

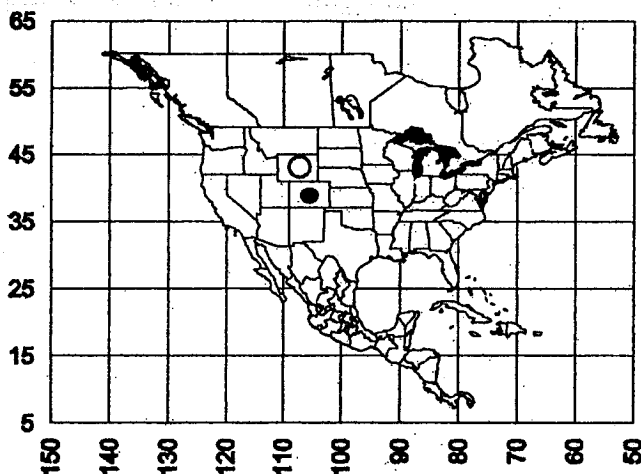
Fig. 111. Head of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax furunculus*. The sculpture is shown only on the right side of the figure.

rugae. The pronotum has striae, the mesopleuron and side of the propodeum are covered with punctures. The propodeal spines are small, but well formed. The petiolar node is moderately sharp, as seen in profile. The subpeduncular process is large and well developed (Fig. 109). The surface of the petiole and postpetiole are covered with punctures. The dorsum of the gaster is smooth and polished.

Distribution: USA, Wyoming (no locality listed, see Lavigne and Tepedino, 1976), Colorado: El Paso Co., near Manitou Springs, Co., Williams Canyon (Map 17).

Type series: AMNH, MCZC [seen].

Discussion: This species could be confused with *L. nevadensis* or *L. andrei*. It differs from these species in that the petiolar node is moderately sharp at the apex (Fig. 109) (rounded in *L. nevadensis* and *L. andrei*, see Figs. 137 & 84) and the hairs on the petiole and postpetiole are only very slightly spatulate, or simply truncate. It is similar in color to *L. andrei*, but has propodeal spines, which are about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the distance between their



Map 17. Distribution of *Leptothorax furunculus*. The open circle represents the unknown locality in Wyoming.

bases, not simply angles as in *L. andrei*. The clypeus is completely different from that of *L. andrei* possessing a single medial carina and two prominent lateral carinae, not a series of poorly defined carinae as in *L. andrei*. It could be confused with *L. rugithorax*, but differs in the node of the petiole having a sharp apex (trun-