

Fig. 115. Mesosoma of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax josephi*.

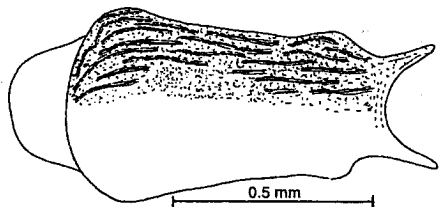


Fig. 116. Dorsum of the mesosoma of a paratype worker of *Leptothorax josephi*. The sculpture is shown only on the right side.

Mandibles with 5 teeth, only 3 most apical reasonably well defined; anterior border of clypeus nearly straight, clypeus with several longitudinal carinae, including well developed medial carina; vertex concave; antenna with 11 segments; mesosoma without any obvious sutures, none break the sculpture of dorsal surface; propodeal spines well developed (length > 0.1mm), about as long as distance between them; petiole with well developed subpeduncular process, well developed flange near point of attachment, anterior petiolar face broadly

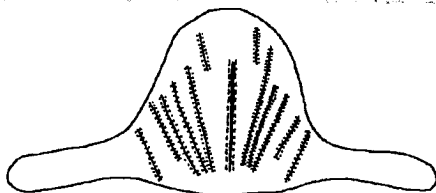


Fig. 118. Clypeus of a paratype worker of *L. josephi*.

The antenna is 11 segmented, the propodeal spines are large, and the mesosoma has coarse rugae. The clypeus has a well-developed medial carina, and 2 prominent lateral carinae. The dorsal surface of the gaster is strongly shining.

Distribution: Southwestern New Mexico (Map 20).

Description

Worker measurement (mm): HL 0.82-0.84, HW 0.71-0.78, SL 0.55-0.58, EL 0.19-0.20, WL 0.94-1.01, PW 0.23-0.24, PL 0.31-0.37, PPW 0.31-0.34, PPL 0.19-0.22. Indices: CI 87-93, SI 67-69, PI 65-74, PPI 155-163.

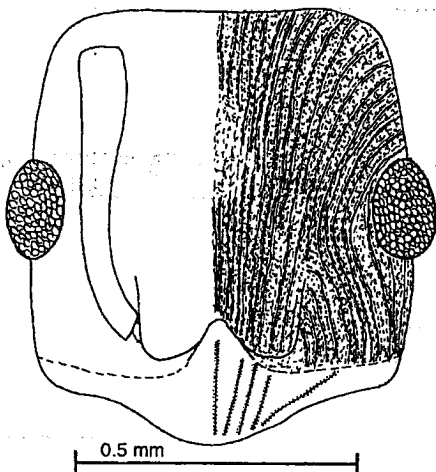


Fig. 117. Head of a paratype worker of *Leptothorax josephi*. The sculpture is shown only on the right side of the figure.

concave, posterior face convex, petiolar node rounded as seen in profile.

Hairs erect (up to 0.08mm in