completely striate (at least partially smooth in *L. carinatus*) and the propodeal spines are well developed (less developed in *L. carinatus*). The width of the postpetiole ranges from 1.41 to 1.67 times as wide as the petiole in the type series workers, a single worker from Big Bend National Park appears to be identical to this species, but has a ratio of 1.36. It could be confused with *L. mexicanus*, but can be easily separated by the pale yellow color (*L. mexicanus* is dark brown), and the top of the postpetiole is