



Map 22. Distribution of *Leptothorax lindae*.

L. nevadensis and the workers are often difficult to distinguish. The dorsum of the pronotum of *L. lindae* is densely covered with punctae, with little or no evidence of striae. The dorsum of the pronotum of *L. nevadensis* has rugae, which can best be seen from the side. The spaces between the rugae on the head of the female of *L. lindae* are

punctate and dull, similar spaces on the females of *L. nevadensis* are lightly punctate and moderately shining.

Biology: The nest was in the soil, with a 3cm diameter mound, in an open, level, grassy knoll in a redwood forest. The soil was a brown, sandy loam with good drainage. The moisture level and organic matter level were high. Larvae and pupae were in the nest. The entire nest population was collected (71 workers, 1 nest female). Only a single nest was found, although a careful search was done by 4 individuals. The ants were sluggish, but were surprisingly aggressive, and attacked while the nest was being excavated. No foragers were seen outside the nest (17:00 PST). The additional specimens from the San Bernardino Mountains were collected loose on ground in a pine forest. One specimen was a prey item of *Formica ravidia* (# 2095).

Leptothorax (Myrafant) *longispinosus* Roger

Figs. 64, 70, & 125; Map 23

Leptothorax longispinosus Roger, 1863:180, worker, "America"; Emery, 1895:321 female; Wheeler, 1903a:236-239 male, Plate 12, Fig. 9; Crozier, 1970:117 karyotype; Wheeler and Wheeler, 1989:323 larva; *Leptothorax* (Myrafant) *longispinosus*: Smith, M., 1950:30

Leptothorax (*Leptothorax*) *longispinosus laeviceps* Buren, 1944:287, junior primary homonym of *laeviceps* Emery, 1898:134, replacement name *iowensis* Buren

Leptothorax (*Leptothorax*) *iowensis* Buren, 1945:288 (Creighton, 1950:264)