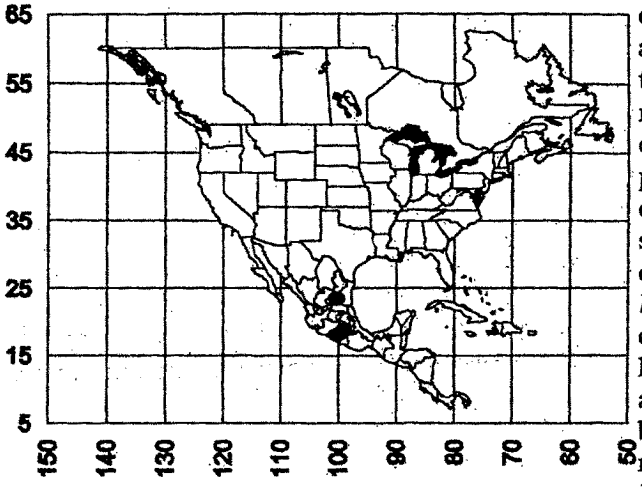

Map 24. Distribution of *Leptothorax manni*.

completely smooth and shining, but there are striae or rugae on the sides of the head. The propodeal armature consists of small spines. It could be confused with *L. brevispinosus*, but differs in that the hairs on the scape are mostly decumbent (suberect to nearly erect in *L. brevispinosus*). The propodeal armature of *L. manni* consists of spines (Fig. 126), whereas the propodeal armature of *L. brevispinosus* is developed into tiny angles, which are little higher than the surrounding surface of the propodeum (Fig. 95). It is perhaps most closely related to *L. bristoli*. It can be differentiated in that the mesopleuron and sides of the propodeum are covered with coarse rugae. These surfaces are punctate in *L. bristoli*. The dorsum of the propodeum of the two species has sculpture similar to the sides. The propodeal spines and shape of the petiole (in profile) are nearly identical. It can be easily separated from the similar *L. punctithorax* as the side of the pronotum is predominantly smooth and shining (roughly sculptured in *L. punctithorax*).

Biology: The types were collected at an elevation of 2600-2800 m (8,500-9,000') (Wheeler, 1914). The area was wooded with oaks and pines. The deeper canyons were riparian, but the hillsides were dry.

Leptothorax (*Myrafant*) *mariposa* Wheeler
Figs. 33 & 128; Map 25

Leptothorax nitens var. *mariposa* Wheeler, 1917:507-508, worker; junior synonym of *L. nitens*: Creighton, 1950:265; revived from synonymy by Cole, 1958a:536-337; *Leptothorax* (*Myrafant*) *mariposa*: D. Smith, 1979:1393

Species complex: *nitens*

Diagnosis: This is a small species with a 12-segmented antenna, usually light brown, the petiolar node has a sharp apex, the subpetiolar process is usually a poorly formed, angulate structure (Fig. 128), most