

Map 19. Distribution of *Leptothorax hispidus*.

show possible affinities to the subgenus *Dichothorax*. The anterior peduncle of the petiole is relatively long, there is a distinct impression at the mesopropodeal suture, and the propodeal spines are short. This species also has a relatively long antennal scape. These characteristics justify placing this species

in its own complex, together with *L. peninsularis* and *L. punctaticeps*. This species appears to be similar to the Palearctic *L. schaufussi* Forel, which also appears to be related to *L. (Dichothorax) pergandei* Emery (Mackay, 1993a). Both have long antennal scapes, elongate mesosomae, and relatively long petiolar peduncles, although that of *L. hispidus* is much less developed. The mesopropodeal suture is deeply depressed on the dorsum of the mesosoma of both species. Nevertheless these two species are easily separated as *L. hispidus* is roughly sculptured, with rugae on the head, mesosoma and dorsum of the postpetiole, whereas at least the head and pronotum of *L. schaufussi* is smooth and polished. As mentioned above, the peduncle of *L. schaufussi* is elongate, that of *L. hispidus* is much shorter. It is tempting to consider *L. hispidus* as a member of the subgenus *Dichothorax*, but it appears to belong to *Myrafant*, with *L. schaufussi* and *L. pergandei* belonging in the subgenus *Dichothorax*. *Leptothorax hispidus* appears to link the two subgenera.

Biology: Nests under rocks or in soil (Van Pelt, 1983) at higher elevations.

### ***Leptothorax (Myrafant) josephi* new species**

Figs. 78, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, & 120; Map 20

Species complex: *longispinosus*

Diagnosis: *Leptothorax josephi* is a large, bicolored (head and gaster black, mesosoma reddish brown) species which is easily confused with the bicolored form of *Leptothorax (Leptothorax) muscorum* in the field.